"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Unsettled today; Thursday probably fair, warmer; northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 19.

VOL. LXVI...NO. 21,655. NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1917.—TWENTY PAGES.

ONE CENT in Greater New York. | TWO CENTS New England and Middle States. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

GERMANS DRIVE BACK BRITISH; RETAKE FRESNOY

Massed Assaults Force Canadians Out of Village After a Terrific Battle.

OTHER ATTACKS REPULSED

Line East of Town, Pierced Earlier in the Day, Was Temporarily Re-established.

FRENCH IMPROVE POSITIONS

Fighting on Aisne Front Dies Down Somewhat — Many Combats in the Air.

LONDON, May 8.—After a terrific battle which raged all day around the village of Fresnoy, three and a half miles east of Vimy, the Canadian troops were driven out of the village and the wood of the same name. Heavy German attacks south of the village were repulsed with severe losses to the enemy. This is the first important position the British have lost since the beginning of the offensive. This town, five miles southwest of Lens, was taken by the Canadians five days ago.

The British line originally ran a short distance east of the village, and here the Germans delivered a heavy attack this morning. They succeeded in getting a foothold in the British trenches, but were driven out shortly afterward by counterattacks. Later the enemy made a second attack, this time throwing two fresh divisions, or over 20,000 men, against the British lines east of the village. General Haig's troops, although displaying fierce resistance, were forced back out of the village and the wood.

The official communication issued this evening says:

The enemy made heavy counterattacks this morning upon our positions in the neighborhood of Fresnoy. In the first of these they succeeded in gaining a foothold in our trenches northeast of the village, but the ground lost was shortly afterward regained by our counterattacks.

Later in the morning a second attack in force was delivered by two fresh German divisions east of Fresnoy. On the right of the front attacked the enemy's troops were repulsed with heavy casualties, and our positions successfully maintained. On the left; after fierce resistance, our troops were compelled to withdraw from Fresnoy Village and wood.

The statement issued earlier in the day follows:

The enemy's artillery was active at intervals throughout the night at a number of places along our front, particularly in the sector between Fresnoy and Loos. Our artillery replied.

We made successful raids during the night in the neighborhood of Neuve-Chapelle and Fauquissart. Our positions northwest of Armentieres were raided yesterday evening by a small party of the enemy. After hand-to-hand fighting the enemy were driven out, leaving a few dead in our trenches. A few of our men are missing. Another enemy raid south of Armentieres was repulsed.

Fresnoy Stormed, Berlin Says.

BERLIN, May 8, (via London.)—German troops have recaptured Fresnoy, says the official statement issued today by the German Army Headquarters Staff. Attacks by the British near Roeux and on German positions between Fontaine and Riencourt were repulsed, the statement says.

Fighting on the Aisne and Champagne fronts has diminished in intensity.

The text of the statement follows:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht, (Arras Sector): The artillery battle has increased in violence. Enemy attacks against the castle park of Roeux and against our positions between Fontaine and Riencourt were repulsed with sanguinary losses.

During battle for the possession of Bullecourt the enemy remained in possession of the southeastern boundary of the village.

Early this morning our troops stormed Fresnoy and held the village against British attempts at recapture. Two hundred prisoners and six machine guns have been brought in up to the present.

Front of the German Crown Prince: On the battlefield line the fighting activity diminished somewhat at some points after the furious and heavy engagements of the last few days. On the other hand, fighting of greater importance occurred throughout the day to the north of Craonnelle, where the French, in fruitless and costly attacks, attempted to wrest from us the height positions between Hurtebise and Craonne. They were not successful anywhere.

In the evening and during the night local attacks were delivered by the enemy against several of our positions on the front from Vauxaillon to Corbeny which, apart from slight local successes on the part of the French to the west of Craonne, failed everywhere before our brave defense.

At La Neuville strong artillery fire introduced in the afternoon a fruitless enemy attack against Hill 100 and our trenches adjoining this hill.

In Champagne both artilleries fought with increasing violence. An intended French attack against the heights north of Prosnes could only develop against our Kiel and Pohlberg positions, thanks to our destructive fire. Those of the enemy who had penetrated our lines temporarily were driven back again into their original position.

Front of Duke Albrecht: No events of importance transpired.

FRENCH REPULSE ATTACKS.

Improve Their Positions in Minor Engagements North of the Aisne.

PARIS, May 8.—Heavy fighting occurred during last night at various points along the heights north of the Aisne, the Germans making various attacks to capture the new positions seized by the French. North of the Vauclerc plateau the French, by a surprise, attacked the German main position and captured it with 90 prisoners. In isolated engagements northeast of Rheims the French took 120 more prisoners.

The afternoon statement from the War Office follows:

Between the Somme and the Oise active artillery fighting occurred. An enemy attack on one of our posts in

Continued on Page 3.

Daniels Admits Navy Has Promising Plan For Overcoming the Submarine Menace; Losses in British Waters Much Lessened

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—From a high official quarter it was learned tonight that the American Navy is in possession of a plan or invention for coping with German submarines and torpedoes fired by them at merchant vessels that promises the greatest elements of success when put into practice. This statement was made following conferences which W. L. Saunders and other members of the Submarine Group of the Naval Consulting Board held today and tonight with Secretary Daniels and officers of the navy.

One officer asserted after these conferences that the scientific lines along which the Saunders group had been experimenting had reached the point where definite results of an important tangible nature were in prospect. "At last," said this officer, "we are getting down to brass tacks and believe we have something definite of value accomplished. We are now much better able to make our plans for dealing with the submarine than we were a month ago."

Secretary Daniels and staff officers of the department, among them Rear Admirals Griffin, Taylor, and Earle, conferred tonight with Chairman Saunders and other members of the submarine group of the Consulting Board at Mr. Daniels's residence on Wyoming Avenue.

"We have gone over all the problems connected with combating the submarines," said Mr. Daniels after the meeting, "and experts of the Consulting Board will continue their experiments with inventions designed to eliminate the menace. I can only say this concerning their work—that their plans are no dream. They are very important and very far-reaching."

It has been learned that the Germans are now making submarines that give out very little sound. These were the outcome, it is supposed, of the discovery by Germany that the British had devised means of detecting the presence of submarines under water, the detection being accomplished through sound waves given out by the submarine.

Decrease in Sinkings by U-Boats.

LONDON, May 8.—A substantial decrease in the number of sinkings by submarines in the past week will be shown in the forthcoming weekly report of shipping losses. In fact, it is stated, the report will show the smallest losses in the past three weeks.

No reason for this is given out by official sources, but it is plainly intimated that considerable progress has been made in the anti-submarine campaign. There is no guarantee that the weekly losses will not again assume alarming proportions, but the fact that they have been substantially reduced is very encouraging to those in charge of the campaign, and it is believed that the new measures to combat the under-water craft are already showing gratifying results.

[This recalls the dispatch to THE TIMES from a port in Europe a week ago, announcing that newly laid mines were working havoc with German submarines.]

VICTORY CERTAIN, BALFOUR ASSERTS

Tells Senators His Confidence Has Been Redoubled Since United States Entered War.

PREDICTS WORLD PEACE ERA

Stirs His Hearers to Thunders of Applause in Address Regarded as Epochal.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Arthur J. Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, paid a courtesy visit to the Senate today with his colleagues of the British mission, and the party was received with a burst of enthusiasm, which, with the welcome recently accorded to the French mission, will stand out in high relief on the ordinarily staid minutes of the Senate. Mr. Balfour responded in a speech that fulfilled all the requirements of courtesy, but his speech, which lasted almost twenty-five minutes, went so much further than this as almost to change the character of the occasion.

It is not too much to say that Mr. Balfour's address to the Senate today will be remembered as one of the great State papers of the war. He discussed the war with unexpected frankness. He admitted previous errors on the part of the Allies, but his simple statement of unshaken confidence in what the end of the war would be heartened the Senators and the thousand other auditors, who stopped their breathless listening only to applaud. And through everything he said ran the note of confidence that victory for the Allies would come because of the whole-hearted assistance the United States would give on the battlefields of Europe.

Each, even the most casual, reference to this co-operation of the United States brought thundering cheers from the Senators and from the galleries. It was plain that official and unofficial hearers were ready and willing to assume the burden Mr. Balfour imposed, so to speak, on the country for the sake of the world's reward he so confidently predicted. Mr. Balfour's expression of faith that the United States would not shrink from this burden was, apparently, what the Senate and galleries, filled as they were with diplomats and guests from official circles, most wanted to hear.

But perhaps his references to the complete solidarity that would obtain between the United States, Great Britain, and France even after the war were more important. He adopted, as if as a matter of course, President Wilson's statement that the war was against the autocratic ruling classes of Germany rather than against the Germans. And the solidarity of the Allies after the war was nothing less than another way of predicting the inauguration of a victorious "league of honor," which the President had hopefully declared might restore and then maintain the peace of the world. The ideals of President Wilson were thus proclaimed as the practical policy of the Allies.

Mr. Balfour spoke slowly, almost with-

Continued on Page 2.

BILLION DOLLARS FOR FOOD SHIPS

Congress to be Asked for Great Merchant Fleet to Overcome U-Boat Menace.

6,000,000 TONS PLANNED

Output of Every Steel Mill in the Country to be Taken and Private Contracts Canceled.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Congress will be asked to appropriate $1,000,000,000 for the building of the great American merchant fleet which is to overcome the submarine menace. Estimates of the Shipping Board are that 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 tons of steel and wooden vessels will be constructed by the Government during the next two years.

The program, evolved by the Shipping Board, contemplates the diversion to Government uses of the products of every steel mill in the country, cancellation of existing contracts between those mills and private consumers, and where necessary payment of damages by the Government to the parties whose contracts are canceled. The only manufacturers of steel to be exempted from the program will be those needed otherwise for the national defense.

Bills for introduction in Congress have been prepared and the Administration hopes to get them under way so promptly that the first of the shipbuilding operations may be in motion within two weeks.

Just how the $1,000,000,000 will be provided is to be left to Congress, but the tentative program calls for an additional issue of bonds.

Co-operation of the labor organizations has already been pledged, it is understood, and there will be no legislation, unless the present program is changed, looking to the drafting of the labor necessary to carry out the plans.

The only other exception to the general cancellations of private contracts with steel mills will be those of railroads. Steel mills, it is contemplated, will be permitted to supply them with the minimum amount of steel products with which the railroads can get along.

All other industries kindred to the steel trade or in which the use of steel figures largely will be affected by the proposed legislation. To adjust equitably their losses, the Administration contemplates the creation of a tribunal, which probably will be designated a court of appraisers, to determine the extent of private losses due to cancellation of contracts.

It may be unnecessary for the Government actually to take over the shipbuilding yards of the country, and they probably will be operated by their present owners under strict governmental supervision.

The program contemplates the use, to the maximum, of every resource within the United States speedily to design and build the largest number of ships possible. Should the number of vessels thus turned out be inadequate to meet the German submarine menace, shipbuilding facilities will be increased.

City and State Railways Want 6-Cent Fare to Help Offset High Cost of Maintenance

Wall Street heard yesterday that an application to the Public Service Commission for a 6-cent fare instead of the conventional nickel was being discussed seriously by street railway men, not only in the greater city, but throughout the State, as one method of meeting sharp increases in operating expenses. Another plan being considered is a modification of the transfer system.

Frank Hedley, General Manager of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, declined to comment on the matter when it was called to his attention last night. In other quarters it was learned that the situation had been discussed by the operating men of the different lines, and the conclusion had been reached that only through an increase of income could the present trend of net earnings be overcome. Retrenchment can hardly be carried further, it is said, without adverse effect on the efficiency of the different transit systems.

The Third Avenue Railroad Company applied to the Public Service Commission more than a month ago for certain changes in its transfer arrangements, which are still under consideration by the Commissioners. A proposal which has received attention among railway men is to charge a cent extra for transfers, and President L. F. Loree of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, which owns trolley lines up-State, has gone on record as favoring a 2-cent charge for each transfer.

War prices for coal, track material, oil, and other supplies have been cutting heavily into trolley earnings for more than a year, but the drift of income and expenses reaches back further than that. The Public Service Commission in its report for 1916 stated that since 1908 the net income of electric railways in the State had declined 58.2 per cent. Most of the trolley companies have increased wages from 20 to 40 per cent., and the cost of materials has advanced more than 100 per cent. in the case of numerous essentials in that period.

PLAIN SPEECH GERMANY'S NEED, RADICALS CRY

Conservatives Join Socialists in Demanding a Precise Outline of War Aims.

MOST NEEDED FOR RUSSIA

"Frank, Bold Statement" Will Align Her with the Central Powers, Says Vorwaerts.

PLEASING RUMOR IN BERLIN

"An Agreeable Political Event," Said to be Imminent, Explaining the Chancellor's Silence.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, May 8, (via London.—The Kölnische Zeitung, speaking semi-officially, apropos of the demands for clearer definition of the Government's war aims, remarks that if a man expects to enter negotiations he doesn't shout his terms in the market place. The great lesson which this war has taught, says the Zeitung, is the necessity of protecting against a recurrence of it and of devising the best possible facilities for reconstructing the empire's economical system. As to the rest, people must have confidence in the Government. It need hardly be said, the editorial proceeds, that the Government does not share the ideas of the Socialist and pacifists, nor that it entertains no Napoleonic ambitions.

That the Government is working hand in hand, now as in the past, with the leaders of the fighting forces on land and sea is well known. What the people are entitled to expect is that it will clearly comprehend the problem of Germany's future and listen to all those who have something important to say about it. Therefore, the Zeitung argues, it was necessary that the Government should hear the demands of all groups and parties. Beyond that the people must confide in the Government if for no other reason than that no outsider is able to survey the whole field of this gigantic war, observe its conditions, and weigh them correctly against one another.

While most members of the Reichstag seem to understand the difficulties in the way of the Chancellor's making a precise statement regarding war aims and would perhaps indorse the semi-official statement in the Kölnische Zeitung, the Radical and Socialist organs, as well as the Conservative papers, seek to convince the Government that plain speech is absolutely necessary. The Vossische Zeitung, for instance, says:

"We should not be at all astonished if before the session at which the Chancellor is going to speak we should read of a vote of confidence given him by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Bundesrat, although the members of the Bundesrat committee themselves are at a loss to understand his persistent refusal to contribute toward the solution of the eastern problem by saying which is which."

Would Disclose Terms to Russia.

But the Vossische Zeitung, it seems, will be content if the Chancellor merely makes clear Germany's position so far as Russia is concerned and admits that no sane person would expect detailed revelations of the whole peace program. In view of Russia's domestic political situation, however, the Zeitung expresses the opinion that it is absolutely necessary that the friends of peace in Russia should know exactly where Germany stands in order to prevent the Milukoffs and Guchkoff from triumphing with their war program. Before Austria-Hungary spoke her mind completely German statesmen might hesitate; now, says the editorial, it is imperative to follow the lead of Count Czernin.

The Zeitung condemns the German bureaucracy's methods of evading plain speech and is preferring to transact its business in a sort of cloudy atmosphere that has often created suspicion of Germany's honesty, and observes:

Our statesmen must really make an effort to clarify their desires in their own minds, and then stand for their demands against foreign diplomacy. Once upon a time they really had a plan in Berlin, namely, to secure peace through the friendly offices of Mr. Wilson. We can only say that we considered this plan a very happy one; but, after all, it was a plan. But, while this plan was energetically prosecuted in America, it was thought highly diplomatic to keep it secret and leave public opinion entirely at sea. And when responsible people here, not without some fault on their part, finally realized the impossibility of this plan they did not, if we read the signs from America aright, make an open breast of this change, but seem to have (putting it mildly) operated in a misty atmosphere that permitted a continuance of the erroneous view of the situation on the other side of the ocean. Thus Wilson was completely surprised by the development of the situation, and was furnished with the cheap pretense that we had not dealt honestly with him."

THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent has been informed from a competent source that the part of the Vossische Zeitung's article dealing with President Wilson in connection with negotiations for peace is pure fiction. The President, I am told, has never been thought of by the German Government as an arbiter because of what is termed "his utter ignorance of European politics generally and of Germany's necessities in particular." As an illustration, I was told that President Wilson, receiving an American who had visited Germany in 1916, said to the latter: "Well, of course, the Germans have made up their minds that Alsace-Lorraine must be returned to France," and that when he was told that the Germans didn't dream of any such thing he was absolutely baffled, showing that he was an utter stranger to the ideas actuating the Central Powers.

Vorwaerts Hopes to Detach Russia.

AMSTERDAM, May 8, (via London.)—In referring to the Russian Government's explanation of its war aims, the Berlin Socialist newspaper Vorwärts insists that Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg has no reason to postpone a definite statement of Germany's aims in the war, and asks what he is waiting for.

"If a frank, bold statement is made in

Continued on Page 8.

Handsome Illustrated Summer Folder, showing resorts on Chesapeake & Ohio Rwy. now ready for distribution. Apply to or write C. & O. Ticket Office, 1238 Broadway.—Advt.

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INCOME RATE IS INCREASED

Exemptions Cut and Retroactive Impost Levied; Profits Tax Doubled.

MANY NEW SOURCES TAPPED

Transportation, Manufactures, Insurance, and Amusements Must Pay Percentage.

POSTAL RATES ARE PUT UP

Beverages and Tobacco Pay More—Bill Designed to Raise Revenue of $1,800,000,000.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Deciding at the eleventh hour to include a horizontal increase in tariff rates in the measure, the House Committee on Ways and Means agreed today upon the War Taxation bill, which is calculated to raise, principally by internal revenue levies, $1,800,000,000. When it became apparent to the committee late today that the bill would not produce by internal taxation the desired amount the committee included a 10 per cent. increase on all existing tariff duties, and also voted to take all articles on the free list and place upon them an import duty of 10 per cent. This action eliminates the free list of the Underwood-Simmons tariff law and adds 10 per cent. to the Custom House duties on dutiable articles under that law.

These two sections of the bill had not been printed when the committee adjourned tonight. The other sections of the bill as agreed upon by the committee for presentation to the House tomorrow are given below.

Another revenue producing provision inserted at the last minute applies retroactive levies to individual incomes for the calendar year 1916. In addition to the income tax already levied and paid on such incomes the committee provides that there shall be an additional levy of 33 1-3 per cent. of that tax. This retroactive levy is payable September 1 next and embraces all taxable incomes for the last calendar year.

The committee had not decided until today to include in the war taxation bill any reference to tariff rates. Revenue necessities brought about the change of front. The committee had labored unsuccessfully for several days to fix internal taxation rates that would raise the required amount.

Secretary McAdoo's suggestion that certain features of the income tax laws should be made retroactive also had failed to receive committee approval. This amendment, too, was included in the bill as a last resort.

Members of the committee after completing the bill asserted that it would bring into the Treasury nearly two billions additional in revenue.

Wide Scope of the Bill.

The tax bill as perfected taxes practically everything from pills and moving picture films to big inheritances and excess profits. Practically no item and no individual will escape the special levies made necessary because of the expenses of war.

After wrangling for a week, the committee finally fixed the excess profits tax at 16 per cent. A fight in the Senate is in prospect over this item.

Representative George W. Fairchild of New York led the fight in committee for a lower tax on excess profits, asserting that the tax as now levied was inequitable. A proposal was made in committee today to raise the tax to 20 per cent.

The new income tax rates represent material increases over the existing levies. The exemption for unmarried taxpayers is reduced from $3,000 to $1,000, and that for married taxpayers from $4,000 to $2,000. An additional normal tax of 2 per cent. is assessed against incomes between these amounts and $5,000, and at the latter figure the super-taxes begin. These super-taxes range from 1 per cent. on the incomes immediately above $5,000 to 33 per cent. upon net incomes exceeding $500,000.

New taxes on inheritances, called estate taxes, range from one-half of 1 per cent. on net estates not in excess of $50,000 to a levy of 15 per cent. on inheritances exceeding $15,000,000.

Increases were made in the rates on second-class mail matter. The same system of zones as is now used in the parcel post is to be employed. The rates on second-class matter will range from 1 to 6 cents a pound, according to the zone of delivery. To prevent publishers from shipping their publications by freight to central distributing points and then utilizing the mails the bill carries a proviso that the high postage rates shall apply just the same as though the matter were mailed at the office of publication.

The bill provides that, unless specifically provided otherwise, all sections of the bill shall take effect on the day following passage. A provision is also inserted that, if any section is declared invalid by any court, such decision shall not invalidate the remaining sections of the bill.

Telephone Calls Taxed.

The miscellaneous taxes of the bill reach practically every industry and individual. Five per cent. taxes are assessed against transportation of oil by pipe line, local telephone calls, electric power furnished for domestic uses and heating purposes, sporting goods, yachts, and pleasure boats, (at sale price,) automobiles, motor cycles, music-

Continued on Page 6.

The Greenbrier—White Sulphur Spgs., W. Va. Ideal time for the cure. Only one night from New York.—Adv.

The Draft Bill Deadlock Remains Unbroken; Agreement on Age Limit and Roosevelt Still Far Off

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The deadlock in conference between the Senate and House over the Draft bill continued today. When the committee rose, members agreed that no progress had been made, and that three or four days at least would elapse before an agreement could be reached. The deadlock was still so complete that conferees said they could not even speculate as to how the adjustments probably would fall.

Every major point between the two houses is still at issue. The House shows no inclination to accept the Senate provision intended to permit Colonel Roosevelt to raise a volunteer unit for service abroad. The Senate still stands out against the House age limits for drafting—21 to 40—in favor of its own limits of 21 to 27.

When the break in the deadlock comes probably it will come all along the line. Several of the points at issue undoubtedly could be settled quickly if they stood alone, but one side or the other holds back every concession to use it as a basis for trading for concessions from the opposing managers.

EMBARGO CLAUSE PASSED IN SENATE

Gives President Full Power Over All Exports, and No Country Is Excepted.

DEBATE ON SECRET SESSION

Discussion Hinges Principally on Propriety of Having the Doors Closed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Senate today after a further secret debate of five hours adopted the embargo provision of the Espionage bill. Most of the debate related to the wisdom and necessity of having the doors closed, and the discussion directed to the bill itself advanced little beyond what was said in the closed session yesterday. The provision as finally adopted was that practically agreed on when the Senate adjourned last night.

The provision gives the President full and elastic powers of embargo, the elasticity being conveyed in various amendments proposed by Senator Smith of Georgia. The provision adopted empowers the President, when the safety of the country requires it, to proclaim an embargo against any country and any article of the American export trade. The admitted purpose of this provision is to force neutral countries contiguous to Germany to suspend trade with the enemy of the United States.

While a few Senators protested the justice of such a policy, the general opinion of the Senate was that the United States had full control over her own trade and, especially in time of war, could use it as her foreign interests required. It was pointed out that no international law was involved in American legislation over its own exports, even if that legislation had a direct bearing on the prosecution of the war. The Administration does not believe that there is any analogy between this question and the questions involved in the blockade controversy between the United States and Great Britain.

When the Senate convened today the doors were promptly closed for further consideration of the provision. Mr. Cummins, of Iowa, moved to open them to the public, insisting that there was nothing properly secret in the discussion at hand. He spoke at length on his motion, as did Mr. La Follette, of Wisconsin. But the supporters of the Administration, following the example of the Department of State and the Department of Justice, insisted on having the debate secret. The Senate thereupon for five hours, in secret session, mysteriously debated the propriety of having the doors open.

This discussion led naturally to comments on publicity generally accorded secret sessions of the Senate when the importance of the discussion justifies it. Apparently this phase of the discussion resembled other similar discussions in the past; at least the accounts of it that promptly were made public showed no new development.

Mr. Cummins offered an amendment to the bill providing that the embargo power should not be used in violation of existing treaties. It was rejected as unnecessary. Mr. La Follette's amendment providing that the embargo power should not be used to force neutrals to enter the war, apparently did not reach a vote.

GERMANY DISCLAIMS HEALDTON SINKING

Legation at The Hague Announces That U-Boat Did Not Sink the American Tanker.

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from The Hague says:

"The German Legation here announces that as a result of an investigation by the German Admiralty it may be stated that no German submarine was responsible for the sinking of the American tank steamer Healdton."

The tank steamer Healdton was sunk March 21 in the North Sea, off Terschelling, Holland, in the so-called German "Safety Zone." The Captain and members of the crew of the steamer reported that she had been torpedoed twice without warning by a submarine. Twenty-one persons lost their lives in the disaster. The vessel, which was owned by the Standard Oil Company, had a cargo of oil and was bound from Philadelphia for Rotterdam.

Alfred W. McCann says: "Zoolax contains 4% butter fat. No other fermented milk contains 3%."—Advt.

LANSING TIGHTENS EMBARGO ON NEWS

Will Dismiss Any Official Who Conveys Criticism by Information, He Says.

HE RESISTS ALL ARGUMENT

Cites Only Trifling Instances of Premature Publication of Foreign Affairs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary of State Lansing today took another long step in the direction of shutting off news of American foreign relations and preventing criticism of the policies of his department. Yesterday he issued an order forbidding any one in the department except himself and the recently created and inexperienced Bureau of Foreign Intelligence to give out news even as to "insignificant matters of fact or detail." Today he announced to the press that any subordinate giving out information conveying a criticism of the department's policies would be dismissed.

Mr. Lansing receives the representatives of the press twice a day and briefly answers or declines to answer their questions. These receptions have been increasingly perfunctory, and this morning's was devoted almost entirely to explaining his new orders justifying them, or admitting his inability to give specific reasons for his new insistence upon silence.

Mr. Lansing, in reference to his first order of silence, had explained that he feared important policies might be prematurely disclosed, and that some instances had come to his knowledge of undesirable publication. Today he was pressed to cite such an instance, and he finally admitted that no important instance had yet arisen, but that he feared for the future. He also did not disclose what policy of the department it was that he thought might be subjected to criticism by the informed members of his staff.

"Mr. Secretary," said one correspondent earnestly, "we are not here for our own sakes. We are here for the American public."

This suggestion produced no noticeable effect. It was pointed out to Mr. Lansing that the publication of facts about some policy upon which the department was embarking might perform a public service by warning the country in time to let its protest become effective. Mr. Lansing replied that a subordinate giving out information in a critical spirit was disloyal.

Two instances were given today of confidential news having been given out without authority. One was that of a cablegram to Jacob H. Schiff on a matter which had practically no news value, but which appeared in the press before it had been communicated to Mr. Schiff. The other was of a telegram quoting a German Consul in Mexico as saying that the American Ambassador to Mexico was hissed in the Mexican Assembly.

Secretary Lansing reiterated that the press would have to content itself with what the Bureau of Foreign Intelligence gave out. The bureau is manned by two officials. The chief of the bureau is without newspaper experience and his assistant has been in foreign fields—Cuba, China, and England—for several years. The bureau also has the task of supplying American missions abroad with information.

Under the new order a State Department official is prevented from giving the public even such information as that of personalities of distinguished foreigners who come to the United States on missions. The news gatherers are cut off from communication with officials actually handling the public business and have access only to the officially censored announcements of the department.

Mr. Lansing's attitude toward this matter, like that of Attorney General Gregory, who is responsible for the censorship provisions of the Espionage bill, it is pointed out, is in striking contrast with President Wilson's views as announced in his most famous state paper. That paper was his message to Congress on April 2, asking a declaration of war against the German Government. In that message the President distinguished sharply between the Imperial German Government and the German people, and it was the autocracy of an hereditary autocracy, he said, that made this distinction possible. In his war message the President, after saying that self-governed people do not fill their neighbors' countries with spies and intrigues, went on:

"Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs."

The attitude of the State Department and the Department of Justice is provoking more and more criticism in Congress and in the country. It was the subject of bitter debate in the Senate yesterday and again today. In the House last week the Administration's censorship provision was stricken from the Espionage bill on a straight-out test of strength, to be slipped back in later when many members had left the chamber. In the Senate the same provision has been materially weakened, and many Senators say it will be rejected entirely when a vote is reached some time this week.

"A PEACH TREE for 25 cents!"—and a real guarantee. See top of page 7.—Advt.

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PAYABLE IN INSTALLMENTS

First Deposit from 2 to 5%—Highest Denomination to be $100,000.

PLEDGES REACH $600,000,000

New York's Total Now $255,723,000, and May Equal Quarter of Entire Issue.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Details of the $2,000,000,000 Liberty bond issue as to maturity, denominations, and terms of payment neared completion today at an all-day conference of Treasury and Federal Reserve Board officials. While the entire program was subject to revision, indications were tonight that the conferees had agreed upon the following features:

Maturity—The bonds to be redeemable by the Government, at its option, in fifteen years and due in thirty years.

Denominations—The minimum denomination to be $100, the maximum $100,000.

Terms of Payment—A small percentage, ranging from 2 to 5 per cent., and probably 2½ per cent., to be payable at the time the subscription is offered, the balance to be paid in installments.

There probably will be at least four installments, possibly six. Installments may be called for every two weeks or every thirty days.

Formal Announcement Today.

Formal announcement of the details will be made by Secretary McAdoo tomorrow. The conference of officials is to be resumed tomorrow morning, to decide certain details before placing the whole program before the Secretary for his approval. The program, as evolved today, is incomplete, and may be materially altered before Mr. McAdoo makes his formal announcement.

In considering maturities the conferees were guided largely by the suggestions of representatives of Entente Governments to which a part of the proceeds will be loaned. These representatives have expressed a willingness to have the maturities set at any date that will be most expedient for this Government. At the same time Treasury officials have considered carefully the present financial condition of the Governments to be benefited with a view to making the maturity accord with their convenience. In addition, officials have sought to make the life of the bond such as would appeal to permanent investors.

The minimum denomination of the so-called "baby bonds," it seemed certain tonight, will be $100. Secretary McAdoo personally would like to see the denominations made smaller, but the tremendous amount of physical work involved in issuing huge blocks of small bonds and the resultant clerical work in distributing them militates against the proposal to bring the minimum to $20. Besides, the banks generally have indicated that they would assist customers who wish to buy by small installments, and it is believed that by assistance of this sort it will be possible for almost everyone to buy at least one $100 bond.

Withdrawal of Funds Gradual.

The terms of payment, involving collection of the subscriptions by installments, accord with Mr. McAdoo's views that the entire sum involved should not be withdrawn in one lump from the money market. Bankers have indorsed the suggestion that the money be withdrawn as gradually as possible. The amount to be sent as an earnest of good faith with each offer to subscribe has been fixed tentatively at an extremely low percentage, as the needs of the Treasury would not be immediate.

Participating in today's conference were Paul M. Warburg of the Federal Reserve Board, Oscar T. Crosby, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Lewis B. Franklin, President of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, and George R. Cooksey, Assistant to the Secretary of the Treasury. Preliminary details were placed for settlement in the hands of these men.

LOAN OFFERINGS $600,000,000.

Day's Record for New York, $78,766,000—Subscriptions by Cities.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The grand total of subscriptions, actual and estimated, to the Liberty Loan reached $600,000,000 today. New York City furnished $78,766,000, a new record, making the total for the metropolis $255,723,000. Chicago sent in $11,990,000, raising its total to $36,970,000. Philadelphia raised its total to $16,810,000. Boston went up to $16,900,000, and Detroit to $11,135,000. Cincinnati and Pittsburgh stand nearly even, with a total for the former of $8,015,000, and the latter $8,209,000.

A proposal was received and accepted today from Baron G. Collier to advertise the loan free in all the street cars in the Collier system throughout the country. Mr. Collier said he controlled the car advertising space in 3,250 cities in the United States and Canada, 90 per

cent, of such advertising. He offered to prepare cards advertising the loan, and place them in all these cars within ten days.

In addition a proposal came from the Advisory Committee of the National Advertising Agents' Association, which represents 16,000 such agents, to place the prospectus of the loan in newspapers throughout the country.

Subscriptions by Cities.

The subscriptions from important cities received today were:

City.	Received May 8.	Total Received to Date.
New York City	$78,766,000	$255,723,000
Birmingham, Ala.	.....	165,000
Los Angeles	929,000	1,820,000
San Francisco	1,400,000	8,300,000
Denver	125,000	3,540,000
Washington	391,000	3,215,000
Atlanta	.....	735,000
Savannah	3,000,000	3,350,000
Chicago	11,970,000	36,970,000
Indianapolis	.....	4,963,000
Louisville	1,530,000	3,124,000
New Orleans	.....	3,650,000
Baltimore	50,000	6,809,000
Boston	3,700,000	16,990,000
Detroit	5,250,000	11,135,000
Minneapolis	70,000	4,270,000
St. Paul	.....	10,000
St. Louis	.....	235,000
Kansas City, Mo.	200,000	835,000
Jersey City	.....	1,900,000
Newark	2,639,000	4,934,000
Buffalo	.....	5,465,900
Rochester	25,000	3,350,000
Cincinnati	4,410,000	8,015,000
Cleveland	900,000	16,810,000
Columbus	600,000	2,290,000
Toledo	800,000	2,105,000
Portland, Ore.	.....	720,000
Philadelphia	889,000	20,360,000
Pittsburgh	1,881,000	8,209,000
Providence	679,000	1,654,000
Memphis	300,000	920,000
Nashville	100,000	180,000
Seattle	150,000	500,000
Milwaukee	3,270,000	5,370,000
Total	$120,445,000	$447,421,000

John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, said:

Potential Resources.

"There are in the United States more than 10,000,000 individuals and corporations able to make subscriptions to the Liberty Loan in amounts ranging from $100 to $100,000,000. This estimate is conservative when we consider that there are more than 40,000,000 persons engaged in gainful occupations in this country, besides the large number of men and women whose income is derived from their investments. If every individual in the United States should subscribe to the new bonds to the extent of only 5 per cent. of his or her total possessions, the loan would be subscribed six times over.

"Fifty years ago we raised over $3,000,000,000 to provide for the expenses of the civil war. The wealth of this country today is eight times as great as it was then, our banking resources are twenty times as great as they were then, or even as late as 1870. At this time we are in a position to put forth far less effort—$10,000,000,000, or $15,000,000,000, or more, and if the money should be needed, it will be provided, and provided promptly."

STEEL CORPORATION TO TAKE $25,000,000

Subsidiaries May Swell Bond Total to $50,000,000—Bankers Further Distribution Plans.

In view of the fact that New York subscriptions to the Liberty Loan poured in yesterday in larger volume than on any previous day, Wall Street believes that subscriptions from the New York Federal Reserve District will approximate at least 50 per cent. of the whole country.

Following a meeting of its Finance Committee it was learned that the United States Steel Corporation would purchase $25,000,000 of the bonds, inclusive of the $5,000,000 recently subscribed for certificates of indebtedness, but exclusive of subscriptions to be made by subsidiaries and officers, estimated at $25,000,000 more.

Subscriptions of $10,000,000 each were announced by the Corn Exchange Bank, the Central Trust Company and Hayden, Stone & Co. Subscriptions of $1,000,000 each were filed by the American Sugar Refining Company and the German-American Insurance Company.

Among the Adolph Lewisohn & Sons interests the following mining companies have subscribed to the loan: Miami Copper Company, $500,000; Tennessee Copper and Chemical Company, $250,000; Kerr Lake Mining Company, $300,000.

The General Committee of Bankers, appointed by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York to aid in the distribution of the bonds, held two sessions. It is headed by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Reserve Bank, and consists of ten of the most prominent bankers of the metropolis, who are giving practically their entire time to the work. Two of the members, George F. Baker, Chairman of the First National Bank, and Jacob H. Schiff, remember the civil war financing, while a third member, Frank A. Vanderlip, President of the National City Bank, took a prominent part in the handling of the Spanish War loan, being at that time Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

It seems to be the unanimous opinion of bankers that it is essential for the Secretary of the Treasury to issue a statement, making clear that the 3½ per cent. bonds may be converted into bonds of a higher yield if the Government subsequently put out a more attractive issue. The law on this point, bankers contend, is not very clear, the right of conversion being left to the Secretary of the Treasury. Although Mr. McAdoo, in his original announcement, declared that the bonds would be convertible, bankers say he should make the statement clearer.

The Bankers' Sub-Committee on Distribution, headed by Allen B. Forbes, was in session the greater part of the day. It was decided to have a number of local committees appointed throughout the New York Federal Reserve District. The committee has not completed its plans for the distribution of the bonds. Among the suggestions it is considering is one designed to call into service the campaign managers of the Democratic and Republican parties, who would help to arrange mass meetings to be addressed by such speakers as Theodore Roosevelt, W. J. Bryan, and W. H. Taft.

In preparation for the handling of bond subscriptions the Federal Reserve Bank arranged for the lease of an additional 6,000 square feet of floor space in the Equitable Building, quarters now occupied by the Belgian Relief Commission, which has agreed to move to another building. The Reserve Bank has part of the fifth floor.

PITTSBURGH, May 8.—The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, an important independent concern, has subscribed for $1,000,000 of the Liberty Loan. An estimate by the Pittsburgh Clearing House places the total subscriptions in this city at $30,000,000.

BANKERS' ASSOCIATION ANXIOUS TO AID SALE

Had Voiced Criticism of McAdoo Prior to Announcement in Capital of Loan Plan Details.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFFE, MANOR, N. Y., May 8.—Pointed criticism of the manner in which Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo had handled the distribution of the Liberty Loan bonds was voiced at the Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association here today, and led to the association's offering the Secretary of the Treasury the services of a committee of bankers to assist in straightening out what the bankers regarded as tangles which hindered subscriptions for the bonds. The most serious criticism was that Mr. McAdoo had not taken the bankers into his confidence. This discussion took place before the announcement in Washington tonight of the final plans governing the sale of the bonds.

F. W. Goebel of Kansas City, Kan., President of the American Bankers' Association, declared in a speech to the 200 members of the council that if the methods of the Treasury Department were not revised there was grave doubt that the $2,000,000,000 would be subscribed by the expiration of the time limit, June 15. He said the bankers were unable to know what was the nature of the bonds; that they could not ascertain what disturbance of local money conditions, if any, would be caused by their subscriptions; that they could not inform probable buyers of the bonds of the time of maturity, and that in other ways they were hampered by a lack of information.

After his address the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, The reported subscriptions to the Liberty Loan of 1917 are now being received, and it is apparent that this and succeeding bond issues can be successfully placed only through well organized and continuous efforts; and

Whereas, The success of the Government bond issue depends upon such a wide distribution of the securities offered that they will pass beyond the banks into the hands of thousands of people who have never bought bonds before; and

Whereas, It is of vital importance that the resources of all banks, including the Federal Reserve Banks, be kept in a highly liquid form, to the end that their business may go on and be interfered with to the smallest possible extent by the financial operations of the Government; and

Whereas, The Treasury Department, the Federal Reserve Board, and the Federal Reserve banks are now organizing for an effective distribution of these bonds; therefore

Be it Resolved, That the American Bankers Association, through its members and by the use of its official machinery in the general offices, hereby offers to assist in the patriotic work of selling and distributing the bond issues of the United States Government; and

Be it further Resolved, That we feel sure we can rely upon the active and hearty cooperation of all the members of the American Bankers Association in this effort to promptly meet the financial wants of the United States; and

Be it further Resolved, That the President and the Administrative Committee are hereby authorized to appoint a committee or committees of such sizes as they may deem necessary from the members of the association to further the object of the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to expend the necessary funds required to further the objects of this resolution.

Be it further Resolved, That the President is hereby authorized to transmit the action of this association to the Secretary of the Treasury in such manner as he may deem wise.

Be it further Resolved, That the Executive Council of the American Bankers Association pledge its unqualified and untiring support to the Government in any avenue in which they might find it necessary to call upon the bankers.

"The fact is," said Mr. Goebel in his address, "that the distribution of Government bonds in the vast amounts contemplated is a task which can probably not be successfully accomplished without the completion of all the forces available for the purpose. These forces must not only be conscripted but they must be adequately organized.

"Just now the work of distributing the bonds is proceeding in a manner that makes success doubtful within the time fixed. The Treasury Department is doing very well with the facilities at its command. The bankers of the country, without exception, have indicated their willingness to assist and cooperate."

A factor discussed was the position of savings banks. The mutual savings banks of the United States have about $4,500,000,000 in deposits. Many of them pay from 3 to 4 per cent. They cannot buy the Liberty Loan bonds from deposits on which 4 per cent. was paid. This factor works in another way—in that persons who are getting 4 per cent. from a savings bank have no incentive of profit in buying Liberty Loan bonds.

LENDS $100,000,000 to FRANCE.

Treasury Warrant Handed to Jusserand—Balance Insufficient.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—France today received the $100,000,000 the United States is lending to meet her expenses in this country during May. The amount was transferred by Secretary McAdoo to Ambassador Jusserand by Treasury warrant. The loan brings the total advanced thus far to the Allies up to $450,000,000.

Indications are that subscriptions to the second offering of Treasury certificates, which were to close May 10, probably will be closed before then.

At the time the Treasury warrant was transferred it was discovered there was a balance of only $98,000,000 in the general fund of the Treasury, out of which such payments are made. The fund will be replenished shortly by proceeds of the sale of Treasury certificates and current receipts of taxes.

Had the warrant been presented for immediate payment there would have been an apparent shortage of $2,000,000 in the general fund, more apparent, however, than real, for there are many millions on deposit by the Government with National and Federal Reserve Banks. The full amount of the warrant was not desired, however, for immediate use, and was placed to the credit of the French Government in Reserve Banks to be withdrawn as needed.

VICTORY CERTAIN, BALFOUR ASSERTS

Continued from Page 1.

out gesture, without once raising his voice. He said, in conclusion, that his subject had carried him away, and that he had spoken longer than he had intended. That was true, but his subject did not carry him into rhetorical flights. He hesitated sometimes for a word, but it was not the hesitation of embarrassment; it was the slow flow of a conversation.

Vice President's Introduction.

The Vice President spoke as follows:

"Senators, for more than a century and a quarter the one great reason for the existence of this body has been to preserve the equality of all men before the law. A few days since we had the pleasure of greeting the representatives that people whose shibboleth is Fraternity. Today we honor, and in turn are ourselves honored, by receiving the representatives of that people whose forebears centuries ago, in an age of almost universal absolutism, compelled their King, annointed though he was with the holy oil of consecration, to give to them the great charter of human liberty. It were mere prophecy to say that without that great charter the Republic of either France or America would be or have a hope of being.

"May I express the hope that at the end of this most terrific warfare, when the representatives of liberty, fraternity, and equality shall take their seats at the council table of the nation, they will not arise therefrom until they shall, so far as human ingenuity can, guarantee the right to every people, the right to be free without the fear of assault from without or opposition from within. Without they shall write this legend in the firmament, above the sun rising for a newer and, if not a better, at least a safer civilization, 'I shine only for the wise; they are not wise who are not just.'

"In the words of one woman lawyer for whom I have profound respect, the wise Portia to Antonio, Bassanio's best friend: 'Sir, you are very welcome to our house; it must appear in other ways than words, therefore scant this breathing courtesy.'

"I have the honor and the great pleasure of putting to you the foremost champion of the Magna Charta, the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour, British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs."

Deafening applause greeted Mr. Marshall's conclusion. The Senate and the galleries stood while they applauded, a rare honor. Mr. Balfour rose and bowed his acknowledgment, but was reseating himself when the Vice President smilingly took his arm, motioning him to speak.

Mr. Balfour's Speech.

Mr. Balfour said:

"Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of the Senate: You, Mr. President, have in graceful and pregnant sentences brought to our recollection the common origin of those liberties which, whether in France, in Britain, or in the United States of America, we all rejoice in and are all determined to defend. You have also in warm words of welcome spoken kindly of the mission of which I have the honor to be the head and to which you are now paying the rare, the very rare, honor of welcoming within your walls.

"Ladies and gentlemen, on their behalf not less than on my own I most sincerely thank you for your welcome. I know well that it is not a welcome to individuals. The kindness individually which each one of us as individuals has received since we came to this great city will never be forgotten by any one of us. It has been kindest, abundant, overflowing, generous, unlimited; but, ladies and gentlemen, behind that individual kindness, behind that kindness paid by individuals to individuals, the expression of a hospitable and generous feeling to guests within your walls, there is after all something much deeper, something much more important, something which is after all the animating spirit which brings this great assembly here today.

"The original object of our mission, if I may so express it, was a purely business one or a mainly business one. We came here to discuss matters of the deepest moment for the conduct of that great war in which both our nations are involved. We came here to explain to your leaders and, afterward, to your people the needs from which the Allies mainly suffered, to lay freely at the disposal of those responsible for the conduct of your affairs the results of our own experience, the consequences, perhaps I ought to say, in some cases of our own errors and blunders during the two years and one-half of strenuous and sanguinary fighting.

"That was the original object. That was the business side of our mission. But the reception which you have given us here, the treatment which we have received from the President, from the Cabinet, from the House of Representatives, from the Senate—that treatment raises the whole level of our mission from a purely business mission to a great incident in the common life of two great and free peoples.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I do not think the importance of that is easy to overrate. I believe that the consequences will not be measured by any mere record of the transactions that may take place between our various Governments, nor will the effects of it vanish when we ourselves, in consequence of the calls of duty elsewhere, leave your hospitable city. No, ladies and gentlemen; this mission and the French mission which is associated with it mark a new epoch in the relations of our three countries; and I believe that in the alliance thus cemented lie secure some of the greatest hopes, some of the proudest expectations which we dare to entertain about the future of civilization.

Germany's Great Blunder.

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is not merely, however, your kindness of heart which has given this significance to contemporary events. That significance is forced upon our notice whether we be citizens of America or citizens of France or citizens of Britain; but I speak especially at this moment of citizens of America and citizens of Britain. It is forced upon our notice by the unwearied efforts of an unconscionable German propaganda. Whether we live on the other side of the Atlantic, we English-speaking peoples have never organized ourselves for military purposes; we have never been military States; and when the war broke out, undoubtedly the Germans looked around the world, estimated the value from their point of view of the nations with whom they might be concerned and, profoundly contemptuous of our views of civilization, whether they be British views or whether they be American views, they decided that neither Britain nor America counted in the struggle by which they hoped to obtain the domination of the world. They found us unprepared; they found us unmilitary; and because we were unprepared and because we were unmilitary, they jumped rashly to the conclusion, first, that we were afraid to fight, and, secondly, that if we fought we should be wholly negligible quantities. I think they are beginning, possibly, to find out their mistake.

"How, ladies and gentlemen, did that mistake ever arise? It arose from the utter incapacity of the German ruling class—and it is only of the German ruling class that I speak today—to estimate value except in terms of drilled men and military preparations.

"They saw that England and America were prosperous, were unwarlike, and were immersed in the arts of peace and involved in the industrial interests incident to a peaceful civilization; and they drew from that two conclusions. They drew from it in the first place the conclusion that because we were commercial we were therefore material, that we were incapable of high ideals or great sacrifices, and that even if we determined late in the day to pursue those high ideals and to make those great sacrifices, we should be utterly incompetent in the arts to which they had devoted so much of their attention; that our interference in the war would be a thing which they could leave wholly on one side. On that miscalculation have been wrecked and will be wrecked all their hopes. It was their fatal blunder—a blunder from which they will never recover, but a blunder which has saved civilization.

Confident of Victory.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I speak with confidence about the issue of this great struggle—a confidence which is redoubled since you have thrown in your lot with those who have been fighting since 1914. I see, indeed, suggestions that Germany is incapable of winning by arms, and is going to win through the illegitimate weapon of submarine warfare. I believe it not. I do not at all minimize, I do not wish to minimize the gravity of the submarine menace. After all, in the two years and a half for which the war has been going on, more than one difficulty of like magnitude has met us; more than one difficulty of like magnitude has been overcome.

"The question of munitions is a case in point. I do not wish to detain you on such an occasion with details; but at the beginning of the war it became evident that Germany had recognized the importance of the munitions questions, had been preparing for this war through years of peace by having a supply of ammunition at her disposal greater than the whole of the rest of the world put together; and at one time it almost looked as if the cause of civilization and liberty were to be crushed under the multitude of shells and the weight of artillery. We have gotten over that difficulty. It was a very great one. I do not deny that the submarine difficulty is a very great one. I do not deny that it will require every effort made either in Britain or here successfully to overcome it; but that it will be overcome, that those efforts will be made, that the United States of America, like Great Britain and her dominions, will throw themselves into the task with unrudging efforts and that those efforts will be crowned with success, I do not doubt for a moment.

"This war is not going to be settled by the sinking of helpless neutrals, or by sending women and children to the bottom by torpedoes or gun-fire. It is to be settled by hard fighting; and, ladiers and gentlemen, when it comes to hard fighting, neither America nor Britain nor France need fear measuring themselves at any moment against those who have risen in arms against all that we hold dear for the future.

"I therefore, ladies and gentlemen, look forward, not, of course, in a spirit of light and easy and unthinking confidence, but with firm faith, to the future of this war. If resources every man and woman on this side of the Atlantic as on the other side of the Atlantic to throw their efforts into the scale of right; but that effort unquestionably will be made, is being made, will be made yet further; and if it be made I no more doubt that success will crown our efforts, and that posterity will look back upon the union of these peoples, symbolized by such meetings as this which we are now addressing, as marking a new epoch in the history of the world in which all the civilized nations aroused themselves in unity to deal with one of their number which has forgotten its responsibilities, forgotten its duties, and, in the unscrupulous lust for universal domination, has brought the greatest of known calamities upon the world.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I have detained you too long, but I was led away by my subject. On my behalf, and on behalf of my friends around me, I beg to thank you for the unique honor which you have paid to us, and, through us, to our country, to our cause—which is your cause—and to the future of civilization, which is yours as much as ours.

"I thank you."

500 IN RUSH TO JOIN ENGINEER REGIMENT

Officers Expect to Recruit the New York Quota of 1,061 Within a Week.

RECRUITING BEGINS TODAY

Volunteers In Other Cities Eager to Get in the Nine Units to Go to France.

More than 500 volunteers, including laborers, draughtsmen, dockmen, yardmen, mechanics, and full-fledged civil engineers rushed forward yesterday to join the First Reserve Engineer Regiment which will be recruited in this city as New York's quota of the nine regiments which the Government intends to send to France.

None of the applicants could be accepted because the recruiting headquarters for the regiment at 190 Sixth Avenue was not scheduled to open until 9 o'clock this morning, when the actual work of enlistment will begin. They were all told to return today.

The eagerness of all these men to enlist after the first day of the call for volunteers, convinced the recruiting officers that the whole regiment, 1,061 men, would be raised within a week. Lieutenant Anderson, who was posted at the headquarters yesterday to supply information to prospective applicants, said that most of the men who applied represented just the kind of material needed in a regiment that was to devote itself to all phases of construction and engineering work.

Men with university degrees who could draw plans for docks and bridges were almost as numerous as laborers who could do nothing but handle the pick and shovel. But the latter were valuable to the regiment, and they were encouraged to return today and undergo examinations. Lieutenant Anderson received several applications from superintendents and foremen who would be especially serviceable in supervising trench excavations and road construction.

Captain H. W. Hudson of the Engineers' Reserve Corps will be in charge of the recruiting station when it opens today. He will be assisted by Captain J. P. Hogan, also of the reserve corps. The examining physicians will be Captain J. H. Hughes, Lieutenant S. Beekman and Lieutenant S. Bradbury. The applicants will have to submit to a rigid physical examination and only those who combine experience with a good, strong constitution will be accepted.

Lieut. Colonel C. H. McKinstry, Engineer Corps, U. S. A., who has been assigned to command the new regiment, made the following statement yesterday:

"We are entering upon a quick campaign to get together a regiment of engineers for immediate service. It will be known as the First Reserve Engineering Regiment and will consist of 1,110 men and 37 officers.

"We have been recruiting for this regiment in the Army Building, but until a few days ago we were not at liberty to give the matter publicity. Now we are prepared to state this regiment will see immediate service in France after preliminary instruction has been gone through. There is no doubt of our ability to recruit the regiment quickly if men are in possession of the following facts:

"1. The First Reserve Engineer Regiment is the New York's quota of the total of nine regiments.

"2. This regiment is being organized as part of the regular army under the Reserve Section of the Act of June 3, 1916.

"3. Enlistments will be for the period of the war.

"4. Men enlisting will not be subject to draft into other organizations when the pending military bill shall have passed.

"5. The regiment will be sent to France as soon as properly organized, probably within three months, for service on railway construction and maintenance of way.

"6. The recruiting station is at 190 Sixth Avenue and will be open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M."

The Military Engineering Committee of New York, which is composed of representatives of the national engineering societies, is co-operating in the recruiting of this regiment from its headquarters at 20 West Thirty-ninth Street.

IN COMMAND OF ENGINEERS.

Nine Regular Army Officers Chosen for New Regiments.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Regular army engineer officers assigned to organize and command the nine regiments of engineer troops to be rushed to France for work on railway communication lines were announced by the War Department today as follows:

First Regiment—New York district, commanding, Lieut. Col. C. H. McKinstry; Adjutant, Lieutenant X. H. Price.

Second Regiment—St. Louis, Colonel Curtis McD. Townsend; Adjutant, Captain C. L. Hall.

Third Regiment—Chicago, Colonel W. C. Langfitt; Adjutant, Captain R. D. Black.

Fourth Regiment—Boston, Major W. P. Wooten; Adjutant, Lieutenant L. E. Atkins.

Fifth Regiment—Pittsburgh, Lieut. Col. Edgar Jadwin; Adjutant, Lieutenant B. B. Somervell.

Sixth Regiment—Detroit, Lieut. Col. Harry Burgess; Adjutant, Captain R. F. Fowler.

Seventh Regiment—Atlanta, Major John S. Sewell, engineer reserve corps, formerly a Major in the regular service; Adjutant, Lieutenant C. P. Bullard.

Eighth Regiment—San Francisco, Lieut. Col. H. B. Cavanaugh; Adjutant, Lieutenant J. B. Cress.

Ninth Regiment—Philadelphia, Lieut. Col. H. Dreyne; Adjutant, Lieutenant W. F. Tompkins.

The entire reserve list for the first reserve engineer regiment created under the National Defense act in the New York district, and including among its regimental officers many prominent engineers of civil life, has been called out, and presumably that regiment will be the first organized. The War Department is acting under authority of the Defense act in the organization of these new units. No decision as to the designation to be given the new regiment has been reached.

The engineer force will go in regimental units. There was no indication at the War Department today that a general officer to command the army of skilled railway men that will be assembled as quickly as possible, would be assigned. It is assumed that the purpose is to place each regiment in charge of a certain section of the railway lines just back of the fighting front which form the connecting link with the regular transportation systems of France for the handling of army supplies.

Each company will be a skeleton railway construction and operation unit. Engineer units are employed as such and never assembled as brigades or even regiments except for parade purposes with which the new forces have nothing to do.

Regular army medical officers assigned to command the six American Red Cross base hospitals about to start for France were announced by the War Department today as follows:

Major Robert U. Patterson, Chief of Red Cross Bureau, No. 5 Hospital, from Harvard Medical School, with Dr. Harvey Cushing, as director.

Major Elbert E. Persons, No. 2, New York Presbyterian Hospital; Dr. George E. Brewer, director.

Major Harry L. Gilchrist, No. 4, Cleveland; Dr. George W. Crile, director.

Major Matthew A. Delaney, No. 10, Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia; Dr. Richard H. Harte, director.

Major Lucius Le, No. 21, Washington University Hospital, St. Louis; Dr. Frederick T. Murphy, director.

Major Christopher C. Collins, No. 12, Northwestern University; Dr. Frederick Besley, director.

The exact time of the departure of the hospitals will not be announced for military reasons. There are thirty more Red Cross army base hospitals and five navy base hospitals organized and ready for European service whenever the call comes.

A dozen officers of the signal officers' reserve corps have been called out for active service and assigned to assist signal officers of the various military departments.

Major N. H. Slaughter has been ordered to duty in the office of the chief signal officer of the army in Washington. Captain Thomas I. King and Lieutenant Charles Murphy have been ordered to the army service school at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; Captain Thomas D. Bowman and Lieutenant O. Bickelhaupt go to the Eastern Department; Lieutenants A. J. Bekker, G. H. Smith, A. M. Lindsay, Jr., and F. W. Olmstead go to Governors Island; Captain John A. Kick and Lieutenant G. F. Bush go to Chicago, and Lieutenant James E. Hague to San Francisco.

Haiti Commission Opposes War.

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, May 8.—A mapority of the commission named last week as a result of President d'Artiguenave's message to Congress advising a declaration of war against Germany is opposed to war. It is regarded as probable that Congress will disregard the advice of the commission and declare war.

SEND US TO FRANCE, ROOSEVELT PLEADS

Laments That America, in Spite of War Declaration, Is Still in "Conversational Stage."

WOULD REMAKE MILITIA

Says Present Regiments Should Be Made Use of as Basis for Volunteer Organization.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt got a tumultuous welcome from a crowd of 10,000 last night when he spoke in Kismet Temple, Brooklyn, and urged that the United States send a force to Europe at once. His plea that he be allowed to do his part was greeted by shouts of "You'll get there, Teddy!" and "We want to see you go!"

The Colonel as usual hit straight out from the shoulder. He blamed no one in particular, he said, for the fact that this country was still in the "conversational stage," although Germany had been in effect at war with us for two years, but, he added, he felt that the time had come when for the honor of the United States, words should be translated into action.

After congratulating Congress for the adoption of the Conscription bill, he said:

"I ask only that I be given the chance to render a service which I know I can render, and nine out of ten of those who oppose my rendering it, do so because they believe that I will render it too well."

"Go to it, Teddy!" yelled a man in the crowd.

"You get me the chance and I will go on to France," the Colonel shot back.

Colonel Roosevelt spoke under the auspices of the County Republican Club for the first time since the 1912 split, and that helped the warmth of his welcome. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, but at 7:30, a few minutes after the doors were opened, the hall was filled, and the crowds were waiting in lines on the streets for many blocks. The United Boys' Brigade Band played "There'll be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight," reminiscent of the Rough Riders and San Juan Hill.

The Colonel used his carefully prepared speech partially for a weapon with which to drive home his extemporaneous utterances. He told the crowd plainly that he did not think the American people were awake to the situation, and then he summed up some of his ideas in this charge:

"We have failed in time of peace to prepare for war, and for this act of folly both we and our allies will pay before the war is through. Let us at least do the two things we can do. First, let us prepare now, during the war, for the tremendous tasks which will be thrust upon us by the peace which follows war. Next, let us bear ourselves manfully in the war, and pay with our blood for our past folly."

Colonel Roosevelt's Address.

In his prepared address Colonel Roosevelt said:

"During this war we recognize no distinction of party, of section, of creed or of national origin. We are all Americans and nothing else. I speak to you as one American to his fellow Americans. Our whole duty is to serve the country as a whole, and to pay heed only to the way in which we can best render such service.

"In the present crisis, we have a twofold duty; first, immediately to meet, with every instrumentality available, the immediate needs of the war, at the moment; second, permanently to shape our policy not merely in military, but in social and industrial matters, so as to place this Republic on a permanent foundation of justice and strength.

"The first need should be met not only by immediately introducing the principle of obligatory universal military training and service, a beginning toward which has been made by the bill recently enacted, but also by the immediate use of organizations of volunteers who would not be included in the draft, who should at the earliest moment be sent to the theatre of war, in France, or, if necessary, to England, for intensive training.

"The ideal way would be to include in each brigade one regular regiment and two regiments of volunteers of the type used in the Philippines under the act of March 2, 1899. But in any event, at the very earliest moment we should send at least a division for intensive training in France, with the purpose to put it on the firing line, as it could be put, if we strained every effort to do so, within ninety days. Then let this division be kept to its full strength, and other divisions, as rapidly as possible, be put beside it at the front.

Real War Training Needed.

"Any attempt to keep our men here, and train them for a year before sending them over, would mean that we would rightly awaken the scorn of our allies for the delay, and that the men trained here, and not at the theatre of war, would be imperfectly trained from the standpoint of modern warfare.

"We, of course, ought to have introduced in this country the system of obligatory universal service immediately upon the outbreak of the great war. As we, as a nation, failed to take this step, we should make good our failure in the best way we can, by using every good volunteer organization now. We can raise numbers of regiments, such as those which put down the insurrection in the Philippines, and in three or four months a regiment of this nature can be so trained that it can be employed usefully in the fighting. In addition, great use can be made of the National Guard.

"I have the highest respect and admiration for the officers and men of the National Guard. I myself served for a number of years in the guard, and the service was of great benefit to me. But it is, from every standpoint, a grave mistake to employ a National Guard regiment as an entity in war, and especially so long as it is under dual control, under the control of both State and nation. The duties which, as an entity in its original form, it can best do are those within the State.

"There probably never was a worse blow struck against our military efficiency than the passage of the Hay bill. Very many men in the National Guard who can render the proper State duty have family ties such that it is a cruel injustice to ask them to break up their business and see their families in want by serving under Federal command—and the Federal power should exclusively control all troops called into war. It is an outrage to demand the services of Guardsmen such as these, and inflict such cruel want on their families, when there are any number of men outside who can render such service without hardship to themselves.

Remake Guard Regiments.

"Moreover, there are many National Guardsmen fitted to do good service in connection with the ordinary National Guard duty who are not fit to render service in a gruelling campaign. The only wise and patriotic course to follow, in connection with the National Guard, is to use each National Guard regiment as a basis and framework for a regiment of United States volunteers. Under these circumstances, all the officers and enlisted men, who are fit to go, or who ought to be asked to go, would be transferred into the new volunteer organization, making a skeletal, or framework organization, which would then be filled out either by the draft, or by volunteering, as necessity might demand. In this manner we would leave in the State those who ought never to be asked to leave the State, or to perform other than the ordinary State duty, and we would use the men who ought to go to war as a nucleus on which to build a regiment fitted to render the most efficient service in war.

"These are details. The point we need at present is to use every method, so as to send a fighting force, by preference a mixed force of regulars and volunteers, immediately to the front, and to keep it constantly growing in strength, month by month, while here at home we prepare an army which should be at least 3,000,000 strong, an army which can be made growingly effective, if the war lasts one, two, or three years. Let us introduce as our permanent policy the principle of obligatory universal military training and service. In addition put the flag on the firing line at once, and use every instrumentality, including volunteers from the exempted classes, in order to make good our position until the principle of universal obligatory service begins to produce its full effect.

NOORDAM TO SAIL MAY 14.

Rush of Americans in Holland to Secure Passage on Liner.

Special to The New York Times.

THE HAGUE, May 8.—This morning's announcement in the Dutch press that the steamship Noordam of the Holland-America Line would sail on May 14 for America brought a stampede of Americans to the legation. There are about 200 Americans in Holland who have been stranded for months, many of whom started out in the steamship New Amsterdam in February when she returned to port after one day's voyage. There has been absolutely no means for these Americans to leave Holland. There are also about forty absolutely destitute American seamen who also have been stranded for months, and who came over largely on relief ships, having made good contracts with shippers, mostly for the return journey, but who were turned off on their arrival in Holland whether they had a contract for the return journey or not.

THE TIMES correspondent learns from the American legation that it is hoped these men can be shipped on the Noordam, as no skipper will engage them for the return journey to America with the knowledge that they will stay in America and the obvious difficulties of replacing them in America.

The German Government has already given a guarantee for the safe conduct of the Noordam. She will be permitted to touch Halifax and is expected to return laden with grain for the Government. Practically none of the Americans sailing is from Germany.

Britain Postpones Irish Statement.

LONDON, May 8.—The Government's statement on the Irish question has been postponed until Thursday of next week, Earl Curzon informed the House of Lords today.

RINTELEN'S MONEY SCATTERED FREELY

"Roll Would Choke an Elephant," Says Labor's Peace Council Secretary.

AGENT ENJOYED VACATION

Got Liberal Fees, He Testifies, for Bulletining Reports Chiefly from Newspapers.

Further evidence of the careless distribution of much of the $500,000 which Captain Franz von Rintelen is alleged to have spent in this country in an effort to cut off munitions from the Allies came out yesterday from William Delahunty, a printer, who took the stand in the Federal District Court against von Rintelen and the seven men who are charged with being his confederates.

Delahunty testified that H. B. Martin, who has been described as the chief disburser of von Rintelen's money, suggested in July, 1915, a trip to Bridgeport, Conn., to keep watch on labor troubles in munitions plants there and make regular reports to Martin. He added that he decided to spend his annual vacation at Bridgeport and to work there for Martin as an investigator and agent. Under instructions from Martin, he said he sent two long telegrams daily, summarizing conditions at Bridgeport.

The information sent to Martin by telegraph, Delahunty said, was exclusively taken from newspapers. He said he bought all the morning papers and made out his morning telegraphic bulletin. Then he bought the evening papers and sent Martin another report. For these labors during his Summer holiday Delahunty was well rewarded, receiving expense money and fees several times in amounts from $50 to $140.

Delahunty denied vehemently that he had been asked to promote the strike in any way, and said:

On the contrary, Mr. Martin said he would like to see it settled.

Delahunty finally admitted, that, in addition to reading newspapers, he had gathered valuable information from a New York bartender at Bridgeport, and had been once to the headquarters of the Remington factory and several times to the headquarters of the strikers.

As the charge against the accused men is that they conspired to violate the Sherman act by interfering with the munitions traffic, lawyers for the defense were pleased with Delahunty's testimony, in that, as they interpreted it, Martin had seemed to take only a languid interest in the strike at Bridgeport, which was considerably the most important labor disturbance affecting munitions. In seeking to establish further that the alleged conspirators did not make any active crusade against the munitions traffic, the defense succeeded in raising a question as to the authenticity of the so-called "strike relief resolution" supposed to have been adopted by Labor's National Peace Council. Leopold P. Straube, Secretary of the Council, who was called to the stand, did not remember ever having the resolution in his custody and could not tell whether it had been voted on or not.

Straube told of his difficulties in collecting money which he had spent as secretary. He said he had been told by Martin that Buchanan had received $5,000 and Deutsche $1,000. Straube, He kept applying to Martin, who was the man he had seen with the most money.

"Martin had a roll that would choke an elephant," he said.

Testimony intended to link Frank Buchanan, at one time President of Labor's National Peace Council, with Lamar was given by Miss Fannie Ayers, a stenographer, who told of taking in shorthand a long document by Lamar, while she was dictating for Lamar at the Hotel Belmont she said she saw him in company with two men who went by the names of "Frank" and "Henry," and that she believed they were Frank Buchanan and H. B. Martin.

Andrew D. Meloy, who was charged with obtaining the passport on which von Rintelen left this country for England and who has figured conspicuously in Mexican and pro-German enterprises, was put on the stand by the Government. He testified that von Rintelen had taken a desk in his office at 55 Liberty Street, but he did not become acquainted with him until June, 1915. Von Rintelen called before him, he said, the plan to cause strikes in munitions factories.

Meloy said that he then characterized the plan as one of absurd folly.

Meloy had only answered a few questions when court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

TRAINING CAMP FOR BOYS.

State to Provide for Instructing 1,800 for a Month.

The State Military Training Commission, to provide the field training prescribed by law, will have a camp for 1,800 boys at Peekskill, June 30 to July 28. The only cost to the boys who attend will be for uniforms, and for this year the commission will permit boys who already have uniforms to wear them, which may even eliminate this small outlay.

Under the law only boys between 16 and 19 may attend and preference must be given schoolboys. National Guard officers and men from the reserve will be the instructors and every provision will be made for moral and physical welfare.

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Man of 59 Years

"I have never known anything to equal Bell-Ans for Indigestion and I never yet came across any abnormal condition of the digestive apparatus that Bell-Ans 'did not benefit,' in fact, I consider them a specific in acute and chronic cases particularly. One patient of mine, a man of 59 years of age, suffered from a severe attack of indigestion about three years ago, after which attack his stomach became gradually so weak that at last he could retain very little nourishment. He grew very thin and was unable to work. Every known remedy was prescribed for him with at best but temporary benefit. Then Bell-Ans were given him in graduated doses, and they have relieved the trouble so completely that he now eats anything he wants and no longer needs to take medicine." W. Biddle Gilman, M. D., Lakeview, N. C.

BELL-ANS

Positively Relieves Indigestion. One package proves it. 25c at all druggists.

ANOTHER NEW RECORD FOR ARMY RECRUITING

3,346 Men Enlisted on Monday, Best Day in the History of the Regular Army.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Army recruiting saw its best day

SAY AMERICAN SHIPS SUPPLIED U-BOATS

Washington Investigating the Charges Against Freighters of American Transatlantic Line.

MANITOWOC'S CREW QUOTED

R. G. Wagner, Head of the Company, Makes Flat Denial—Men Had Trouble with Captain.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Additional color was given to persistent rumors of German submarines in the south Atlantic today when it was disclosed that Government investigating agencies are running down a story that freighters of the American Transatlantic Company, flying the American flag, have carried supplies to sea for U-boats.

Officials would not go into details, but it was assumed the report prompting the investigation probably came from members of the crew of the steamer Manitowoc, quoted in news dispatches from Porto Rico today as charging that the Manitowoc and other Transatlantic Company vessels had transshipped to German submersibles at sea quantities of food and fuel smuggled out of New York.

Both the Navy Department and the Department of Justice have taken a hand in the investigation.

Assertions by Manitowoc's Crew.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, May 5, (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—There are German submarines in the Atlantic, and until very recently they have been supplied from the United States by ships flying the American flag, according to statements by members of the crew of the steamer Manitowac, which for several weeks was detained in the harbor at St. Thomas. Twenty-one of the crew are returning to the United States after difficulties with Captain F. Hogstead, master of the ship.

The Manitowoc, Muskegon and Ollaguash, all belonging to the same line, shortly before the Danish Islands became the Virgin Islands, put into the harbor at St. Thomas, bound from Buenos Aires to New York, supposedly to "await orders." They were still waiting for orders when the islands were transferred to the United States. According to their manifests, all three ships carried coal and other fuel supplies. Members of the crew of the Manitowoc say all the vessels were loaded with contraband for German submarines.

"When we left New York last we were supposed to have a cargo of coal exclusively," said one of the crew. "Underneath the coal were all sorts of fuel and food supplies. Supposedly the cargo was destined for Buenos Aires. Between St. Thomas and Buenos Aires we got rid of our cargo on the high seas to German submarines. We had no cargo when we reached Buenos Aires."

At Buenos Aires that ship, the Muskegon and the Ollaguash all took on general food cargoes, oil and other fuel supplies, which were covered over with several hundreds of tons of coal, the men said. On the Manitowoc there were also placed two iron chests filled with gold, each supposed to contain $250,000. These, according to the men, also were hidden under the coal.

Denial by Company's President.

Richard G. Wagner, President of the American Transatlantic Company at 17 Battery Place, denied yesterday afternoon that any of the steamships operated by his company had ever carried a pound of supplies for German U-boats or raiders.

"The steamships Manitowoc, Ollaguash, and Muskegon left New York in March with a general cargo for Buenos Aires and called at Norfolk for coal," he said. "From there they steamed to St. Thomas, in the American Virgin Islands, where all our vessels stop for coal, as they do not take any on board in Buenos Aires.

"About April 21 I was advised by the Captain of the Manitowoc that the Navy Department was detaining the ships at St. Thomas, and we telegraphed to Washington to inquire into the matter. In reply the Navy Department asked to see copies of our manifests, and we sent a man to Washington with them. After a short delay we were informed that the ships had been released and instructions had been cabled to the naval authorities at St. Thomas.

"The Muskegon and the Ollaguash left St. Thomas on April 26 and the Manitowoc sailed two days later, as there was some trouble with the crew, who were the cause of all the reports that were circulated in the West Indies."

Mr. Wagner said that the company had four other steamships in the South American trade, the Ausable, Maumee, Winneconne and Winnebago, and four steamships had been seized by the Allies early in the war subject to the decision of prize courts. They are the Saginaw, taken by the French Government, and the Hocking, Kankakee and Genesee, which were held by the British because it was alleged that the American Transatlantic Company had German affiliations. Mr. Wagner added that the company's fleet represented a tonnage of 62,500, all owned by American capital and all under the flag of the United States.

Directly he changed the steamships from Danish to American registry the British Admiralty protested because a certain Danish ship broker and financier who was connected with the enterprise had, it was alleged, been caught shipping supplies from Denmark to Germany in violation of the neutrality laws of Denmark. Mr. Wagner said that because he had a German name the British Admiralty insisted he must be a German. He came to New York from Milwaukee shortly after the war started and organized the American Transportation Company with a capital of $2,000,000.

Stockholders of the Company.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—R. G. Wagner, head of the American Transatlantic Company, lived in Milwaukee many years prior to his departure for the East about two years ago. At one time he was head of the Wisconsin Beet Sugar Company. He was born in Milwaukee. His father was a native of Germany. The American Transatlantic Company was organized by Mr. Wagner after a trip to Germany, where he had gone, he stated, to buy sugar beet seed. He said he bought the steamers from a Danish ship owner in Copenhagen. The company was organized under the laws of New Jersey, and is capitalized at $2,500,000.

Associated with Mr. Wagner in the company are the following: W. G. Berger, John S. Lawson, M. W. Berger, F. P. Mann, and Fred Pritzlaff, all Milwaukee business men; G. Dubreuil, teacher of French; R. E. Giljohan and G. W. Frazier of Madison, Wis.; Edward Niedecken, Vice President of a machinists' supply house; J. W. Whittaken, Menominee Falls, Wis., sugar business; E. J. Archambault, Milwaukee capitalist; K. Froedert, P. W. Herzog, a Minneapolis capitalist, and J. P. Wagner of New York, a son of Richard G. Wagner.

GREEK ARMY QUITTING KING CONSTANTINE

Great Mass Meeting of Citizens in Saloniki Proclaims Deposition of Dynasty.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 9.—A dispatch to The Times from Athens dated May 2, says:

"The King is steadily losing followers. Fifty-seven officers recently left in one day for Saloniki and the stream is continuous. Since the provisional Government declared that the population of any territory seceding hereafter to the national Government would not be mobilized, the last plant was knocked from under the King's feet, and it is at least most doubtful if any of the rank and file will be found to stand between him and his fate."

Telegraphing from Saloniki Sunday, Reuter's correspondent says:

"Today was a great day in the history of Saloniki. A mass meeting proclaimed the deposition of the King and dynasty.

"Over 40,000 persons assembled in the principal square and were addressed by various speakers. They cheered themselves hoarse with shouts of 'Long live Venizelos!' 'Long live the national Government!' and 'Down with the King!'

"The Mayor of Saloniki presided. He proposed a resolution proclaiming the deposition of the King only, but the crowd insisted that the entire dynasty must be removed. All shops were closed and business was suspended. Processions marched through the town and carried out demonstrations before the residence of former Premier Venizelos and at other points."

BULGAR ATTACKS FAIL.

Franco-Venizelist Troops Hold Gains on Macedonian Front.

PARIS, May 8.—Concerning the operations on the Macedonian front, the War Office today issued the following:

Eastern Theatre, May 7.—The artillery was active along the whole front. Three Bulgarian counterattacks against the positions captured on May 5 by Franco-Venizelist contingents were repulsed.

An enemy reconnoissance near Borislav, south of the massif of Malaruya, was dispersed by our fire.

BERLIN, May 8, (via London.)—Army Headquarters issued the following:

Macedonian Front.—Enemy advances between Lakes Ochrida and Presba were repulsed by Austrian and Turkish troops with sanguinary losses. On the Cerna salient, after two days of artillery preparation, the expected enemy attack followed yesterday on a front of seven kilometers but were repulsed, thanks to the excellent behavior of allied German and Bulgarian troops. This morning fresh advances by French, Russians, and Italians met with the same fate.

To the west of the Varder and Lake Doiran the enemy artillery has displayed activity beyond the usual standard.

REPORT NORWEGIAN LOSSES

Foreign Office Tells of Four More Vessels Sunk by Submarines.

LONDON, May 8.—The Norwegian Foreign Office today reported the sinking of the Norwegian steamers Tolska, Vale, and Tromp by German submarines, according to a Central News dispatch from Christiania. Three men were lost from the Vale.

The Norwegian bark Dione was sunk by gunfire on May 2. Her crew of twelve were rescued, including two Americans, C. H. Edwards of Norman (Normal?), Tenn., and H. K. Parker of Portsmouth, Ohio.

Guns Active on the Belgian Front.

HAVRE, May 8, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following statement today:

Violent artillery fighting took place last night in the neighborhood of Boesinghe. The artillery was quite active today at various points along the line. Bomb fighting took place at the ferryman's house as well as near Het Sas.

SOCIALISTS HERE SEE GERMAN TRICK

Leaders of Party Denounce International Conference Called for June in Stockholm.

SAY BERLIN WILL RUN IT

Fear It May Deceive Inexperienced Democracy of Russia—Our Government Seeks to Offset Move.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A meeting of prominent Socialists here today under the leadership of William English Walling, Charles Edward Russell, and Ernest Poole issued a statement describing the forthcoming International Socialist Conference, to be held in June at Stockholm, as "the most dangerous of all the Kaiser's plots for cashing in his military victories." The statement declares that as the dominant Socialist parties of England, France, and Belgium will not attend, the conference will be under the control of German delegates, whose purpose will be to lure a large Russian delegation to the Swedish capital, and induce them by any and all sorts of pressure to work for a separate Russian peace.

This statement by prominent American Socialists, which brands American delegates to the Stockholm conference as pro-German, is regarded as highly important by the State Department. The American Government, like the Governments of the other Allies, had been watching developments in Russia with strained attention. The recent victory of the Provisional Government over the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has confirmed reports from American Ambassador Francis that the new republican régime is determined on a vigorous prosecution of the war. But this victory was achieved by a narrow margin of less than forty votes in an assembly of well over 2,000, and it is not expected that Germany will accept her first defeat there as final, but will continue her efforts for Russian disunion within and Russian separation from the Allies.

The American Government has already taken steps to offset these Russian efforts in the most practical way. In addition to the commission, headed by former Secretary of State Root, which will visit Russia at an early date to place the advice and material assistance of the United States at the disposal of the new Russian Government, and the commission of prominent railroad men which has been named to work for the rehabilitation of the Russian system of highways, other steps will be taken to strengthen the hands of the Provisional Government.

To Foil Agitators Here.

Meanwhile the American Government is desirous that nothing shall give the impression to disgruntled or pro-German elements in Russia that the United States is divided on this matter. A few Socialists here have already tried to prejudice the Russian masses against Mr. Root as a person unsympathetic to republican ideals. It is not believed that cablegrams from these agitators will be permitted to pass the cable censorship, but whether passports to Stockholm will be withheld from delegates suspected of wishing to favor a separate Russian peace could not be ascertained tonight.

The statement of the Socialists on the Stockholm conference says, in part:

"Every intelligent Socialist in the world today knows that 90 per cent. of the delegates will be under the influence of Berlin. It is another attempt of the Prussian militarists to line up the well-meaning pacifists and working people of the world for Germany's next 'peace' program, which is to result in a new empire extending from Berlin to Bagdad. This conspiracy to win the war by diplomatic trickery will scarcely deceive the experienced democracies of America, England, and France, but unless headed off may deceive the inexperienced democracy of Russia, putting it completely in the hands of the Kaiser and indefinitely prolonging the war.

"This conference is not summoned as a genuine international conference would be. Vandervelde of Belgium, the Chairman of the International Socialist Bureau, did not call it and refuses even to attend. Neither will it be attended by the British Labor Party nor by the French Socialist Party. But it will have delegates from the two Socialist parties of England, the French minority, most of the Russian factions, the Italian and American organizations, as well as those of all the smaller countries of Europe.

"The American public does not need to be introduced to the American delegate Hillquit, or Algernon Lee, whose pro-Germanism has led them to the point that they are accused by the best-known Socialists of this country of having recently put through an anti-war resolution that amounts to treason against the United States.

"A few delegates will attend from small neutral countries, like the veteran Branting of Sweden, who are pro-ally in sympathy, but are driven by the desperate situation of their countries to favor immediate peace at almost any price. Approximately 90 per cent. of this 'international' congress will be composed of followers of the new German Socialist party recently organized by Haase, Ledebour, Bernstein, and Kautsky. This faction is not to be confused with the comparatively small group of genuine revolutionaries in Germany, who compose about 3 per cent. of the German people. Their leaders, such as Liebknecht and Rosa Luxemburg, are nearly all in prison, and they have confessed as late as the middle of March that they do not expect to accomplish anything until after that military defeat of Germany which August Bebel declared was the sole hope for the German people.

Aims of the Kaiser.

"But why does the Kaiser encourage a conference that will be controlled, not by his friend, Scheidemann, but by the German minority, which is fearlessly anti-Kaiser and even republican in home affairs? For the very simple reason that the two factions are in substantial accord on foreign affairs and have an identical peace program, namely, 'no annexation, no indemnities,' this being the plausible but deceptive title which the Kaiser has chosen for his next effort to impose a German peace on mankind.

"Now what will the Kaiser mean if he labels his new program 'no annexations, no indemnities'? Of course his chief aim will be to bring about either a separate peace or a civil war in Russia and paralyze any anti-German tendencies in Holland or Scandinavia. But the new formula must be made to mean something. What would it mean?

"A return to the conditions existing before the war, it is evident, would mean that all Europe would be helpless, when confronted by the new Central Empire Germany has established. The German Socialists, like the Kaiser, even demand that the peace treaty shall restore the previous economic conditions, forbidding all defensive economic union on the part of other nations. Germany's colonies would also be restored, and England's self-governed colonies would everywhere be threatened except in Canada. Russia would be in Germany's military and economic power, and Japan, though such a course may be far from her present aims, would then be mightily tempted."

KAISER EXTOLS TROOPS FIGHTING AGAINST ODDS

Tells the Sultan They Are "Accomplishing Deeds Never Before Recorded."

LONDON, May 8.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Amsterdam gives the reply of Emperor William to recent congratulations sent him by the Sultan of Turkey on the bravery of the German troops. The Emperor in the course of his reply said:

"All eyes are turned on the mighty conflict in the West, where our enemies, superior in numbers and material, are seeking a decision.

"Our brave troops are there accomplishing deeds such as never before have been recorded in the history of all times and of all peoples. May the Almighty also protect them in the future and lead them to complete victory."

COUNCIL'S POWER SHOWN.

Order Forbidding Street Meetings in Petrograd Strictly Obeyed.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 7, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—The order of the Executive Committee of the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies prohibiting street meetings and demonstrations during Saturday and Sunday acted like magic. Perfect order and quiet reigned throughout the two days, and it was unimaginable that such uproars had taken place on two previous days. It is a sign of the authority of the council and of the trust put in it by the people.

The best proof of the strengthening of the Government's position is the decision of the Council to support the loan of liberty now that the Government note to the Allies has been explained to the satisfaction of the Council. The very first general meeting of the Council since the crisis was devoted to a discussion of the loan. Over 2,000 members were present, and by a vast majority, about 1,900 to 122, it was decided to exert every effort to support the loan. In this connection the official organ of the Council says:

"The revolutionary democracy of Russia has openly declared its aim to be to put an end to the fratricidal slaughter of the earliest moment, but until the democracy of all the fighting countries extends its hand to the Russian democracy to re-establish peace the war, alas! will continue to shame humanity, and as long as millions of Russian soldiers cannot be left in trenches without bread, clothing, shells and guns, there can be no doubt that the democracy of Russia in granting the money for the purposes of the war in such form and under such circumstances is not guilty of neglecting its international duty.

"The military defeat of the Russian revolution would be the greatest disaster, not only to the democracy of Russia, but also to the democracy of all countries. Russia's revolutionary democracy will never admit such treachery. We will defend ourselves to the last drop of our blood, knowing that by doing so we are defending the cause of the working people of all countries."

FORM RING AROUND TROOPS.

Comrades Guard Russian Soldiers Going to Front from Agitators.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, May 8, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—A certain regiment of foot guards, which was prominent in Petrograd during the Revolution, sent off a full battalion to the front today amid scenes of great enthusiasm. The soldiers, with the junior officers, marched under red flags and without arms to the railway station. The inscriptions on the flags besides the usual "Hurrah for the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies and the Russian Democratic Republic," included the following: "We will die for the freedom of Russia." "What is our own we will keep; what is not we do not want." "Soldiers to the front, plowmen to the fields, workmen to the work benches."

A ring was kept around each company in a way which has now become general in Russia during street demonstrations of a political nature in order to prevent unauthorized persons from getting in among the legitimate members of a procession. This was done by those on the fringe of the procession clasping the hands of those next to them. Political arguments thus were kept out, as well as agents provocateurs, but I had not before seen the system applied to soldiers on the march. In the present case the ring was kept by comrades and others in uniform who were not proceeding to the front, and only wives and sweethearts were admitted to the ranks.

GUN CHORUS MAKES THE NIGHT HIDEOUS

Bombardment Near Fresnoy Under Low Clouds Outdoes All War's Marvels.

REAL GLIMPSES OF INFERNO

Machine Guns Beat a Devil's Tattoo as Weird Accompaniment of Shells' Screams.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS, May 8.—Last night and after daylight this morning the enemy's gunfire was very heavy southward from the neighborhood of Loos and Lens, and he launched a violent counterattack against the British line north of Fresnoy, captured a few days ago by the Canadians. Further south still, at Bullecourt, the Scots are fighting at close quarters, mainly with bombs, routing the enemy down trenches and out of the village, regained for a while in the backward and forward drives of this fierce struggle westward of Queant, where the Hindenburg line is most closely menaced.

Elsewhere in the northern lines it was a night of small raids on both sides, and along all the front a night of great artillery. I watched this battle of guns from the old trenches looking across to Lens and giving a wide sweep of the battle front from the field of Loos to the ground below the sloping shoulder of Vimy Ridge. The sun went down with a red glow, and in the twilight there was a milky radiance over all this landscape of war where the gantries and pitheads of Lievin and Lens were etched very sharply against the pale blue of the sky into which gradually dusk crept. Soft rain clouds gathered and shadows were black in the beleaguered town of Lens and in the woods below and before it.

A full moon rose, three quarters hidden by the clouds, but shedding down a suffused light which seemed to float like a bright mist over this great stretch of barren earth where since the beginning of the war scores of thousands of men have been fighting ceaselessly. Rainpools in the deep cavernous shell holes reflected the light of the sky like silver mirrors and flashed bright when great shells burst on the swollen lips of craters, piles of broken sandbags, and long belts of spiked wire and tangled coils strewn over acres of desolate ground where nothing lives but rats—the searchlights of fire revealed all these things between the little quick spells of darkness.

This ground was the storm centre of the world's war last night just after dark and before the coming of the moon lights rose from the German lines. The old devil was lighting his tapers round the witches' cauldrons of fire. Three rockets rose high, flung up like jugglers' balls, then falling slowly and going out. Some of them burned for a minute or more and the woods and trenches beneath them were illuminated with sharp white lights. One remained hanging high over Lens for more than five minutes like a great star.

The guns had never been quiet, but it was about 1 o'clock that a fierce artillery battle began and increased in spasms of fury until the whole sweep of the battle front from Loos to Fresnoy was under gunfire. There was a little low wind blowing, stirring the dead grass and air, very soft with low lying clouds, so that every gun stroke rolled and echoed below them. I have heard many great bombardments, but never one so loud as this, because of this strange atmospheric influence. The enemy was shelling the lower slopes of Vimy Ridge savagely, and as each shell burst it made a grunting whoof like the bark of some enormous beast.

The witches' cauldron was being stirred at Loos and Hulluch and in Lievin and was boiling over Angres and the Bois de Reaumont. From these places a tremendous clamor came with heavy crashes which ran out under the raincloud with a long rippling echo like a thunderclap that breaks across the long stretch of sky.

There were other sounds in this devil's chorus of night, more abominable under the high moon—the terrific hammer strokes of the heavy guns knocking, knocking with urgent summons at death's door and the long rush forward of their shells through the dark corridors of the sky until they reached their journey's end in the great collision. German shrapnel bursting over many fields with the sharp crackle of pistols like the snarling of savage little beasts. But worst of all to hear was the machine-gun fire which broke out in gusts around Lens and in the Bois de Reaumont and away by Hill 70. Between all the gunfire there was this devilish tattoo. More sinister than high explosives, more deadly in its menace, more horrible in its individual devilry, was this staccato drumming.

Now and then, as though at the tap of a conductor's baton in this great maelstrom of war, there would be a second or two of silence when every gun ceased fire and all one's soul listened. The sudden quiet was unearthly and into it came the chirrupings and squealings of little birds and beasts. Two rats chased each other along the edge of a trench. Other rats scampered along the buckboards with a patter of feet and a tiny squeal. From a tree standing lonely on the field a hoot owl cried, and it was like the wailing of a child or some poor lost soul above this graveyard where many bodies lie unburied, haunting in its mournfulness.

Then a second later the fury broke out again, begun by some single gun like a 12-inch howitzer, which shook the earth when it fired and was taken up by all the guns. The devil's cauldron glowed red where the gun flashes spread low and heavy crumps burst, sending jagged lights across the sky and etching in black and white broken strands of wire and broken stumps of trees and silhouetting the black bodies of rats in the near foreground of a trench parapet. A great fire went up in the German lines beyond Lens. It spread out like a big red rose with flaming petals and stayed there for an hour. Ammunition dumps had been hit by British shells and all the hillsides were red with the infernal glory of their fire.

So all through the night the battle of the guns went on and the sky was filled with the rush of the shells and the moon veiled his face from this horror which made hell on earth. But in a little wood a nightingale sang all through the night, in a little wood in the curve of a crescent of guns, and every shell flash lit it up with white light so that the delicate tracery of the boughs and branches was ruffled and its tiny green leaves were tremulous. In the heart of that thicket a nightingale sang with little trills and flutters of song, trying to reach richer notes, to rise higher in its ecstatic outpouring, then warbling little snatches of melody. It was the old song of love, old as the beauty of world, holding in its tune a thousand centuries of Springtime and all the joy and love of youth in its mating. We listened very silently and held our breath.

Down by Bullecourt some Scottish troops fought their way into the village and dragged out thirty prisoners, making more than a hundred since yesterday, and British guns smashed up the work of a German division trying to dig a trench and killed many diggers. To the east of Bullecourt the Australians strengthened their position.

TWO AMERICANS LOSE LIVES IN FRENCH ARMY

J. D. Paul of St. Louis Treacherously Murdered by a Prisoner—G. Myer of Brooklyn Killed.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—Paul Ayres Rockwell sends the following from Paris to The Chicago Daily News:

"The tale of the Foreign Legion's latest successful battle against the Germans and the story of how James Demitri Paul, the St. Louis Legionnaire, was treacherously murdered by a German whose life he had spared are told in a letter which I have just received from Charles Christopher Charles, a machine-gun operator from Brooklyn. He also tells of the death in battle of George Meyer, a Brooklyn young man who joined the legion at the same time as Algernon Sartoris, grandson of General U. S. Grant. Ivan Nock of Baltimore, Jack Noe of Glendale, L. I., and Frank E. Whitmore of Richmond, Va., are some of Charles's American comrades who were wounded in the recent Champagne battle. Charles's letter in part follows:

"'On the 18th Jack Noe was slightly wounded by a shell explosion. He has been at the front since September, 1914, and this is the first time he has been touched.

"'Poor James Paul was killed after a fine and noble career in the legion. At 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 19th the boys who were picked out of our battalion to throw grenades were sent forward. In the first wave were two Americans—James Paul and Henry Claude of Boston. Claude pulled through all right, but Jimmy was not lucky.

"'With Claude he jumped in and started throwing grenades into a sap where there were five Germans. They killed four of them outright, but the fifth threw up his hands and shouted "Kamerad!" Jimmy, good-hearted boy, thought the German had surrendered, and so turned to go to a different sap. The moment he turned his back the Boche picked up a gun and shot poor Jimmy through the heart. Jimmy's company saw the mean trick the German played and made short work of him.

"'When Jimmy lay dead, with the German who killed him at his side. The next day Jimmy was carried back and buried behind the lines with all honors. All regret his death, for he was a brave little kid and an honor to his country and the legion. He was the first boy to die for his country in the Foreign Legion after America entered the war. On July 4 last he stopped single-handed a German counterattack at Belloy-en-Santerre by throwing hand grenades and killing many Huns, for which he was decorated with the War Cross.

"'Only a few hours after Jimmy's death George Meyer, a young chap who had just arrived in front from the depot, was killed instantly by a shell. Arthur Barry of Brighton, Mass., narrowly escaped death from the same explosion. Frank Whitmore, one of the best soldiers here, was badly wounded by another shell. He has been in the legion from the start, coming over from the States with me. He won the War Cross in the battle of the Somme, when he was seriously hurt by machine-gun bullets. Ivan Nock was hit in the head with a bullet on the 20th, and was carried off the field.'"

American Wins French War Cross.

PARIS, May 8.—George Dock of St. Louis, Mo., has received the War Cross and a citation in army orders for difficult and dangerous work in removing wounded soldiers under heavy bombardment. He is in the American Ambulance Field Service.

GERMANS DRIVE BACK BRITISH

Continued from Page 1.

the region of Vaucourt was checked. During the night counterattacks were made east of Vauvaillon and on the Chemin-des-Dames, near Le Pantheon and Cerny. All efforts of the Germans were defeated by our fire. Further east the artillery fighting was violent for a time on the plateau of Vauclerc and in the vicinity of Craonne. North of the Vauclerc plateau a surprise attack enabled us to capture the main German position and take 90 prisoners.

Northwest of Rheims the Germans made futile efforts to gain a footing in the trenches which we captured yesterday. South of Berry-au-Bac there was a spirited engagement which resulted to our advantage. The number of prisoners we took at this point was 120. Northwest of Prosnes we captured a field fort. A strong German attack northeast of Mont Haut, against Crête-du-Teton, was repulsed. We took prisoners and inflicted losses on the enemy.

Grenade fighting occurred in Avocourt Wood and near Chamrettes.

The War Office statement tonight says:

Northeast of Soissons and the Chemin-des-Dames there was no enemy infantry reaction during the course of the day. The German artillery, violently countershelled, bombarded the Cerny-Hutebise sector and the neighborhood of Craonne. There were grenade skirmishes east of Vauxaillon. On the rest of the front an intermittent cannonade occurred.

A dispatch from French headquarters says:

"The Germans today desperately stormed the positions captured by the French to the south of Berry-au-Bac, but they made no impression. What was left of the strong attacking waves was forced to retire leaving behind many dead and 120 prisoners in the hands of the French.

"Further batches of prisoners fell into the French net at other points as a result of various raids, bringing the total of unwounded Germans taken prisoner to between 29,000 and 30,000 since April 16. A German wireless message, dated May 2, declares:

"'The total number of Germans unaccounted for in the battles between April 8 and 20, including dead and wounded left on the field and prisoners, reached 7,500.'

"The prisoners captured by the French between the 16th and 20th of April, with the German divisions to which they belonged, numbered: 2,383 of the Ninth Bavarian Reserve, 2,319 of the Twenty-first Division, 1,929 of the Fifth, and 1,374 of the Forty-third. These were all taken by one French army. Another French army took in the same period 937 of the Nineteenth Reserve Division, 1,134 of the Sixteenth Reserve, 2,139 of the 183d, 524 of the Twenty-fifth Landwehr, 343 of the 222d, 188 of the Forty-fifth Reserve, 10 of the 211th, 10 of the Third Guards Division, 32 of the First Guards, and 112 of various corps.

"A third French army captured 3,177 officers and men in the same period. This makes a total of 16,611, in addition to small batches taken in various raids."

362 AIRPLANES DOWNED IN APRIL, BERLIN SAYS

Germans Admit Loss of Only 74 of Their Own—76 Destroyed in Week, Paris Says.

BERLIN, May 8, (via London.)—Army headquarters announces that the British and French yesterday lost twenty airplanes, Lieutenant Bernert shooting down his twenty-seventh machine, and Baron von Richthofen his twentieth. During April, the statement says, 362 airplanes of the Entente Allies were brought down and twenty-nine captive balloons. The Germans admit the loss during the month of seventy-four of their own machines, and ten captive balloons.

Down 76 German Airplanes.

PARIS, May 8.—French aviators during the week, May 1-7, brought down seventy-six German airplanes, twenty-five of which are known to have been destroyed. The remainder fell within the enemy's lines and, according to the War Office, the greater part of these were probably destroyed. The French officials, unlike the German, do not claim the destruction of an enemy airplane unless absolutely verified. Berlin, on the other hand, counts all machines forced to descend as destroyed.

Lieutenant Guynemer still leads the list of successful pilots, having brought down thirty-eight German machines, two of them during the last week. Sub-Lieutenant Nungesser brought down three, making his record twenty-four.

British Down 15 German Airplanes.

LONDON, May 8.—Fifteen German airplanes were brought down by the British yesterday, seven of which were driven down out of control. General Haig's fliers also attacked a group of enemy ballons, bringing down seven of them in flames. Eight British machines are missing.

BERLIN EDITS WAR REPORTS.

French Statements Doctored to Agree with German Views.

COPENHAGEN, May 8, (via London.)—The German version of the French official war report of last Saturday suppresses entirely the reference to the capture of a portion of the Hindenburg line southeast of Vauxaillon. Other evidence of the doctoring of allied official reports to make them agree with claims in the German official statements indicates the anxiety of the German authorities as to the effect of the news from the western front upon public opinion.

A supplementary report supplied to the Monday morning papers through the German official news bureau ignores all French successes except the capture of Winterburg Hill, and is written in such a strain as to evoke headlines like "French Defeated on Aisne in Gigantic Onslaught." This report asserts that almost all French initial successes were lost through German counterattacks and that the French attempt to storm and capture the Chemin-des-Dames Ridge and break through the German front was a complete failure.

PLAIN SPEECH GERMANY'S NEED

Continued from Page 1.

the sense of the Russian peace formula," it says, "Russia, Germany, and Austria-Hungary will stand together. How long will America, which is pacifist at heart; how long will Britain and France, resist this propaganda, especially as their populations are suffering terribly? Is it true, as we suppose, that we are not driven by lust of conquest? If so, the decisive moment has come."

In the Vossische Zeitung Georg Bernhard demands that the Chancellor make perfectly clear to Russia what Germany wants. He warns against annexations in the east, which "would only bring us an eastern Alsace-Lorraine. Only with Russia herself can we negotiate regarding the future formation of our eastern frontiers. England's aims are not ours, and what must be out of the question regarding the west may appear to us regarding Russia, as a mere political precaution. For this reason we must clearly and definitely show that Russia, by coming to an understanding with us, need not expect any loss of territory, but, on the contrary, financial reconstruction and economic strengthening."

The Lokal-Anzeiger gives its opinion that the reason for the Chancellor's postponement of his reply to the interpellations in the Reichstag on Germany's war aims is that he anticipates that events may occur in the meantime which may facilitate his task.

"In fact," says the newspaper, "it is rumored that an agreeable political event is imminent, which, let us hope, will not turn out to be abortive."

Blame Chancellor for Long War.

COPENHAGEN, May 8, (via London.)—The Conservatives and Pan-Germans have now brought up their heavy artillery in the battle against Chancellor von Bethmann Hollweg and boldly lay the blame for the long duration of the war at his door. The Conservative Deutsche Tageszeitung explains that three or four days' delay in German mobilization at the outset of the war, due to the Chancellor's hesitant policy, caused the loss of the battle of the Marne.

The paper holds that the troops that were detached to stem the Russian invasion of East Prussia would have been sufficient to change the defeat of General von Kluck's army into a victory, and that in that case the war would have ended in a speedy and decisive German triumph. The Tageszeitung goes on to declare that the Chancellor threw away a second chance of terminating the war by opposing ruthless submarine warfare. It cites Field Marshall Conrad von Hoetzendorf, the Austrian Commander in Chief, as saying recently: "The war would have been over long ago if the submarine campaign had begun a year earlier."

Plans for Reichstag Districting.

The Reichstag Committee on Constitutional Reform will take up this week the question of redistricting. The Centrists, National Liberals, and Radical Socialists, who carried the previous reforms over the opposition of the Conservatives, will, according to a Berlin dispatch, vote for a general redistricting of the empire.

A population of 200,000 is favored as the basis for a Reichstag District. The proposals, long among the chief demands of the Liberals and Radicals, are a blow at Conservative influence, as the present redistricting, dating from the foundation of the empire, favors the country sections at the expense of the municipalities and industrial regions. The great increase in population has had no corresponding growth in representation, so that one vote in some backward district outweighs twenty or even thirty in one of the big industrial centres.

LONDON, May 8.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company says that in the Reichstag yesterday Dr. Karl Helfferich, the German Vice Chancellor, spoke of the peace necessary for the German people, adding:

"We are not yet able to obtain it. We must still fight for it."

DEFINES PEACE IDEALS OF SOCIALIST CONGRESS

Dane Tells Russian 'Comrades' That Germany Must Resign All Conquests.

PETROGRAD, May 8, (via London.)—An invitation has been extended by M. Borgbjerg, the Danish Socialist leader, to all Russian Socialist parties to take part in the forthcoming International Socialist Congress at Stockholm. M. Borgbjerg came to Petrograd and presented the invitation to the Executive Committee of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates on behalf of committees representing the labor parties of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

M. Borgbjerg also made known to the Executive Committee the peace terms proposed by the official German Social-Democratic Party, or the majority faction. This party, it was explained, recognizing the right of nations to freedom of development, advocated the introduction of compulsory international arbitration, the restitution by Germany of all conquered territories, a plebiscite in Russian Poland, with freedom to choose between independence or annexation by Russia or Germany; the restoration of independence to Belgium, Serbia, and Rumania; the restoration to Bulgaria of the Bulgarian districts of Macedonia, and the granting to Serbia of a free port on the Adriatic.

Regarding Alsace and Lorraine, the committee was informed, the party believes that the rectification of the Lorraine frontier will be obtainable through an amicable understanding. The program of the German minority section, he said, was still wider.

The proposals will be discussed at an early sitting of the Executive Committee.

SCOFFS AT TISZA'S OFFER.

Andrassy Says It Caricatured the Demands of the Opposition.

AMSTERDAM, May 8, (via London.)—In explanation of the rejection by the Hungarian Opposition leaders of Premier Tisza's offer of representation in the Cabinet, Count Julius Andrassy, leader of the Opposition, declared at a meeting on Sunday of the Constitutional Party that the offer was a caricature of the party's demands for the complete alteration of the present system and the ending of the régime of absolutism at Budapest.

He added that it was certain that the struggle, both inside and outside Parliament, would take a more intense form than hitherto.

DEMAND FOR WOMEN TO TAKE MEN'S JOBS

City Employment Bureau Has Places for Them as Elevator Operators.

The first evidence of the substitution of women for men in industry for the period of the war has come to the notice of the Public Employment Bureau. In a statement issued yesterday the bureau says:

"Applications have been received for several women physically and temperamentally competent to operate elevators. They will be given special training. Other employers, such as railroads, have indicated their willingness to receive applications from women for machine shop work which would be within their strength. Even before this the bureau had received applications from some Scotch women for an opportunity to learn trades. A great hotel system has notified its bellboys to bring their sisters and sweethearts in to take their places."

In April, one of its biggest months, the bureau filled 2,269 positions. Last Saturday a call was received from the Plattsburg Camp, through the Mayor's Committee on National Defense, for from 50 to 100 carpenters and builders, and the bureau sent eighty the next day. The Navy Department on April 30 also put in a call for ship mechanics, and the bureau found ninety-four suitable applicants. The bureau said:

The Dock Department yesterday received a communication from Z. A. and M. A. Catoggio, who have the boot-blacking privilege on the Staten Island ferryboats, saying that because of the scarcity of unskilled labor they could no longer pay the $3,500 rental charged by the city, and asked that it be reduced to $2,000 or the privilege revoked.

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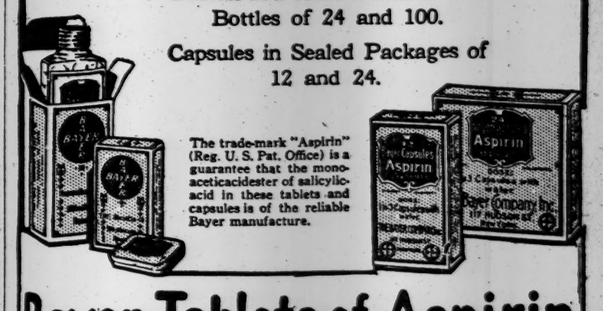

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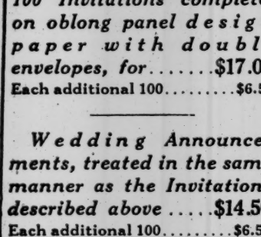

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BRITAIN TO ABANDON HER MEATLESS DAY

Finds It Increased the Demand for Bread and Other Foods That Are Less Plentiful.

KEEPS UP MEAT IMPORTS

Lord Devonport Believes Nation Will Reach the Coming Harvest Time with a Balance on Hand.

LONDON, May 8.—Great Britain's "meatless day" is to be abolished because it augments the demand on breadstuffs and other substitutes which are less plentiful than meat. This was announced today by Baron Devonport, the Food Controller, in the House of Lords. He said that a diminution in the consumption of breadstuffs was of vital moment and a main factor in the situation, but he added:

"Provided that the call for a reduction is responded to and the efforts of the submarines are not successful beyond reasonable likelihood, we shall get through with a fairly satisfactory balance in hand to the time when the new harvest becames available."

The Food Controller's pronouncement was made in answer to a question by Baron Buckmaster, who asked if the Government could make any statement regarding the position of food supplies, and whether the Government proposed to take any immediate steps to make certain that such supplies should be equally distributed among all classes of the population. Continuing his reply, Lord Devonport said:

"As I recently stated, the consumption of bread has not yet been sufficiently reduced in the country generally. Large classes of the community have diminished their consumption, but the pressure upon the working classes, owing especially to the shortage of potatoes and the severity of the Winter and the Spring, has been so great that it has almost been impossible until recently for them, however willing, to cut down their bread consumption.

Discussing the supply of other highly important necessaries, Lord Devonport said that the imports of meats since the first of January were little less than in the corresponding period of last year, and that the home herds were as large, if not larger than at any previous period.

"With little prospect of a meat shortage so long as my quotas were adhered to," he continued, "we decided to abolish the meatless day enforced by the May meals regulation order, as having a tendency to augment the demand on breadstuffs and other substitutes which were less plentiful in supply than meat. The supplies of what are technically known as fats, such as butter, margarine, and lard, have so far been better this year than last year."

Regarding the necessity of equality of supply among all classes of the people, Lord Devonport said:

"In view of the increase of submarine activity, and being determined to take no risks of shortage, we thought it expedient that preliminary steps should be taken for a system of rationing our people to be set up at the earliest moment so that it could be brought into force then if required. As this system will have to be administered by the local authorities, some time must necessarily be occupied in preparing them for the discharge of their duties."

EXPECT DOG BILL TO PASS.

Measure Amended in Committee to be Reported in Assembly.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—The Wicks bill, providing that all dogs must be licensed, and that any dogs found chasing sheep, fowl, or domestic animals may be killed, will be reported out of the Assembly Rules Committee tomorrow. According to Speaker Sweet and Senator Wicks, the measure has been amended to meet the objections of dog owners, and it is expected to pass.

The chief amendment which has been put into the bill since its adoption by the Senate provides that in cities the humane societies shall continue to supervise and regulate the licensing of dogs, but any case of neglect of this matter may be reported to the Commissioner of Agriculture, and he, after a public hearing, may take what steps he deems best to remedy the negligence of such societies. In the country, both the city dog and the country dog will have to wear a

FOR A NAVY OF 150,000 MEN.

House Passes Bill to Bring It Up to War Strength.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The bill to increase the war strength of the navy to 150,000 men and the marine corps to 30,000 was passed today in the House.

The present authorized enlisted strength of the navy and marine corps is 87,000 in the navy, exclusive of 6,000 apprentice seamen, and 17,400 marines. The new enlistments would be for four-year terms, for the war period, or as the President may prescribe in his descretion. The bill provides for many additional temporary naval and marine officers of junior grades.

During the debate Republican Leader Mann appealed to the House to realize the magnitude of the task ahead of the nation in the war with Germany.

"The sooner we get over the idea in this country and in this House that we are conducting a woman's sewing circle or a pink tea affair," he said, "the better it will be for us all."

Pay Taxes on Installment Plan.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—At the second annual conference today of assessors County Tax Board members and other officials charged with the administration of the tax laws, Governor Edge announced that New Jersey was ready to take counsel on the subject of installment payment of taxes. He would also have the time of payment made other than a few days before Christmas.

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25 West 45th St.

"When Broke" Call on "Uncle Ben."
BENJAMIN FOX,
Reliable Pawnbroker,
72 8th Ave., Near 14th Street.
Liberal Loans on Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.
Furs and Fur Lined Overcoats
Winter apparel of all kinds cared for during the Summer months and guaranteed
FREE FROM MOTHS
Loans good for one year—legal rates. Genuine Bargains in Diamonds, Watches, &c. Established 1876. Mail inquiries solicited.

PROTESTANTS PLAN SPECIAL WAR PROGRAM

Proposals Submitted to Federal Council Include Prohibition and Economy.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—A special war program of action for virtually all Protestant churches in the United States was formulated today by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, and will be embodied in an address to the churches to be issued tomorrow.

Among the proposals for this program, presented in committee reports today, were the following: National prohibition as a war measure; practical economy by individuals and families; co-operation of churches with the Red Cross in war relief; declaration against lowering labor standards under war stress; co-operation of all churches through a committee of the Federal Council with the War and Navy Departments to supply the most efficient ministers as chaplains; action by churches and the Young Men's Christian Association to promote a moral and religious atmosphere about the new war army.

President Wilson, Mr. Balfour of the British commission, Marshall Joffre, and M. Viviani of the French mission, and Vice President Marshall have been invited to speak before the council. The commission on temperance today reported a suggestion to raise $1,000,000 as a publicity fund to carry on the fight against the liquor traffic. It is proposed to work especially for the giving up of intoxicants at banquets and all social functions.

President Henry Churchill King of Oberlin College, in speaking on "The Church's Responsibility and Opportunity," asserted that the present calls for sacrifice, service, and unity on the part of all the churches, and said they were charged with preserving the freedom of conscience, thought, and speech. Prohibition as a war measure and the keeping open of the schools, he declared, were measures which demand the support of all.

FAVORS LITERACY TEST.

Assembly Follows Senate's Lead—Movie Tax Bill Passed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—By a vote of 83 to 50 the Assembly this afternoon passed the concurrent resolution amending the Constitution by providing that after Jan. 1, 1920, all citizens desiring to vote must be able to read and write the English language. Under the terms of the resolution the amendment will only refer to persons who have not enjoyed the privilege of the ballot prior to that date.

The Assembly by a vote of 81 to 42 today passed the Wheeler Committee's bill, creating a State department to regulate the motion picture industry and imposing a tax on all branches of the film industry. The bill was made a party measure by the Republicans, and one vote was practically along party lines.

By a unanimous vote the Senate and Assembly today passed a resolution introduced by Senator Cotillo of New York in which Secretary of State Lansing is urged to enter into negotiations at once with the European allies of the United States with a view to reaching an understanding by which natives of those countries may join the United States Army without being held by the Governments to have committed an act of disloyalty to their native land.

The Senate and the Assembly today passed by unanimous vote the Marshall-Adler bill, which provides that State banks and trust companies shall not be required to maintain a reserve against Federal deposits from the sale of war bonds. The bill is intended to stimulate the participation of State banking institutions in the $7,000,000,000 Liberty Loan, both on their own account and on the account of clients.

The Senate passed the Wagner bill, providing for the creation of a corporation of distinguished men, to be known as the Patriotic Fund, to furnish relief to the relatives of soldiers and sailors in active service. The measure names as members of the corporation the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Speaker of the Assembly, and President pro tem. of the Senate, together with the majority and minority leaders in each house. The membership may be increased to fifty on the nomination of the Governor.

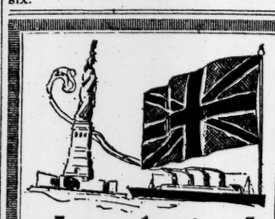
WRANGLE IN THE SENATE.

Bitter All Night Fight Over Congressional Reapportionment.

ALBANY, Wednesday, May 9.—A bitter contest was precipitated in the Senate early this morning, when under a special rule, Majority Leader Elon R. Brown, called up the bill to reapportion the Congressional Districts of New York City. The minority leader, Robert F. Wagner, led the fight against consideration of the measure, but was defeated.

The debate on the bill was then begun with the prospect, according to the Majority Leader, that the Senate would be in session at least five hours.

The minority assailed the bill as a "shameful gerrymander." Opponents of the bill said that it would change the one certain and four doubtful Republican districts to five certain and two doubtful districts for the Republicans and would decrease the Democratic representation in Congress from eight to six.



Just Arrived from London!
ENGLISH FLAGS
A Rare Importation
It seemed as though their arrival was timed for the date Mr. Balfour is due in New York.
The British Secretary of Foreign Affairs is to join Marshal Joffre and his party here on Friday.
All Wool Bunting
Size 12x24 inches...$4.50
Size 18x36 inches...$8.75
Size 3x 6 feet.....$9.75
Size 4 ft. 6 in. x 9 ft..$22.50
Size 6x12 feet.....$37.50
Size 7 ft. 6 in. x 15 ft.$45.00
GIMBELS—Fourth Floor, Rear.
Gimbels
32nd St.—Broadway—33rd St.

STATE MAY TAKE CONTROL OF FOOD

Senate Leader Offers a Drastic Measure to Meet "an Extraordinary Emergency."

TO FIX MAXIMUM PRICES

Proposed Commission Could Impress Men and Women Into Farm Labor —Bill's Passage Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—A rigid food dictatorship under State auspices is proposed in a bill which was introduced in the Senate today by Leader Elon R. Brown. The bill, which in all likelihood will become law, is farreaching. It would permit the fixing of a maximum price for food products.

The bill creates a State commission with plenary powers of supervision over the production and distribution of foodstuffs. The commission would consist of three members, to be selected by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, from the membership of the Food and Farm Council, authorized in a measure which is now before the Governor for his approval. The commission would be authorized to use the State's credit, without any restriction whatsoever, except a certificate of necessity from the Governor, to stimulate the production of food. Senator Brown, in explaining the provisions of his bill, said:

"This bill is an extraordinary measure and contains extraordinary provisions to meet an extraordinary emergency. It is in line with measures of a similar purport enacted in Great Britain and France to meet conditions, and with one bill now pending in Congress.

"It provides for the fullest co-operation with the Federal Government and with neighboring States, and was drafted in order that the people of our State may have an adequate supply of pure and wholesome food so that their health may be protected, their energy conserved and that they may not suffer through unreasonable prices."

Under the provisions of the bill the proposed commission would have power to prevent speculation or the hoarding of food products; it could impress men and women into service for farm labor, should an emergency arise and could compel transportation companies to give preferential treatment to shipments of foodstuffs. It would exercise these powers only during the war.

The bill was sent to the Finance Committee, which on motion of Senator Brown was discharged from further consideration of the measure, whereupon it was advanced to the order of final passage. It is understood that Governor Whitman will send in an emergency message to expedite its passage.

At a conference of Republican Senators tonight the bill was sharply attacked by several members. These attacks centred on a $1,500,000 appropriation provided in the bill for the maintenance of the proposed commission and the patronage powers it vests in the Governor.

One Republican Senator said that with the military census, the Food Dictatorship Commission, the State Defense Council and other patronage created by the Legislature and placed in the Governor's hands on the plea of pressing war emergencies he would be able to build up a political machine by which he could perpetuate himself in power and defy any attempt to dislodge him. Much was made of the fact that appointments in these various war commissions are not subject to civil service rules.

LABOR PARTY ROUTED.

Nationalists Show Steady Gains in Australia's Election.

MELBOURNE, Australia, May 8.—**The Nationalists are now leading in the Senate election in Queensland, but the result there is still in doubt. Some returns, chiefly from absent soldiers, are still to come, but it is clear that the rout of the Labor Party is complete. Majorities for the Nationalist candidates for the Senate are increasing steadily.**

Premier Hughes says that the Government will have a majority of at least twenty in the House of Representatives. The newspapers estimate that the Nationalists will have fifty seats and the Labor Party twenty-five in the House.

LONDON, May 8, 5:15.—The division of Representatives elected in the Australian balloting is given by the Exchange Telegraph correspondent at Melbourne as follows:

House of Representatives—Liberals, 35; Hughes Party, 15; Labor Party, 25, giving the Coalition a majority of 25.

In the Senate, according to these figures, the Liberals will have 10 members, the Hughes Party 13 and the Labor Party 13.

It was the fact that the Coalition did not have a working majority in the Senate that forced Mr. Hughes to appeal to the country. The above figures show a Coalition majority of 10 seats.

ADVERTISEMENT.

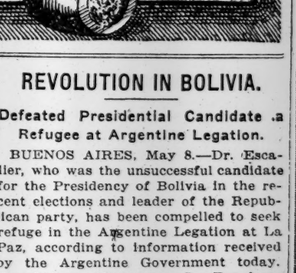
Velvet
THE SMOOTHEST SMOKING TOBACCO

TIME is the most valuable thing in the world. An' the two years of it that go into Velvet make Velvet mo' than worth yo' dime.

Velvet Joe.

VELVET isn't "just a name"—it is a description of the aged-in-the-wood smoothness and mellowness that the choicest of mild Kentucky Burley tobacco gets from two years *natural* ageing.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.



CHURCH MEMBERS SEE MIMICRY BY SUNDAY

Pulpit Gymnastics Mark Big Meeting at Night Attended by Delegations.

Billy Sunday preached last night to an audience of 19,000, nearly all of whom were church members. At one point he wound himself up like a baseball pitcher delivering an out shoot to illustrate throwing stones at the devil; again he leaped in the air and then lay flat on the platform to illustrate his remarks. Among those who listened to him was a delegation of several thousand members of St. George Episcopal Church, at Sixteenth Street and Stuyvesant Park. They arrive at the tabernacle headed by the church fife and drum corps. There were 1,118 trail hitters at night and 362 at the afternoon service.

"The Heavenly Visitor" was the subject of Sunday's talk, and he did not spare church members who had the outward signs of religion without the spirit.

"What is lacking in the churches today?" he asked. "Not the means and not the numbers. We want to learn that the fine churches and the beautiful rituals are of little worth in themselves. We have music—that's all right. We have society—that's all right; but we make Jesus Christ stand outside."

Sunday warmed to his subject and there was applause when he said that some eat two meals on Sunday and a cold supper on prayer meeting night and think they serve God.

"You do nothing but go to church and give!" shouted the evangelist. "If you don't do more for the country than you do for Christ, why, great God, Costa Rica can lick us. If you refuse God, then I don't want to know you, so beat it!"

Advancing to the side of the platform, he balanced himself on one leg over the edge. "Get up and tell me what more God can do to keep you out of hell and tell me what more you can do to go to hell?" he said.

Today will be a busy one for the Sunday party. Besides the tabernacle services, there will be noon meetings in the open air, and afternoon talks in a number of churches.

SHOOTS ACTOR ON STAGE.

Woman with Child in Arms Interrupts Performance in Paris.

PARIS, May 8.—As the performance of "The Merchant of Venice" was nearing its close in the Theatre Antoine last night a woman, carrying a child, suddenly sprang to the stage, revolver in hand, and fired three shots at one of the principal actors.

The audience was thrown into confusion, not seeming to comprehend for a moment whether the scene was part of the play or whether a real tragedy was being enacted. The actors abandoned their roles and in their costumes gathered around the fallen star. All three shots took effect and one of them caused a throat wound which probably will prove fatal. The curtain fell in confusion as the actor was carried to a hospital.

The woman was arrested. As she was removed she protested to the police that she was a deserted wife who was seeking to punish her recreant husband.

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

Defeated Presidential Candidate a Refugee at Argentine Legation.

BUENOS AIRES, May 8.—Dr. Escaller, who was the unsuccessful candidate for the Presidency of Bolivia in the recent elections and leader of the Republican party, has been compelled to seek refuge in the Argentine Legation at La Paz, according to information received by the Argentine Government today. The Chilean Minister at La Paz happened to be in the Argentine Legation when he fell sick and sent for Dr. Escaller. Dr. Escaller, after having given the Minister medical attention, started on his return home, but was informed that several of his supporters had been placed under arrest. He immediately sought protection at the Argentine Legation.

It is reported that revolutionary movements have broken out in the Departments of Oruro and Potosi, and that the President of Bolivia will proceed to the disaffected regions with two battalions for the purpose of re-establishing order.

Stevens Commencement on Saturday

To enable the members of the graduating class to enter the training camp for the Officers Reserve Corp the Faculty of Stevens Institute of Technology has decided on next Saturday for the graduation day. Twenty men have applied for admission to the training camp, and a majority of the remaining thirty-four have obtained positions for immediate service in war engineering work. Many of the commencement events will be eliminated this year, and the farewell reception of the juniors to the graduates will be held in the residence of President and Mrs. Humphreys instead of at the Castle as heretofore.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Tour Yellowstone via Auto—a Wonderful Vacation Trip

No more slow and uncomfortable horse stages in Yellowstone Park! Uncle Sam says automobiles must be used exclusively. He has also placed the hotels, camps and autos each under one management, which will greatly add to the efficiency of the service.

Go to the Yellowstone this summer and see for yourself all those marvels of nature you have heard of since childhood—geysers throwing out tons of boiling water, great canyons "in one wild welter of color," waterfalls almost twice the height of Niagara. And on your return come out by way of the "Cody Road." Otherwise you miss some of the grandest scenery in the entire Yellowstone region. It is the best and most interesting part of the trip—all by automobile over fine Government-built roads.

Stop at the office and let me help you plan the trip, or write, and I will gladly send you a beautifully illustrated folder describing the wonders of wonderland.

W. J. Berger, Gen'l Agt., Pass'r Dept., C., B. & Q. R. R., 1,184 B'way, N. Y. C. Phone Mad. Sq. 5706.

ADVERTISEMENT.

First Public Appearance in New York
OF THE
British and French War Commissions
AT
CARNEGIE HALL
Saturday Evening, May 12, at 8:45 o'Clock
Under the Patronage of
Rt. Hon. Arthur James Balfour, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.
Rear Admiral Sir Dudley Rawson S. de Chair, K. C. B.
Lt. Gen. Tom M. Bridges, D. S. O.
The French and British War Commissions.
St. George's, St. Andrew's, and St. David's Societies.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WAR SUFFERERS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Thrilling and graphic new motion pictures made by direction of the British Government and depicting war as never before shown on the screen, will present the Battle of the Ancre and the famous British "Tanks" in action.

FAMOUS ARTISTS WHO WILL APPEAR:
Mme. Alda will sing "The Star Spangled Banner."
Mme. Povla Frijsh will sing "The Marseillaise."
Miss Julia Marlowe, Miss Laurette Taylor, Miss Julie Opp,
Mr. E. H. Sothern, The Kilties Band, The Baby Kilties,
Military Band from Governors Island.
Tickets $2, $3, $5 and $10.
Now on sale at Carnegie Hall Box Office and McBride's Theatrical Ticket Agencies.
A few boxes next to the boxes of the British and French Commissions may be obtained from
ALLIED RELIEF COMMITTEE, 360 MADISON AVENUE
TELEPHONE VANDERBILT 4980.

Balch, Price & Co.
Fur Storage
Largest, Most Modern
Dry Cold Storage
Vaults in America
2%
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PHONE 5900 MAIN.

Gimbel Brothers
33rd ST.—BROADWAY—33rd ST.

The Enjoyment a Portable Victrola Gives

Evenings at the summer cottage are never dull evenings in the cottage where there is a Victrola. Always a happy gathering, whether the weather makes "staying in" compulsory or the folks dance by choice.

This portable Victrola also affords the pleasures of hearing or dancing to the world's best music wherever you travel. Whether for an automobile ride and luncheon in the hills, or a camping trip across the country.

It is so compactly built that it occupies very small space in the automobile, and is light enough to be called "Portable."

Victrola.....$50.00
Record Cabinet.....$16.50
Victor Records.....$5.00
$71.50

Purchased at Gimbels for $5 Cash and $5 Monthly

NOTE: The Victrola can of course be purchased separately if desired. The combination outfit is merely a suggestion.

GIMBELS Victrola Salon—Eighth Floor.

Stern Brothers
West 42nd and 43rd Streets

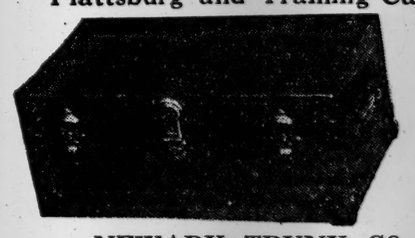
Men's Custom Tailoring
On the Third Floor

An unusual inducement is offered in
Men's Sack Suits, Made-to-Order,
at $30.00
Values $35.00 and 37.50

The fabrics offer an excellent choice of American weaves, including all the newest effects in stripes, checks and neat mixtures, blues, greys and black included.

An extra charge of 10% for sizes over 44 chest.

U. S. ARMY REGULATION
FIELD TRUNK
For Use of Army Officers, Surgeons, Nurses
Plattsburg and Training Camps



$11.50
NEWARK TRUNK CO.,
11 West 42d St., New York City.

10-20 YEAR MORTGAGE-BONDS

Netting **5½%**

The mortgages deposited to secure these Bonds average less than 40% of the value of the real estate securing them.

Payment guaranteed by

THE MORTGAGE-BOND CO. OF NEW YORK

GEORGE A. HURD, President

Capital & Surplus, $2,500,000

55 Liberty Street

Stunning Capes and Coat-Capes

Smart Coat-Capes of heavy mannish serge, $16.75, or Poiret twill, $19.75. Contrasting collar.

As pictured, flaring Capes of silk or wool jersey, tricotine or Poiret twill; foulard lining; tie sash. $24.75

"Waistcoat" models to $49.75

Second Floor

Flag Button Free. Present This Ad. (20).

All Cars Transfer to Bloomingdale's

59th to 60th St. Lex. to 3d Av.

A World of Difference

between ordinary clothes and our superb suits.

Custom-tailoring quality in

Murray Hill Clothes

Suits $25 to $45—ready to wear

George G. Benjamin

299 Madison Ave., Cor. 41st St.

Crocker

Snappy Black Headwear to be worn with Costumes of Color.

Mourning House

375 Fifth Ave., at 35th St.

Boston, Copley Sq.

Buyers in New York.

The Business Page of The New York Times is read by buyers arriving in New York, because it gives them all the business news. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

POOREST WHEAT CROP IN 13 YEARS

Condition on May 1 Shows We Will Have Enough to Feed Ourselves Only.

MUST CUT DOWN ON BREAD

Agricultural Department Says We Ought to Use More Corn to Release Wheat for the Allies.

URGES FEDERAL CONTROL

Hoover Tells Senate Committee a Board Should Be Created to Deal with the Food Problem.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Official wheat crop estimates announced today show that with the world facing a bread shortage the United States, unless it cuts its present consumption, probably will produce only enough wheat this year to supply its own population.

The forecast, compiled by the Department of Agriculture on conditions on May 1, puts this country's Winter wheat yield at 266,000,000 bushels, the smallest in thirteen years. There will be no estimate of Spring wheat acreage until July, but with a crop of 250,000,000 bushels, which is higher than the average, this country would grow this year a total of only 616,000,000 bushels. The normal American consumption, with seed requirements, is put at slightly more than 600,000,000 bushels.

The country's greatest Spring wheat crop was 352,000,000 bushels, produced in 1915. The five-year average from 1910 to 1914 is 234,000,000. The estimated production this year of 366,000,000 bushels of Winter wheat falls 116,000,000 bushels short of last year's poor crop and 308,000,000 below that of 1915, a bumper crop. It is 129,000,000 bushels less than the average for the preceding five years.

Reserve stocks this year are said to be lower than at any previous time at this season. The visible supply is put now at 30,000,000 bushels, with a somewhat larger invisible stock. The lowest visible stocks ever reported in the United States were 6,000,000, on July 1, two years ago. When harvesting of the new crop begins in July of this year it is estimated that the reserve will be even lower than that.

The Allies' wheat requirements for the coming year are put at 500,000,000 bushels as a minimum. The United States will be asked to supply more than half that amount. Wheat crops in other parts of the world are poor. The Argentine crop failed, and home consumption will require the entire yield. Canada's production is confined chiefly to a Spring crop of normally about 200,000,000 bushels, much of which is available for export.

Since the war started America has exported to Europe vast quantities of wheat, reaching a high mark of 332,000,000 bushels in 1915. Last year the total fell to 243,000,000 bushels. Before the war it ran slightly less than 100,000,000 bushels.

Wants Us to Use More Corn.

In a statement accompanying its report today the Agriculture Department declared that although the Winter wheat crop condition is the poorest on record, crop conditions otherwise are favorable.

"The extent of plowing and planting done by May," the statement said, "was above the average. In 1912 the Winter wheat crop fell below 400,000,000 bushels, the lowest since 1904, but, notwithstanding this low production of Winter wheat, the Spring wheat crops, and total production of all crops in that year was the largest on record."

The department is making every effort to educate the American people to a greater use of cornmeal for bread. Corn is America's big crop, but except in the South it never has supplanted wheat for bread. Department officials believe America must turn to corn to release wheat for shipment abroad if the Allies are to be fed.

The Winter wheat crop was planted last Autumn on one of the largest acreages ever sown to that grain, but met disaster in several important producing States from severe Winter conditions. A month ago a crop of 430,000,000 bushels was forecast. Production last year was 481,744,000 bushels and in 1915 it was 673,347,000 bushels.

On May 1 the area of Winter wheat to be harvested was about 27,633,000 acres, compared with 40,000,000 acres sown last Autumn and 34,829,000 acres harvested last year.

The condition of the crop on May 1 was 73.2 per cent. of a normal, compared with 63.4 on April 1, 82.4 on May 1 last year, and 86.6 the average of the last ten years on May 1.

Production of 60,735,000 bushels of rye is forecast from the May 1 condition, compared with a forecast of 40,000,000 bushels based on the April 1 condition, 47,383,000 bushels produced last year, and 54,070,000 bushels in 1915.

Rye condition on May 1 was 88.8 per cent. of a normal, compared with 86.0 on April 1, 88.7 on May 1 last year, and 90.2 the ten-year average on May 1.

Meadow (Hay) Lands—Condition, 88.7 per cent. of a normal, compared with 88.4 on May 1 last year and 87.9 the ten-year May 1 average.

Hay—Stocks of hay on farms May 1 are estimated at 12,488,000 tons, or 11.4 per cent. of last year's crop, against 14,452,000 tons, or 13.5 per cent. on May 1 last year, and 10,827,000 tons, or 12.5 per cent. the five-year average on May 1.

Pastures—Condition, 81.9 per cent. of a normal, against 85.2 on May 1 last year and 85.2, the ten-year May 1 average.

Spring plowing was 72.4 per cent. completed up to May 1, compared with 70.4 on May 1 last year and 69.3 the ten-year May 1 average.

Spring planting was 58.7 per cent. completed up to May 1, compared with 56.7 on May last year and 56.3 the ten-year May 1 average.

The condition and estimated production in important producing States follow:

State.	Condition.	Production Forecast.
Ohio	83	29,198,000
Indiana	69	23,640,000
Illinois	64	18,871,000
Missouri	64	19,323,000
Nebraska	60	11,479,000
Kansas	59	42,006,000
Oklahoma	79	31,794,000

Hoover Urges Control of Food.

Herbert C. Hoover, chairman of the Food Committee of the Council of National Defense, who is strongly in favor of a more limited use of wheat in this country, appeared before the Senate Agriculture Committee today and urged a separate department of the Government to deal with the food question. He recommended absolute Government control of certain staples, particularly grain and sugar. He asked prompt action on the Administration's food bills and pointed to allied food troubles as proof of the necessity for taking hold of the situation early in the war.

Centralization of food control, Mr. Hoover told the committee, is vital. Europe, he said, has found maximum price fixing a failure, but minimum price fixing has had better success.

The bills advocated by Mr. Hoover give the President and the Department of Agriculture direct control of the country's food resources. Since Mr. Hoover's return from Europe there have been suggestions that the measures may be changed to allow creation of an emergency organization to administer their more drastic provisions. Price fixing and distribution problems probably would be dealt with by this body if created.

The bills as drawn give the Agriculture Department power to reduce wheat consumption to some extent by ordering an increase in the amount of the wheat kernel used in flour manufacture. Europe is using a larger percentage successfully now, although at first some of the allied countries used too much of the whole wheat and their bread was declared injurious to health.

WHEAT SELLS AT $3.

Advances 17 Cents a Bushel on Opening of Chicago Pit.

CHICAGO, May 8.—May wheat sold at $3 a bushel today, the highest price on record. It was an advance of 17 cents. The close was $2.97.

July wheat rose 7½ cents to $2.33¾.

Record breaking swings upward in the wheat market began the moment that business opened, and the topmost point reached was just before the close. Transactions were so restricted in volume, however, that the crowd of brokers in the speculative pit had a thinned out, unemotional appearance that suggested unusual lack of direct personal interest, and seemed to tell of a notable shrinkage of public speculation.

Although the most striking advance was shown by the May delivery of wheat, the bulk of trading was in new crop futures, especially July.

Corn as well as wheat advanced to a new high level. Strength appeared to be chiefly due to the action of wheat. A concern with seaboard connections led the buying. Oats sympathized with other grain. Improved crop advices, though, tended to check the rise.

GREEK STEAMER IS SUNK.

The Parthenon Sent to the Bottom with a $2,000,000 Cargo.

News was received here yesterday that the Greek steamship Parthenon, which sailed from this port on April 14 for Havre with a cargo valued at $2,000,000, had been torpedoed and sunk off the French coast. J. Theophilatos of 17 State Street, the agent for the vessel, said that the cable he received from London merely announced the sinking of the ship, but did not give any details. On this account he assumed that the crew had been saved.

The Parthenon, Mr. Theophilatos said, was under charter to the Belgian Lloyd and was commanded by Captain Nicholas Manolapas and had a crew of twenty-two men. The vessel was built in Middlesbrough, England, in 1904, and was owned by D. Staghatos of Athens and valued at $1,000,000. She was 390 feet long, 47 feet beam, and 20 feet 4 inches depth of hold.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

354-366 and 368 Fifth Avenue 467 and 479 5th

Present prices are as low as they usually are several weeks hence—due to the readjustment of our various lines—brought about by backward weather and economic conditions.

We are doing a larger volume of business—on a lessened profit and keeping our various workers fully employed—that is why these *exceptional opportunities* are offered you NOW—practically at the beginning of the season—

$55 to $125 Tailored Suits—at $35 to $65

$125 to $175 Costume Suits—at $75 to $95

$55 to $95 Coats & Capes—at $35 to $65

$65 to $125 Tailored Dresses—at $45 to $75

$95 to $195 Gowns & Wraps—at $75 to $125

$25 to $45 Hats—at $15 and $25

$15 to $45 Blouses—at $8, $10, $15, $20

SUMMER FURS—20% Below Prevailing Prices.

Thurn

15 East 52d Street

Absolute Clearance of

Model Gowns, Wraps, Tailored Suits, Lingerie Dresses & Waists

Sale Prices

$35 up to $95

Formerly $135 to $385

Also

HATS

Prices Formerly $25 to $75

Now $7 to $12

B. Altman & Co.

Women's Walking-stick Umbrellas With Silk Bag Attached

are an interesting innovation now being shown in the Umbrella Department.

The silk umbrella is an extremely close-roll model, cleverly concealed within the highly-polished walking-stick, but easily withdrawn when the necessity arises.

The bag is made of colored silk, attractively beaded.

Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue

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SWEEPING TAXES IN NEW WAR BILL

Continued from Page 1.

al instruments, jewelry, cosmetics, and various other articles of every-day use. There is also a 5 per cent. tax on proprietary medicines.

The moving picture industry is hit. Not only is there a 10 per cent. tax on tickets of admission to all amusements, but the bill levies a tax of one-half to 1 cent on each linear foot of film.

Railroad tickets, except commutation tickets, are required to pay a tax of 10 per cent., and express shipments are similarly assessed. The tax on freight bills is 3 per cent. The rates on cigars and cigarettes are radically increased.

The committee finally ratified its tentative action of yesterday, which placed a tax on whisky at 2.00 per gallon. Several days ago the tax was fixed at 2.00; whisky was boosted along with other rates. The tax on beer is to be $2.75 per barrel. Existing taxes on whisky and beer are $1.10 and $1.50 respectively.

Substantially all of the stamp taxes of the Spanish-American war period are revived and many are increased to meet the greater exigencies of the present war.

Instead of rewriting existing rates on incomes, inheritances, excess profits, and other schedules, the committee bill provides that the taxes levied shall be "in addition to" the present levies. While this means more bookkeeping for the collection and accounting officers of the Treasury Department, it will simplify legislation at the end of the war. It is contemplated that at that time Congress may repeal the taxes provided in the special war measure and leave existing rates as they are—assuming that further changes will not be required during or after the war.

Senate Revision Likely.

The Senate Finance Committee probably will rewrite much of the House bill. Open hearings are to be held by the Senate committee. The House committee held no hearings, but received the informal protests and suggestions of the various interests affected.

The House bill was framed in a nonpartisan spirit, and it is understood that it will receive the support of the full committee, although there are both Democratic and Republican members who are not entirely satisfied with the measure as it is drawn. Both sides have accepted compromises, the Democrats winning out on the high excess profits issue, while the Republicans finally were gratified by the inclusion of higher tariff rates. The Democratic members fought off an invasion of the tariff schedules as long as possible.

Extended debate is expected in the House on the revenue bill. Mr. Mann, the minority leader, suggested today that the discussion would continue under the rules of general debate for four or five days and an equal length of time probably would be devoted to its consideration under the five-minute rule of discussion.

The House Committee did not finish the bill until after 6 o'clock tonight. Some of the most important changes made in the measure were brought about at the afternoon session. The Treasury Department has insisted for two weeks or more than the bill should produce $1,800,000,000. Representative Fordney, ranking Republican of the committee, favored the raising of a lesser amount by direct taxation, but the rates were increased and re-increased until Chairman Kitchin and other members of the committee estimated today that the bill would furnish the desired sum.

Members of both parties on the committee sought to evade the levying of consumption taxes on table necessities, and in this plan they eventually succeeded. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

Title I—Income Tax.

That in addition to the normal tax imposed by subdivision (A) of Section 1 of the act entitled "An act to increase the revenue and for other purposes," approved September 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected and paid a like normal tax of 2 per centum upon the income of every individual received in the calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter.

That in addition to the additional tax imposed by sub-division (B) of Section 1 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like additional tax upon the income of every individual received in the calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter as follows:

One percentum per annum upon the amount by which the total next income exceeds $5,000 and does not exceed $7,500.

Two percentum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $7,500 and does not exceed $10,000.

Three percentum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $10,000 and does not exceed $12,500.

Four percentum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $12,500 and does not exceed $15,000.

Five percentum per annum upon the amount upon which the total net income exceeds $15,000 and does not exceed $20,000.

Six percentum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $20,000 and does not exceed $40,000.

Eight per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $40,000 and does not exceed $60,000.

Eleven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $60,000 and does not exceed $80,000.

Fourteen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $80,000 and does not exceed $100,000.

Seventeen per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $100,000 and does not exceed $150,000.

Twenty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $200,000.

Twenty-four per centum per annum upon amount by which the total net income exceeds $200,000 and does not exceed $250,000.

Twenty-seven per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $300,000.

Thirty per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $300,000 and does not exceed $500,000.

And thirty-three per centum per annum upon the amount by which the total net income exceeds $500,000.

The taxes imposed by Sections 1 and 2 of this act shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon the same basis and in the same manner as the similar taxes imposed by Section 1 of such act of Sept. 8, except that in the case of the tax imposed by Section 1 of this act (A) the exemption provided in Section 7 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, shall be respectively $1,000 and $2,000, instead of $3,000 and $4,000, and (B) the returns required under subdivisions (B) and (C) of Section 8 of such act shall be required in the case of net incomes of $1,000 or over, instead of $3,000 or over, as therein provided, and (C) the provisions requiring the normal tax of individuals to be deducted and withheld at the source of the income shall not apply to the new 2 per centum normal tax hereinafter prescribed until on and after Jan. 1, 1918, and thereafter shall apply only to incomes exceeding $3,000, as provided in Title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916.

That in addition to the tax imposed by Section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like tax of 2 per centum upon the net income received in the calendar year 1917 and every calendar year thereafter by every corporation, joint stock company or association, or insurance company subject to the tax imposed by that section, except that if it has fixed its own fiscal year, the tax imposed by this section shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid only on that portion of its income for the fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917, which the period between Jan. 1, 1917, and the end of such fiscal year bears to the whole of such fiscal year.

The tax imposed by this section shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon the same incomes and in the same manner as the tax imposed by Section 10 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916.

Title II—War Excess Profits Tax.

That in addition to the tax imposed by Title II of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy, and the extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a like excess profits tax of 8 per centum upon the income received in the calendar year 1917, and every calendar year thereafter, by every corporation, joint stock company or association, insurance company, and partnership. Such tax shall be computed, levied, assessed, collected, and paid, for the same years, upon the same incomes, upon the same basis, and in the same manner as the tax imposed by Title II of such act of March 3, 1917, as amended by this act.

That Sections 200, 202, and 204 of the act entitled "An act to provide increased revenue to defray the expenses of the increased appropriations for the army and navy and extensions of fortifications, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1917, are hereby amended to read as follows:

That when used in this title:

The term "corporation" includes joint stock companies or associations and insurance companies;

The term "United States" means only the States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii and the District of Columbia; and

The term "taxable year" means the twelve months ending December 31st, excepting in the case of a corporation or partnership allowed to fix its own fiscal year, in which case it means such fiscal year.

The first taxable year shall be the year ending Dec. 31, 1917, except that in the case of a corporation or partnership which has fixed its own fiscal year it shall be the fiscal year ending during the calendar year 1917.

That for the purpose of this title actual capital invested means (1) actual cash paid in, (2) the actual cash value of property paid in other than cash for stock or shares in such corporation or partnership, at the time of such payment, and (3) paid in or earned surplus and undivided profits used or employed in the business:

Provided, that the good will, including trademarks and trade brands, or the franchise of a corporation or partnership, is not to be included in the actual capital invested, unless the corporation or partnership made payment therefor specifically as such in cash or tangible property, the value of such good will, trademarks, trade brands, or franchise, not to exceed the actual cash or actual value of the tangible property paid therefor at the time of such payments.

That corporations exempt from tax under the provisions of Section 11 of Title I. of such act of Sept. 8, 1916, and partnerships carrying on or doing the same business shall be exempt from the provisions of this title. In the case of professional partnerships having no substantial capital, the income derived from the professional services of the partners shall be exempt from the provisions of this title. Incomes derived from dividends upon stock or other corporations or partnerships which are subject to the tax imposed by this title shall be exempt from the provisions of this title.

War Tax on Beverages.

That on and after the passage of this act there shall be levied and collected on all distilled spirits in bond at that time or that have been or that may be then or thereafter produced in or imported into the United States, except such distilled spirits as are subject to the tax provided in Section 301, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of $1.10 on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon, to be paid by the distiller and imposed and collected under the provisions of existing law.

That upon all distilled spirits produced in or imported into the United States upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid, and which, on the day this act is passed, are held by a retailer in a quantity in excess of fifty gallons in the aggregate, or by any other person, corporation, partnership, or association in any quantity, and are intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of $1.10 on each proof gallon, or wine gallon when below proof, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such proof or wine gallon.

That in addition to the tax now imposed or imposed by this act on distilled spirits there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax of 15 cents on each wine gallon, and a proportionate tax at a like rate on all fractional parts of such wine gallon, on all distilled spirits or wines hereafter rectified, purified, or refined in such manner, and on all mixtures hereafter produced in such manner that the person so rectifying, purifying, refining or mixing the same is a rectifier within the meaning of Section 3,244, Revised Statutes, as amended), and on all such articles in the possession of the rectifier on the day this act is passed.

When the process of rectification and the tax prescribed by this section has been paid, it shall be unlawful for the rectifier or other dealer to reduce in proof or increase in volume such spirits or wine by the addition of water or other substance. Nothing herein contained shall, however, prevent a rectifier from using again in the process of rectification spirits already rectified and upon which the tax has theretofore been paid.

The tax imposed by this section shall not attach to cordials or liquors on which a tax is imposed and paid under the act entitled "An Act to Increase the Revenue and For Other Purposes," approved September 8, 1916, nor to blends of pure wines, where such blending is for the sole purpose of perfecting such wines according to commercial standards, nor to blends of two or more pure straight whiskies, aged in wood, for a period not less than four years, and without the addition of coloring or flavoring matter or any other substance than pure water, and if not reduced below 90 proof;

Provided, that such blended whiskies shall be exempt from tax under this section only when compounded under the immediate supervision of a revenue officer, in such tanks and under such conditions and supervision as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe.

All distilled spirits taxable under this title shall be subject to uniform regulations concerning the use thereof in the manufacture, blending, compounding, mixing, marking, branding, and sale of whisky and rectified spirits, and no discrimination whatsoever shall be made by reason of a difference in the character of the material from which same may have been produced.

The business of a rectifier of spirits shall be carried on and the tax on rectified spirits shall be paid, under such rules, regulations, and bonds as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Any person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be fined not less than $500 and imprisoned not more than two years. He shall in addition be liable to double the tax evaded, the same to be recovered, together with the tax, on any bond given by him as rectifier.

That on and after the passage of this act, there shall be levied and collected on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquor containing one-half per centum or more of alcohol, brewed or manufactured and sold, or stored in warehouse, or removed for consumption or sale within the United States, by whatever name such liquors may be called, in addition to the tax now imposed by law, a tax of $1.25 per every barrel containing not more than thirty-one gallons, and a like rate for any other quantity or for the fractional parts of a barrel authorized and defined by law.

That upon all still wines, including vermuth, and upon all champagne and other sparkling wines, liqueurs, cordials, artificial or imitation wines or compounds sold as wine, except wines containing not more than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol, hereafter produced or imported into the United States and removed from the Custom House, place of manufacture, or from bonded premises for sale or consumption, there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax equal to such tax to be levied, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law. Upon wines containing not more than 14 per cent. of absolute alcohol there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such wines, a tax equal to one half such tax, to be levied, collected and paid under the provisions of existing law and the tax imposed by existing law and the additional tax herein imposed shall apply to all domestic or imported liqueuers, cordials, or similar compounds, by whatever name sold or offered for sale and without reference to the kind of spirits or wines used in the manufacture thereof.

That upon all articles specified in Section 304 upon which the tax now imposed by law has been paid and which are on the day this act is passed held in excess of twenty-five gallons in the aggregate of such articles intended for sale there shall be levied, collected, and paid a tax equal to the tax now imposed by law.

That upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of wines from any fruit distillery or special bonded warehouse under Subdivision C of Section 402 of the act, entitled "An Act to Increase the Revenue and for Other Purposes," approved Sept. 8, 1916, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid in addition to the tax therein imposed a tax equal to such tax to be assessed, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law.

Upon all sweet wines held for sale by the producers thereof upon the day this act is passed there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid an additional tax equivalent to 10 cents per proof gallon upon the grape brandy or wine spirits used in the fortification of such wine, and an additional tax of 10 cents per proof gallon shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid upon all grape brandy or wine spirits withdrawn by a producer of sweet wines for the purpose of fortifying such wines and not so used prior to the passage of this act.

That there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid

(a) Upon all prepared syrups and extracts (intended for use in the manufacture or production of beverages, commonly known as soft drinks, by soda fountains, bottling establishments, and other similar places) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the price for which so sold; and

(b) Upon all grapefruit, artificial mineral waters, and fermented liquors containing less than one-half percentum of alcohol, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, and upon all ginger ale, root beer, sarsaparilla, pop, and other carbonated waters, or beverages, manufactured and sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer of the carbonic acid gas used in carbonating the same, a tax of 2 cents per gallon; and

(c) Upon all natural mineral waters, table waters sold by the producer, bottler, or importer thereof, in bottles or other closed containers, at over 10 cents per gallon, a tax of 1 cent per gallon; and

(d) Upon all carbonic acid gas in drums or other containers (intended for use in the manufacture or production of carbonated water or other drinks) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof, a tax of 8 cents per pound.

That each such manufacturer, producer, bottler, or importer shall make monthly returns under oath to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business, containing such information necessary for the assessment of the tax, and at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

War Taxes on Cigars, Tobacco and Manufactures Thereof.

That upon cigars and cigarettes which shall be manufactured and sold or removed from consumption or sale there shall be levied and collected, in addition to the taxes now imposed by existing law, the following taxes, to be paid by the manufacturer or importer thereof:

On cigars of all descriptions made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, 25 cents per thousand; on cigars of all descriptions, made of tobacco or any substitute therefor and weighing more than three pounds per thousand, if manufactured or imported to retail at not more than 4 cents each, 50 cents per thousand; if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 4 cents and not more than 6 cents each, $1 per thousand; if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 6 cents and not more than 10 cents each, $3 per thousand; if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 10 cents and not more than 15 cents each, $4 per thousand; if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 15 cents and not more than 20 cents each, $5 per thousand; if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 20 cents and not more than 25 cents each, $7 per thousand; if manufactured or imported to retail at more than 25 cents each, $10 per thousand; provided, that the word "retail" used in this section shall mean the ordinary retail price of a single cigar, and that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue may, by regulation, require the manufacturer to affix to each box or container a conspicuous label indicating the maximum retail price of each cigar, which must correspond with the tax paid stamp on said box or container.

On cigarettes made of tobacco, or any substitute therefor, made in or imported into the United States, and weighing not more than three pounds per thousand, $1.25 per thousand.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall provide the dies and stamps for cigars and cigarettes necessary under the taxes in effect, and the sizes of packages authorized after the provisions of this title take effect.

Every manufacturer of cigarettes (including small cigars weighing not more than three pounds per thousand) shall put up all the cigarettes and such small cigars that he manufactures or has manufactured for him and sells or removes for consumption and use, in packages of parcels containing five, seven, eight, nine, ten, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty, forty, fifty, eighty, or one hundred cigarettes each, and shall securely affix to each of said packages or parcels a suitable stamp denoting the tax thereon, and shall properly cancel the same prior to such sale or removal for consumption or use under such regulations as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall prescribe, and all cigarettes imported from a foreign country shall be packed, stamped, and the stamps canceled in like manner, in addition to the import stamp indicating inspection of the Custom House before they are withdrawn therefrom.

That upon all tobacco and snuff hereafter manufactured and sold, or removed for consumption or use there shall be levied and collected in addition to the tax now imposed by law upon such articles, a tax equal to such tax, to be levied, collected, and paid under the provisions of existing law. In addition to the packages provided for under existing law, manufactured tobacco and snuff may be put up and prepared by the manufacturer for sale or consumption, in packages of the following description: Packages containing one-eighth, three-eighths, five-eighths, seven-eighths, one and one-eighth, one and three-eighths, one and five-eighths, one and seven-eighths, and five ounces.

That so much of Section 400 as imposed a tax upon cigars and the whole of Section 401 shall take effect thirty days after the passage of this act. That Section 404 and so much of Section 400 as imposes a tax upon cigarettes, and as relates to packages or parcels in which cigarettes may be put up shall take effect ninety days after the passage of this act;

Provided, that after the passage of this act and before the expiration of the aforesaid ninety days, cigarettes may be put up in the packages now provided for by law or in the packages provided for in Section 400.

There also shall be assessed and collected for upon all manufactured tobacco and snuff in excess of 1,000 pounds, or upon cigars and cigarettes in excess of 20,000 each, which were manufactured and removed from factory or Custom House, prior to the passage of this act, bearing tax-paid stamps affixed to such articles for the payment of the taxes thereon and which are on the day this act is passed, held and intended for sale by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, and upon all manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, or cigarettes, removed from factory or Custom House after the passage of this act, but prior to the time when the tax imposed by Section 400 or Section 401 upon such articles takes effect, an additional tax equal to one-half the tax imposed by such sections upon such articles.

That there shall be levied and collected upon the making up of cigarette paper into packages, books, sets, or tubes intended for use by the smoker in making cigarettes the following taxes: On each package, book, or set containing not more than twenty-five papers but not more than fifty papers, one-half of 1 cent; containing more than fifty but not more than 100 papers, 1 cent; containing more than 200 papers, 1 cent for each 100 papers or fractional part thereof; and upon tubes, 2 cents for each 100 tubes or fractional part thereof. Such tax shall be paid by stamps affixed by the person, corporation, partnership, or association making up such package, book, set, or tube.

War Tax on Facilities Furnished by Public Utilities, Advertising and Insurance.

From and after the first day of June, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid:

(A) A tax equivalent to 3 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation by rail or water of property by freight consigned from one point in the United States to another;

(B) A tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of property by express companies consigned from one point in the United States to another;

(C) A tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water, within the United States, not including the amount paid for commutation or season tickets for trips less than thirty miles or for transportation, the fare for which does not exceed 25 cents, and a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of the amount paid for seats, berths, and staterooms in parlor cars, sleeping cars, or on vessels.

If a ticket or mileage book used for such transportation or accommodation has been purchased before this section takes effect, the tax imposed by this section shall be collected from the person presenting the ticket or mileage book, by the conductor or other agent, when presented for such transportation or accommodation, and the amount so collected shall be paid to the United States in such manner and at such times as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may prescribe;

(D) A tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line;

(E) A tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid for electric power for domestic uses and of the amount paid for light or heat, and a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid for telephone service by subscribers, exclusive of the amounts paid for toll or long distance calls;

Provided: that any expense incurred by any person, corporation, partnership or association in furnishing such services or facilities for its own use shall not be subject to this tax;

(F) A tax of 5 cents upon each dispatch, message, or conversation which originates at any office, station or exchange within the United States, or by telegraph or telephone line which is transmitted over such line, and for which a charge of 15 cents or more is imposed;

Provided: that only one payment of such tax shall be required, notwithstanding the lines of one or more persons, corporations, partnerships or associations shall be used for the transmission of such dispatch, message or conversation.

That the taxes imposed by Section 500 shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership, or association paying for the services or facilities rendered.

In case a carrier by rail, water, or pipe lines does not, because of its ownership of the commodity transported, or for any other reason, receive the amount which as a carrier it would otherwise charge, such carrier shall pay a tax equivalent to the tax which under the rates or tariffs on file May 1, 1917, with the proper Federal or State authority, would be imposed upon the transportation of such commodity if the carrier received payment for such transportation.

Provided, that in case of a carrier which on May 1, 1917, had no such rates or tariffs on file, the tax shall be com-

Continued on Page 7.

In the Matter of
H. F. SAWYER & CO., INC., Bankrupt

All of the merchandise, consisting of Hats, manufactured and unmanufactured, velvet, straw braids, ribbons, silk by the yard, satins, ornaments, felt hats, felt bodies and velour bodies as well as the complete outfit of machinery, tools, dies and full equipment of a large hat manufacturing establishment of the above bankrupt, including office furniture and fixtures and all assets of this large establishment, will be sold at public auction on the 14th day of May, 1917, at 10:30 A. M. at the place of business of the bankrupt, at No. 43 Bleecker Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, pursuant to order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York and by Charles Shongood, Official Auctioneer, under the direction of the undersigned trustee in bankruptcy

The property may be inspected at any time during business hours and the property will be sold to the highest bidder, except that the trustee reserves the right to withdraw any and all of said property from sale in his discretion.

WILLIAMS, FOLSOM & STROUSE, Attorneys for Trustee, 55 John St., New York City.

JACOB A. STEIN, Trustee.

Four Months' Gain.

In four months this year The New York Times published 4,053,981 agate lines of advertisements, a gain of 350,020 lines over the corresponding period in 1916, and, deducting help and situations wanted advertisements, a greater volume than any other New York newspaper.

This volume also includes many thousands of lines more display advertisements than any other New York newspaper.

Average circulation, daily and Sunday, exceeds 340,000 copies.

Krumbles is protected by Waxtite, the perfect seal, which keeps out dampness, and keeps in the fresh-from-the-oven flavor.

Look for this signature

W. K. Kellogg

Every Manufacturer Now Knows the Coal Situation

So does every Landlord who has tried to make contracts for future deliveries of coal. Not only have prices increased but the supply is limited even for immediate delivery. You can solve the problem by using Gas.

There has been no increase in the price of Gas although it costs us much more to manufacture and distribute our commodity.

Industrial Gas Appliances have been developed for use in almost every known Manufacturing business. We are always ready to solve new problems through special devices. Our Experts are at the service of Manufacturers. No charge for this service.

Gas Is Less Expensive Than Coal

It occupies no storage room—Is the cleanest of all fuels—Is always absolutely dependable. Consider Gas *now* for

Lighting, Heating, Cooking and Power

Its use for Home and Industrial purposes will show you actual economy in expenses and increased efficiency in results.

Special Sale of Ranges This Week

Gas "Cookers" for **$5.** cash; **$5.50** on instalments. Fresh from our shop. Worth $12 new.

Double Oven Range, **$8.** cash; **$9.** on instalments. Fresh from our shop. Worth $20 new.

Elevated Oven Range, **$13.50** cash, **$15.00** on instalments. Fresh from our shop. Worth $32 new.

There has been a remarkable increase in the prices of ranges during the last few weeks due to the scarcity and slow delivery of materials and to the increased cost of labor. Buy to-day and obtain a *real bargain.*

ANY MANHATTAN OR BRONX GAS OFFICE

"The Right Way Is the Gas Way"

Consolidated Gas Company of New York

GEO. B. CORTELYOU, President

SWEEPING TAXES IN NEW WAR BILL

Continued from Page 6.

puted on the basis of the rates or tariffs of other carriers for like services on file on such date as ascertained and determined by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue;

Provided, further, that nothing in this section shall be construed as imposing a tax upon the transportation of any commodity which is necessary for the use of the carrier in the conduct of its business as such and is intended to be so used.

No tax shall be imposed under Section 500 upon any payment received for services rendered to officers or employes of the United States, or of any State or political sub-division thereof, in the course of their official business.

That each person, corporation, partnership, or association receiving any payments referred to in Section 500 shall collect the amount of the tax, if any, imposed by such section from the person, corporation, partnership, or association making such payments, and shall make monthly returns under oath, in duplicate, and pay the taxes so collected and the taxes imposed upon it under Paragraph 2 of Section 501 to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business is located. Such returns shall contain such information, and so made in such manner, as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

That from and after the first day of June, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the amount paid by any person, corporation, partnership, or association for advertising space other than in newspapers and periodicals.

That from and after the first day of June, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid the following taxes on the issuance of insurance policies:

(A) Life insurance: A tax equivalent to 8 cents on each $100 or fractional part thereof of the amount insured under any policy of issuance or other instrument by whatever name the same is called, whereby any insurance is made upon any life or lives;

Provided, that the provisions of this subdivision shall not apply to any fraternal beneficiary society or order, farmers; purely local co-operative company or association or employes' relief associations operated on the lodge system or local co-operation plan, organized and conducted solely by the members thereof for the exclusive benefit of its members and not for profit.

(B.) Marine, inland and fire insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or other instrument, by whatever name the same is called, whereby insurance is made or renewed upon property of any description (including rents or profits) whether against peril by sea or on inland waters, or by fire, or lightning, or other peril.

Provided, that purely co-operative or mutual insurance companies or associations carried on by the members thereof soleiy for the protections of their own property and not for profit shall be exempted from the tax herein provided, and provided further, that policies of re-insurance shall be exempt from the tax herein imposed by this paragraph.

(C) Casualty insurance: A tax equivalent to 1 cent on each dollar or fractional part thereof of the premium charged under each policy of insurance or obligation of the nature of indemnity for loss, damage, or liability, issued, or executed or renewed by any person, corporation, partnership, or association transacting the business of employers' liability, plate glass, steam boiler, burglary, elevator, automatic sprinkler, automobile, or other branch of insurance, (except life, personal accident, and health insurance and insurance described, and taxed, or exempted in the preceding paragraph, and excepting also working men's compensation insurance carried on by the members thereof solely for their own protection and not for profit.)

Provided, that policies of reinsurance shall be exempt from the tax herein imposed by this paragraph.

That every person, corporation, partnership, or association, receiving any payment for advertising or advertising space upon which a tax is imposed by Section 505, shall within the first fifteen days of each month, make a return under oath, in duplicate and pay such tax, to the Collector of Internal Revenue of the district in which the principal office or place of business of such person, association, partnership, or association is located. Such returns shall contain such information and be made in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulation prescribe.

War Tax on Manufactures.

(a) Upon all automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons and motor cycles, and automobile, motor cycle, or bicycle tires (including inner tubes) sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold, provided that from the tax which otherwise would be imposed upon a manufacturer, producer, or importer of automobiles, automobile trucks, automobile wagons, or motor cycles there shall be deducted the amount of any tax imposed by this subdivision upon the tires used thereon; and (b) upon all musical instruments sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer for more than $10 each, and upon piano players, graphophones, phonographs, talking machines, and records used in connection with any musical instrument, piano - player, graphophone, phonograph, or talking machine sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 percentum of the price for which so sold; and (c) upon all moving picture films (which have not been exposed) sold by the manufacturer or importer a tax equivalent to one-half of 1 cent per linear foot; and (d) upon all moving picture films (containing a picture ready for projection) sold or leased by the manufacturer, producer, or importer a tax equivalent to 1 cent, per linear foot; and (e) upon any article commonly or commercially known as jewelry, whether real or imitation, sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer thereof a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold; and (f) upon all yachts, pleasure boats, motor boats, or other vessels, not used or intended to be used for trade, sold by the manufacturer, builder, or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold; and (g) upon all tennis racquets, golf clubs, baseball bats, lacrosse sticks, balls of all kinds, including baseballs, footballs, tennis, golf, lacrosse, billiard and pool balls, fishing rods, reels and lines, billiard and pool tables, chess and checker boards, and pieces, dice, games and parts of games, except playing cards, sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold; (h) upon all perfumes, essences, extracts, toilet waters, cosmetics, vaselines, petrolateums, hair oils, pomades, hair dressings, hair restoratives, hair dyes, tooth and mouth washes, dentifrices, tooth pastes, aromatic cachous, toilet soaps and powders, or any similar ubstance, article or preparation by whatsoever name known or distinguished, used or applied for toilet purposes, and which are sold by the manufacturer, importer, or producers, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold; and (i) upon all pills, tablets, powders, tinctures, troches, or losenges, syrups, tinctures, cordials or bitters, anodynes, tonics, plasters, liniments, salves, ointments, pastes, drops, waters, (except those taxed elsewhere in this act,) essences, spirits, oils, and all medicinal preparations, compounds, or compositions whatsoever, the manufacturer or producer of which claims to have any private formula, secret or occult art for making or preparing the same, or has or claims to have any exclusive right or title to the making or preparing the same, or which are prepared, uttered, vended or exposed for sale under any letters patent or trade mark, or which, if prepared by any formula, published or unpublished, are held out or recommended to the public by the makers, venders, or proprietors thereof as proprietary medicines or medicinal proprietary articles or preparations, or as remedies or specifics for any disease, diseases, or affection whatever affecting the human or animal body, and which are sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold; and (j) upon all chewing gum or substitute therefor sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which so sold.

That each manufacturer, producer, or importer of any of the articles enumerated in above section shall make monthly returns under oath in duplicate and pay the taxes imposed on such articles by this title to the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which is located the principal place of business. Such return shall contain such information and be made at such times and in such manner as the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may by regulations prescribe.

That upon all the articles enumerated in subdivisions (A), (B), (E), and (F), which are on the day this act is passed held by other than the manufacturer, producer, or importer, and intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the price for which sold by the manufacturer, producer, or importer. This tax shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership, or association so holding such articles. That upon all articles enumerated in subdivisions (G), (H), (I), and (J), which are not in the possession of a retailer on the first day of May, 1917, and which, on the day this act is passed, are held and intended for sale, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, a tax equivalent to 5 per centum of the wholesale price paid therefor. This tax shall be paid by the person, corporation, partnership, or association so holding such articles.

War Tax on Admissions and Dues.

That from and after the 1st day of June, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, and collected and paid a tax equivalent to 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof of the amount paid for admission to any place to be paid by the person admitted, and a tax of 5 cents for each admission of each person (except in the case of a bona fide employe) admitted free to any place for admission to which a charge is made, to be paid by the person so admitted, provided that the tax on admission of children under 12 years of age shall in every case be 1 cent. These taxes shall not be imposed in the case of a place the maximum charge for admission to which is 5 cents.

No tax shall be levied under this title in respect to any admissions, all the proceeds of which inure exclusively to the benefits of religious or charitable institutions, societies, or organizations or admissions to agricultural fairs, all the proceeds of which inure exclusively for agricultural purposes.

The term "admission" as used in this title includes seats and tables, reserved or otherwise, and other similar accommodations and the charges therefor.

That from and after the first day of June, 1917, there shall be levied, assessed, collected, and paid, a tax equivalent to 10 per centum of any amount paid as dues or membership fees (except initiation fees) to any social, athletic, or sporting club or organization; such taxes to be paid by the person making such payments.

That every person, corporation, partnership or association (A) receiving any payments for such admissions, dues or fees, shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 700 or 701 from the person making such payments, or (B) admitting any person free to any place for admission to which a charge is made shall collect the amount of the tax imposed by section 700 from the person so admitted, and (C) in either case shall make returns and payments of the amounts so collected, at the same time and in the same manner as provided in section 508 of this act.

War Estate Tax.

Section 900. That in addition to the tax imposed by Section 201 of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, as amended:

A tax equal to the following percentages of its value is hereby imposed upon the transfer of each net estate, the transfer of which is taxable under such section, the value of such estate to be determined as provided in Title 2 of such act of Sept. 8, 1916:

One-half of one percentum of the amount of such net estate not in excess of $50,000.

One percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $50,000 and does not exceed $150,000.

One and one-half percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $150,000 and does not exceed $250,000.

Two percentum of the amount by which such net estates exceeds $250,000 and does not exceed $450,000.

Two and one-half percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $450,000 and does not exceed $1,000,000.

Three percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $1,000,000 and does not exceed $2,000,000.

Three and one-half percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $2,000,000 and does not exceed $3,000,000.

Four percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $3,000,000 and does not exceed $4,000,000.

Four and one-half percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $4,000,000 and does not exceed $5,000,000.

Five percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $5,000,000 and does not exceed $8,000,000.

Seven percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $8,000,000 and does not exceed $11,000,000.

Ten percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $11,000,000 and does not exceed $15,000,000.

And 15 percentum of the amount by which such net estate exceeds $15,000,000.

A tax equal to the value of 1 per cent. of the value of the net estate not in excess of $25,000 (such value to be determined as provided in Title 2 of the act of Sept. 8, 1916, except that the exemption provided in subdivision (A) of Section 203 of such act shall be $25,000 instead of $50,000) is hereby imposed upon the transfer of the net estate of every resident of the United States dying after the passage of this act.

Tax on Imports from the Virgin Islands.

That there shall be collected, levied, and paid in the United States, upon articles coming into the United States from the West Indian Islands acquired from Denmark, a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed by the United States upon like articles of domestic manufacture; such articles shipped from said islands to the United States shall be exempt from the payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue law of such islands.

Provided that there shall be levied, collected and paid in said islands, upon articles imported from the United States a tax equal to the internal revenue tax imposed in said islands upon like articles there manufactured; and such articles going into said islands from the United States shall be exempt from payment of any tax imposed by the internal revenue laws of the United States.

(The second, third, fourth, and fifth paragraphs relate to the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Collector of Internal Revenue to prescribe regulations for the returns of persons liable to taxation under the bill and provide imprisonment of not more than a year, or a fine of not more than $1,000 or both for evasion of the law.)

Postal Rates.

That the rate of postage on all mail matter of the first class, except postal cards, shall thereafter be, in addition to the existing rate, 1 cent for each ounce or fraction thereof. Postal cards and private mailing or post cards which comply with the requirements of existing laws shall be transmitted through the mails at 1 cent in addition to the existing rate.

That on and after June 1, 1917, the zone system applicable to parcel post shall apply to mail matter of the second class, and the rates of postage shall be as follows:

Two cents a pound or fraction thereof when for delivery within the first zone; 3 cents a pound or fraction thereof when for delivery within the second or third zone; 4 cents a pound or fraction thereof when for delivery within the fourth or fifth zone; 5 cents a pound or fraction thereof when for delivery within the sixth or seventh zone; 6 cents a pound or fraction thereof when for delivery within the eighth zone;

Provided that the rate of postage on daily newspapers, when the same are separated in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, shall be the same as now provided by law; provided further that such copies as are entitled under existing law to free circulation in the mails within the county of publication shall continue to be entitled to that privilege;

Provided further, that the Postmaster General may hereafter require publishers to separate or make up for zones in such a manner as he may direct all mail matter of the second class when offered for mailing.

Provided, further, That second-class mail matter mailed to subscribers from an office other than that of publication shall pay the same rate as if mailed from the office at the place of publication; and

Provided, further, That in the case of newspapers and periodicals entitled to be entered as second-class matter and maintained by and in the interest of religious, educational, philanthropic, agricultural, labor, or fraternal organizations, not organized for profit, and none of the net income of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, the second-class postage rate shall be one-half cent a pound or fraction thereof, irrespective of the zone in which delivered, except when the same are deposited in a letter carrier office for delivery by its carriers, in which case the rate shall be the same as now provided by law.

The publisher of such newspapers or periodicals, before being entitled to the foregoing rates, shall furnish to the Postmaster General, at such times and under such conditions as he may prescribe, satisfactory evidence that none of the net income of such organizations inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual.

Provided, further, that the Postmaster General, on or before the tenth day of each month, shall pay into the general funds of the Treasury an amount equal to the difference between the estimated amount received during the preceding month for the transportation of first and second class mail matter through the mails under this title, and the estimated amount which would have been received under the provisions of the law in force at the time of the passage of this act.

Stamp Taxes—Schedule A, Bonds of Indebtedness.

Bonds, debentures, or certificates of ndebtedness, issued on or after June 1, 1917, by any person, corporation, partnership, or association, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents. Provided, that every renewal or extension of the foregoing shall be taxed as a new issue.

Provided, further, that when a bond conditioned for the repayment of payment of moneys given in a penal sum greater than the debt secured, the tax shall be based upon the amount secured.

Bonds of indemnity and surety; bonds for indemnifying any person, corporatoin, partnership, or corporation who shall become bound or engaged as surety, and all bonds for the due execution of performance of any contract, obligation or requirement, or the duties of any officer or position, and the account for money received by virtue thereof, and all other bonds, of any description, except such as may be required in legal proceedings, not otherwise provided for in this schedule, 5 cents. Provided, that where the premium charged for the execution of such bond is in excess of $100, the tax shall be said at the rate of 1 per centum of the premium charged.

Capital stock issues: On each original issue, whetner on organization or reorganization, of certificates, of stock by any association, company or corporation on each $100 on face value or fraction thereof, 5 cents; provided that where capital stock be issued without face value, the tax shall be 5 cents per share unless the actual value is in excess of $100 per share, in which case the tax shall be 5 cents on each $100 of actual or fraction thereof.

The stamps representing the stamps imposed by this paragraph shall be attached to the stock books and not to the certificates issued.

Capital Stock Sales or Transfers.—On all sales or agreements to sell or memoranda of sales or deliveries of or transfers of legal title or certificates of stock in any association, company, or corporation, whether made upon or shown by the books of the association, company, or corporation or by any assignment in blank, or by any delivery, or by any paper or agreement or memoranda or other evidence of transfer or sale, whether entitling the holder in any manner to the benefit of such stock or not, on each $100 of face value or fraction thereof, 2 cents:

Provided, that it is not intended by this title to impose a tax upon any agreement evidencing a deposit of stock certificates as collateral security for money loaned thereon, which stock certificates are not actually sold, nor upon such stock certificates so deposited.

Provided, further, that the tax shall not be imposed upon deliveries or transfer to a broker for sale, not upon deliveries or transfers by a broker to a customer for whom and upon whose order he has purchased same, but such deliveries or transfers shall be accompanied by a certificate setting forth the facts.

Provided further, that in case of sale where the evidence of transfer is shown only by the books of the company, the stamp shall be placed upon such books; and where the change of ownership is by transfer of the certificate the stamp shall be placed upon the certificate, and in cases of an agreement to sell or where the transfer is by delivery of the certicate assigned in blank there shall certificate assigned in blank there shall be made and delivered by the seller to

Deeds, Conveyances, &c.

Conveyances, deeds, instruments of writing, whereby any lands, tenement, or other realty sale shall be granted, assigned, transferred, or otherwise conveyed to, or vested in the purchaser or purchasers, or any other person or persons, by his or their direction, when the consideration or value of the interest or property conveyed, exclusive of the value of any lien or encumbrance thereon at the time of sale and assumed by the purchaser, exceeds $100 and does not exceed $500, 50 cents; and for each additional $500 or fraction thereof, 50 cents.

Provided that nothing contained in this paragraph shall be so construed as to impose a tax upon any instrument or writing given to secure a debt.

Entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise at any Custom House, either for consumption or warehousing, not exceeding $100 in value, 25 cents; exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500 in value, 50 cents; exceeding $500 in value, $1.

Entry for the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from customs bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Passage ticket, for each passenger, sold or issued in the United States for passage by any vessel to a foreign port or place, if costing not exceeding $30, $1; costing more than $30 and not exceeding $60, $3; costing more than $60, $5.

Provided that such passage tickets costing $10 or less, shall be exempt from taxation.

Proxy for voting at any election for officers or meeting for the transaction of business, or any incorporated company or association, except religious, charitable, or literary societies, or public cemeteries, 10 cents

Power of attorney granting authority to do or perform some act for or in behalf of the grantor which authority is not otherwise vested in the grantee, 25 cents.

Provided that no stamps shall be required upon any papers necessary to be used for the collection of claims from the United States or from any State for pensions, back pay, bounty, or for property lost in the military or naval service.

Upon every pack of playing cards containing not more than fifty-four cards, manufactured or imported, and sold, after the passage of this act, a tax of 8 cents per pack in addition to the tax imposed under existing law.

Tax on Products Sales.

Upon each sale, agreement, of sale or agreement to sell including so-called transferred or scratch sales, any products of merchandise at any Exhange or Board of Trade, or other similar place, for future delivery, for each $100 in value of the merchandise covered by said sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, 2 cents, and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, 2 cents.

Provided that on every sale or agreement of sale or agreement to sell as aforesaid there shall be made and delivered by the seller to the buyer a bill, memorandum, agreement, or other evidence of such sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, on which there shall be fixed a lawful stamp or stamps in value equal to the amount of the tax on such sale.

(Persons violating or attempting to evade this provision are subject to a fine of $1,000 or imprisonment for not more than six months, or both.)

No bill, memorandum agreement, or other evidence of such sale, or agreement of sale or agreement to sell, in case of cash sales of products or merchandise for immediate or prompt delivery which in good faith is actually intended to be delivered, shall be subject to this tax.

Drafts or checks payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, promissory notes, except bank notes issued for circulation and for each renewal of extension of the same, for a sum not exceeding $100, 2 cents; and for each additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 2 cents.

Every person or persons liable to pay the tax as herein provided, or any one who acts in the matter as agent or broker, for such person or persons, who shall make any such sale or who shall, in pursuance of such sale, deliver any stock or the evidence of the sale of any stock or bill or memorandum thereof as herein required, without having the proper stamps affixed thereto, with intent to evade the foregoing provisions, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall pay a fine of not exceeding $1,000 or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

War Stamp Taxes.

That on and after the first day of June, 1917, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, for and in respect of the several bonds, debentures, or certificates of stock and of indebtedness and other documents, instruments, matter, and things mentioned and described in schedule A of this title, or for or in respect of the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which such instruments, matters, or things, or any of them, are written or printed by any person, corporation, partnership, or association who makes, signs, or issues the same, or for whose use or benefit the same are made, signed, or issued, the several taxes specified in such schedule.

That there shall not be taxed under this title any bond, note or other instrument issued by the United States or by any foreign Government or by any State, or local subdivision thereof, or municipal or other corporation exercising the taxing power, when issued in the exercise of a strictly governmental taxing, or municipal function.

That whoever makes, signs, issues or receives or causes to be made, signed or issued any instrument, document, or paper of any description whatsoever, without the tax thereon being duly paid, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not more than $100 at the discretion of the court, for each such offense.

That whoever—(A) Forges or counterfeits any stamp, die, plate, or other article or any part thereof, which is provided, made, or used in pursuance of this title;

(B) Forgings, counterfeits, or resembles the impression or any part thereof of any such stamp, die, plate,, or other article upon any vellum, parchment or paper;

(C) Stamps or marks any vellum, parchment, or paper, with any such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other article, or part thereof, with intent to defraud the United States of any tax imposed by this title;

(D) Utters, sells, or exposes for sale any vellum, parchment, or paper, article, or thing bearing the impression of any such counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other article, or any part thereof, or any such other counterfeit or resembled impression or part thereof, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or resembled;

(E) Knowingly uses or permits, with intent to defraud the United States, the use of, any stamp, die, plate, or other article provided, made, or used in pursuance of this title;

(F) Fraudulently cuts, tears, or removes from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp or the impression of any stamp, die, plate, or other article provided, made, or used in pursuance of this title;

(G) Fraudulently uses, joins, fixes or places to, with or upon any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument, or writing upon which any tax is imposed by this title, any adhesive stamp, or the impression of any stamp, die, plate or other article which has been provided, made, or used in pursuance of this title, or which has been cut, torn or removed from any other vellum, parchment, paper, instrument or writing upon which any tax is imposed by this title;

(H) Wilfully removes or alters the cancellation, or defacing marks of, or otherwise prepares any adhesive stamp, with intent to use, or cause the same to be used, after it has been already used, or knowingly buys, sells, offers for sale, or gives away any such washed or restored stamp to any person for use, or knowingly uses the same;

(I) Knowingly and without lawful excuse (the burden of proof of such excuse being on the accused) has in possession any washed, restored, or altered stamp which has been removed from any vellum, parchment, paper, instrument or writing;

(J) Causes, or procures to be done, any acts specified in this section; or (K) knowingly and wilfully aids, abets, or assists in committing any act specified in this section, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not more than $1,000 or by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both in the discretion of the court, and shall also forfeit any such forged or counterfeited stamp, die, plate, or other article and the vellum, parchment, or paper upon which it is placed or impressed.

That whenever an adhesive stamp is used for denoting any tax imposed by this title, except as hereinafter provided, the person using or affixing the same shall write or stamp thereon the initials of his name and the date upon which the same is attached or used, so that the same may not be again used. Whoever fraudulently makes use of an adhesive stamp to denote any tax imposed by this title without so effectually cancelling and obliterating the stamp, except as before mentioned, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not exceeding $500, or be imprisoned not more than six months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

That whenever the stamp required by law has not been affixed to any instrument at the proper time, any party having an interest therein and subsequently desirous of affixing such stamp to said instrument, or if said instrument be lost, a copy thereof, may appear before the Collector of Internal Revenue of the proper district, who shall, upon the payment of the price of the proper stamp and of the penalty of $10, and, where the whole amount of the tax demanded by the stamp required shall exceed the sum of $50, on payment also of interest, at the rate of 6 per cent., on said tax from the day on which such stamp ought to have been affixed, affix the proper stamp to such instrument or copy, and note upon the margin thereof the date of his so doing and the fact that such penalty has been paid; and the same shall thereupon be deemed and held to be as valid, to all intents and purposes as if stamped when made or issued.

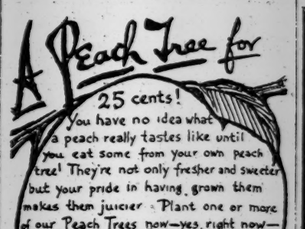
Provided, further, that where it shall appear to said collector upon oath or otherwise, to his satisfaction, that such instrument has not been duly stamped, at the time of making or using same, by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or urgent necessity, and without and wilful design to defraud the United States of the stamp, or to evade or delay the payment thereof, then and in such case, if such instrument, or, if the original be lost, a copy thereof, duly certified by the officer having charge of any records in which such original is or was recorded, or otherwise duly proven to the satisfaction of the collector, shall within twelve calendar months after the making or issuing thereof, be brought to the said collector of internal revenue to be stamped and the stamp therein required to be paid, the said collector may remit the penalty aforesaid and cause such instrument to be duly stamped.

That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall cause to be prepared and distributed for the payment of the taxes prescribed in this title suitable stamps, denoting the tax on the document, articles, or thing to which the same may be affixed, and shall prescribe such method for the affixing and cancellation of said stamps in substitution for or in addition to the method provided in this title, as he may deem expedient. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, is authorized to procure any of the stamps provided for in this title by contract whenever such stamps cannot be speedily prepared by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, but this authority shall expire on the first day of January, 1918, except as to imprinted stamps furnished under contract, authorized by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. The adhesive stamps used in payment of the tax levied in Schedule A of this title shall be furnished for sale by the several collectors of internal revenue, who shall sell and deliver them at their face value to all persons applying for the same, except officers or employes of the internal revenue service; Provided, that such collectors may sell and deliver such stamps in quantities of not less than $100 of face value, with a discount of 1 per cent. except as otherwise provided in this total.

That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall furnish to the Postmaster General without prepayment a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps to be distributed to and kept on sale by the various Postmasters in the United States. Each such Postmaster shall be held accountable under his official bond as Postmaster for the value of the stamps so furnished, and shall deduct the receipts from the sale of such stamps to the credit of and render accounts to the Postmaster General at such times and in such form as he may by regulations prescribe. The Postmaster General shall at least once monthly transfer all collections from this source to the Treasury as internal revenue collections, provided that adhesive stamps shall be sold by Postmasters at their face value without discount.

That the collectors of the several districts shall furnish without prepayment to any assistant Treasurer or designated depositary thereof of the United States located in the respective collection districts a suitable quantity of adhesive stamps for sale, in such cases the collector may require a bond with sufficient sureties to an amount equal to the value of the adhesive stamps so furnished, conditioned for the faithful return, whenever required, of all quantities or amounts sold or not remaining on hand.

The collectors shall supply their deputies with a sufficient quantity of such stamps and may sell to other parties within their respective districts who may make application there for adhesive stamps upon the same terms allowed by law or under the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, who is hereby authorized to make such other regulations, not inconsistent herewith, for the security of the United States and the better accomodation of the public in relation to the matters hereinbefore mentioned as he may judge necessary and expedient. The Secretary of the Treasury may also from time to time make such regulations as he may find necessary to insure the safekeeping or prevent the illegal use of all such adhesive stamps.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25 cents!
You have no idea what a peach really tastes like until you eat some from your own peach tree! They're not only fresher and sweeter but your pride in having grown them makes them juicier. Plant one or more of our Peach Trees now—yes, right now—and we guarantee they'll grow peaches next year (or we'll give you a treeful of peaches free!) Does anyone else guarantee that? 4 to 6 ft high, 25 cts each, $2 for 10. Come out after them, or we'll send them by express on your phone or mail order.
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BARS 7TH REGIMENT FIFERS.

Playing Patriotic Airs in Theatre Offends Musicians' Union.

Twelve members of the Seventh Regiment Fife and Drum Corps, who had been engaged to play patriotic airs while marching across the stage in "Johnny Comes Marching Home" at the New Amsterdam Theatre, were discharged last night by F. C. Whitney, producer of the play, because of a complaint registered with the directors by Samuel Finkelstein, delegate of Local 310 of the Federation of American Musicians, who took the ground that the enlisted regimental corps could not play at the same theatre with union musicians.

Sergeant George Colyer, leader of the fife and drum corps, contended that if the enlisted band could not play at theatres, union musicians should not be permitted to march ahead of the corps in the escort of the French Commission, for which both have been engaged. To this, he said, the union had thus far taken no exception.

DIRECTION

The world has always suffered more for want of DIRECTION than for want of ENERGY, and in no branch of human labor has the need for DIRECTIVE EFFICIENCY been greater than in building construction.

That is why the Thompson-Starrett Company has labored so earnestly and so successfully to supply it.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

PUSH FRAUD CHARGES HERE.

Swann Confers with Pennsylvanians on Pittsburgh Cases.

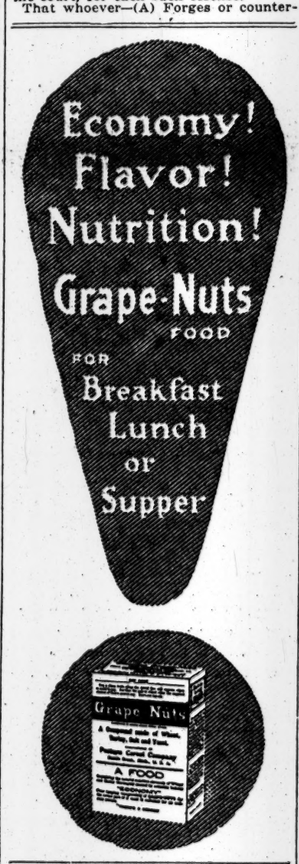
At the close of a conference with Superintendent of Insurance Jesse Phillips and representatives from the Department of Insurance and the Attorney General's office of Pennsylvania, District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he expected to go before the Grand Jury in a day or two and present evidence which he believed would result in the indictment of several men involved in the Pittsburgh Life and Trust Company tangle.

Assistant District Attorney Alfred E. Talley, who is also working on the case, said that an examination of the public records disclosed that the titles to the St. James Building, at 1,133 Broadway, and the Washington Life Building, at 141 Broadway, properties formerly belonging to the Pittsburgh company, were still in the names of Stonewall J. Jackson and Thomas A. Crawford, respectively, the dummies to whom these assets were assigned. Mr. Talley said that money, which was the product of some of the deals, was now tied up so that those who had taken part in the operations could not touch it.

BOY TRIES TO BURN SCHOOL

Richard Hippe, 13 years old, of 208 West 113th Street, confessed yesterday that he had attempted four times to burn down Public School No. 10 during the past three weeks, because he thought that the destruction of the building would enable him to escape his school work. He worked out the plan, he said, while lying in bed, and finally induced his brothers, Frederick, 11 years old, and Karl, 9 years old, to aid him in acting as lookouts.

The fires were started in the hallways at times when the pupils had finished their class work and were waiting to be dismissed, and the boys used the contents of wastepaper baskets for fuel. All of the fires were put out before they proved a serious menace to the building. John Elliott, the Superintendent, who has been watching for the incendiary, detected the boys yesterday morning. Richard and Frederick were turned over to the Children's Society and Karl was sent home.



FRANCE
Consign your goods to Seigneuret Freres Bordeaux Customs Brokers, Freight Agents all formalities And Customs operations attended to. Transit to Switzerland.
Agents for Armour & Co. & the American Cotton Oil Co. And all French Railways.

TURNER for CONCRETE

CELESTINS VICHY
Prevents GOUT and INDIGESTION
Ask your Physician

IN 5 YEARS—WHAT?
Your teeth are sound today, but are you insuring them against time? Today's neglect means toothache tomorrow—perhaps painful operations, perhaps the loss of a tooth.
Better arrange today to make that long-postponed visit to the dentist.
Better decide today on a dentifrice which is both safe and efficient.
What should you expect of a dentifrice? First, that it cleanse, and cleanse pleasantly. Second, that it be free from sharp crystals which scratch and wear away the enamel. Third, that its makers refrain from making impossible "germicidal" claims.
S. S. White Tooth Paste conforms to all three requirements. It is a pure, wholesome, non-medicated cleanser, deliciously flavored, and as pleasant to use as it is efficient.
Your druggist has it. Sign and mail the coupon below for a copy of our booklet "Good Teeth; How They Grow And How To Keep Them."
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COLD WEATHER CONTINUES TO SUIT GIANTS, WHO AGAIN ROMP OFF WITH GAME

GIANTS PREY UPON EPPA JEPHA RIXEY

Early in Encounter Phillies' Lofty Twirler Retires by Request from Mound.

ANDERSON IN GREAT FORM

A Quintet of Hits and a Lone Run Are His Allowance to Visitors, and McGraw's Men Win, 5 to 1.

It doesn't matter much whether it ever gets warm again, for the Giants have shown that they can play in frosty atmosphere just as well as they can in the Summer weather which is expected here some time before Christmas. They gave the Phillies a hard thumping yesterday at the Polo Grounds, winning by a score of 5 to 1. As St. Louis did not play, McGraw's troupe squeezed hold of first place a bit tighter.

The New York batsmen felt very husky and rapped the ball out of shape with a dozen of lusty hits. The Giants found as many holes in the Phils' defense as there are in the Hindenburg line. The lads who beat the ball with something akin to cruelty were Bill Rariden, with three slaps; Holke with three, and Heinie Zim with a couple. Most of this batwaving was directed at Rixey, the human lath, whose left-handed twists have been known to be deceiving in the past.

The front of Rixey's name is Eppa Jepha, something with which Rixey had nothing whatever to do. He's not a song or a fancy drink, but a pitcher. He is so tall that by standing on a chair he can look over the grand stand on to the top of Coogan's Bluff. The Phillies' southpaw pitched a great first inning, framing it up to scare the Giants by striking out Kauff and Robertson. His twirling spurt ended with that inning, for in the second the New York batsmen slammed him for three runs and then jarred him right out of the box in the third. Mayer, who succeeded the demolished southpaw, was nicked for a hit right at the outset which sent in the two other runs. The Giants had numerous chances to score after that, but as it was not really compulsory, they neglected to make any more runs.

Anderson Master of Situation.

Fred Anderson spun over curves which were clouded with mystery. Five hits was the total of the honored guests' hitting efforts, their one run coming on a couple of hits in the first session before Anderson got his fingers thawed out. At no time, in fact, did they show signs of any disposition to be rough with their clubs. Anderson got into a deep ravine of trouble in the first inning, but managed to climb out in a way which forced the spectators to take their hands out of their pockets and offer considerable applause.

These folks who go to the ball games these days—there were about 2,500 of them Sunday—are an intelligent lot, intelligent enough to know all about the ravaging results of frostbites and pneumonia, and yet they take their lives in their clenched palms and sally forth to the Polo Grounds. If the weather holds out they will develop into a hardy race of Eskimos. Paskert opened the proceedings at yesterday's matinee with a single to centre, and Bancroft's double to right sent Paskert around to third. Stock walked and loaded the bases, not presenting very bright outlook for Mr. Anderson. Cravath shot a grounder at Kilduff, who chose to make a double play at second and first instead of attempting to cut off a run at the plate. Paskert counted during the double killing. Whitted was tossed out at first by Rariden, so Anderson got out of the difficulty without serious damage.

The Giants began to get gay with Rixey in the second. Zimmerman singled to left, and Fletcher rolled to Luderus, who tried to make a force play on Zim at second. Instead Luderus hit Zim in the back, and although he overran second, he slid back safely before he was tagged. Kilduff placed a neat sacrifice hit on the lawn, and then Holke slapped a hot single close to the third base cushion, upon which signal Zimmerman and Fletcher romped home. Rariden followed the good example which had been set for him, and cracked a hit to right; Anderson walked and filled the bases. Burns poled a Texas Leaguer close to the right field foul line and Holke scored, leaving the bases still jammed.

Benny Doesn't Come Through.

Here was a fine set-up for Kauff. He glued his eye on everything that Rixey shot at him until he was facing a situation which presented two strikes and three balls. Benny sliced half a dozen fouls over into the stands and then—yes, and then—he popped a foul fly to Killifer and the three Giants on the bases might just as well have been over in the clubhouse for all the good they did on the bases.

It was an off day all around for Kauff. He has been clipping the ball very familiarly of late, but he failed to get a single safety yesterday. And just because there was not a safe hit in his whole system, of course he had to be just the day when great opportunities arose. Not only in the second did Benny come up with the bases full, but also in the eighth the very same thing happened and Kauff threw forth one of the most heartrending groans of the Winter season when he outrageously struck out with three pals waiting for him to project the ball into the Harlem River.

In spite of this bombardment, Rixey took up the pitching burden again in the third inning. Zimmerman lead off with a single and traveled around to third when Fletcher rapped a double to right. That was the finish of Rixey. Manager Pat Moran broke the news to him as kindly as he could, but he did it in a way nevertheless which left no doubt in the pitcher's mind that he wasn't delivering what the doctor ordered at all. Erskine Mayer then essayed to show Rixey how it ought to be done. Kilduff was the first batter to face Mayer, and Pete slammed a hit to left which send Zimmerman and Fletcher home with a couple more counters. Mayer tightened up after that and got through the inning with no further trouble.

Kilduff did a little more to distinguish himself in the first part of the third when he leaped on high to stab Paskert's liner. He couldn't quite reach the ball, but he stayed its wild flight and it bounced from his finger tips. Quickly did Pete turn about and got his two hands around it before it fell to earth.

Anderson did some good pitching in the fifth when Niehoff opened the session with a rousing three-bagger which dodged past both Burns and Kauff. After Killifer skied out, Mayer walked. Anderson then fanned Paskert and Bancroft ballooned to Kauff.

With one gone in the eighth Holke got his third hit of the day. He got this one off Pfitzery, the Phillies' new left-hander. Rariden, who had already made three hits, got a pass for a change, and then Anderson made it two out by shooting a fly to Luderus. Burns walked and filled the bases. It was at this point that Benny Kauff fanned. Distressing is right!

The score:

NEW YORK. (N.)	AbR HPoA	PHILADELPHIA.(N.)	AbR HPoA
Burns,lf	4 0 1 3 0	Paskert,cf	4 1 1 1 0
Kauff,cf	5 0 0 4 0	Bancroft,ss	4 0 1 2 4
Robt'son,rf	4 0 1 2 0	Stock,3b	3 0 0 1 1
Zim'man,3b	4 2 2 0 2	Cravath,rf	4 0 1 2 0
Fletcher,ss	4 2 1 1 3	Whitted,lf	4 0 0 0 1
Kilduff,2b	3 0 1 2 4	Luderus,1b	4 0 1 9 0
Holke,1b	4 1 3 12 1	Niehoff,2b	3 0 1 3 2
Rariden,c	3 0 3 7 1	Killifer,c	3 0 0 8 1
Anderson,p	3 0 0 0 2	Rixey,p	1 0 0 0 0
		Mayer,p	0 0 0 0 0
		a Cooper	1 0 0 0 0
		Fittery,p	0 0 0 0 1
Total...	34 5 12 27 13	Total...	31 1 5 24 10

a Batted for Mayer in seventh.
Error—Luderus.

Philadelphia	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
New York	0 0 3 2 0 0 0 0 0.—5

Two-base hits—Bancroft, Fletcher. Three-base hit—Niehoff. Sacrifice hit—Kilduff. Double play—Kilduff, Flecher, and Holke. Left on bases—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 5. Bases on balls—Off Anderson, 3; Rixey, 1; Fittery, 2. Hits and earned runs—Off Rixey, 6 hits, 4 runs in 2 innings, (none out in third); Mayer, 5 and 0 in 4; Fittery, 1 and 0 in 3; Anderson, 1 run. Struck out—By Rixey, 5; Mayer, 1; Fittery, 1; Anderson, 3. Time—1 hour, 54 minutes. Umpires—Quigley and Byron.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York, 5; Philadelphia, 1.
Boston, 2; Brooklyn, 1.
St. Louis at Pittsburg. (Postponed; cold weather.)

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

New York, 4; Philadelphia, 2.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3. (First game.)
Chicago, 9; St. Louis, 7. (Second game.)
Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 2. (First game; second postponed, rain.)
Boston at Washington. (Two games postponed; wet grounds)

Standing of the Clubs.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
New York	10	5	.667
St. Louis	12	7	.632
Chicago	14	9	.609
Philadelphia	8	8	.500
Boston	7	8	.467
Cincinnati	11	13	.458
Brooklyn	6	9	.351
Pittsburgh	7	15	.318

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	11	4	.733
New York	10	7	.588
Chicago	13	10	.565
Cleveland	11	10	.524
St. Louis	11	10	.524
Detroit	6	11	.353
Philadelphia	6	11	.353
Washington	6	11	.353

Where They Play Today.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Cincinnati at New York. (Game begins at 3:30.)
Chicago at Brooklyn. (Game begins at 3:30.)
Pittsburgh at Boston.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Chicago at St. Louis.
Boston at Washington.

WHITE SOX WIN A COUPLE.

Browns Are Beaten Twice Despite Superior Batting.

ST. LOUIS, May 8.—St. Louis outhit Chicago today, but inability to hit when runs were most heeded and poor fielding lost both games for them. The scores were 4 to 3 and 9 to 7.

St. Louis held a lead of four runs when the fifth inning of the second game began, and Sothoron had allowed only one hit to that time. Then the local team's infield cracked, and the visitors made three runs on a single and four errors. The White Sox took the lead in the seventh, but Johnson's home run in the eighth tied the score. In the ninth a base on balls, Jackson's triple, and Felsch's single won for Chicago.

The scores:

FIRST GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AbR HPoA	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AbR HPoA
Leibold,rf	4 0 1 1 1	Shotton,lf	3 0 1 1 0
J.Collins,rf	2 0 0 0 0	Austin,3b	3 0 1 1 3
Weaver,3b	3 1 1 2 2	Sisler,1b	4 1 3 12 0
E.Collins,2b	5 0 0 2 2	Jacobson,rf	4 1 1 3 0
Jackson,lf	2 0 2 1 0	Marsans,cf	4 0 0 2 0
Felsch,cf	3 0 1 2 1	J'nson,2b,ss	4 0 2 2 3
Gandil,1b	3 0 0 10 1	Severeid,c	4 1 2 5 3
Risberg,ss	1 0 0 0 4	aPaulette	0 0 0 0 0
Schalk,c	3 0 1 7 0	Hale,c	0 0 0 1 0
Scott,p	3 1 1 0 3	Lavan,ss	3 0 2 0 1
Cicotte,p	1 0 0 0 1	K'worthy,2b	2 0 1 0 1
Danforth,p	0 0 0 0 0	bHartley	0 0 0 0 0
		Sothoron,p	0 0 0 0 0
		cBloan	1 0 0 0 0
		Park,p	0 0 0 0 1
		Hamilton,p	0 0 0 0 1
		dW.Miller	1 0 0 0 0
		Plank,p	0 0 0 0 0
Total...	37 3 3 27 16		

a Ran for Severeid in eighth.
b Ran for Davenport in fifth.
c Batted for Sothoron in sixth.
d Batted for Hamilton in eighth.
Errors—Weaver, Risberg, Johnson, (2,) Kenworthy.

Chicago	0 1 2 0 0 0 0 1 0—4
St. Louis	0 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Lavan, Scott, Jacobson, Sisler. Three-base hit—Johnson. Stolen bases—Gandil, Schalk. Sacrifice hits—Felsch, Kenworthy. Sacrifice flies—Risberg, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 8; St. Louis, 11. First base on errors—Chicago, 3; St. Louis, 2. Bases on balls—Off Scott, 2; Davenport, 4; Park, 2; Hamilton, 1; Plank, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Scott, 11 hits, 3 runs, in 6 2-3 innings; Davenport, 3 and 2 in 5; Cicotte, 1 and 0 in 1 1-3, (none out in ninth;) Sothoron, 0 and 0 in 1; Danforth, 1 and 0 in 1; Park, 1 and 0 in 2-3; Hamilton, 1 and 1 in 1 1-3; Plank, 0 and 0 in 1. Hit by pitcher—By Scott, (Shotton.) Struck out—By Scott, 3; Davenport, 1. Wild pitch—Hamilton. Time—2 hours 31 minutes. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

SECOND GAME.

CHICAGO, (A.)	AbR HPoA	ST. LOUIS, (A.)	AbR HPoA
Leibold,rf	3 1 0 0 0	Shotton,lf	4 0 1 1 0
J.Collins,rf	2 1 0 0 0	Austin,3b	4 2 0 1 4
Weaver,3b	4 2 0 2 2	Sisler,1b	5 0 1 9 1
E.Collins,2b	5 1 2 2 1	Jacobson,rf	4 1 1 1 0
Jackson,lf	4 2 2 1 0	Marsans,cf	3 2 2 2 0
Felsch,cf	5 1 3 6 0	Johnson,ss	4 1 1 2 2
Gandil,1b	5 1 1 10 2	Severeid,c	4 0 1 8 2
Risberg,ss	4 0 0 1 7	Hale,c	0 0 0 0 0
Schalk,c	2 0 1 5 0	Kenw'thy,2b	3 1 1 2 2
Williams,p	0 0 0 0 0	Sothoron,p	2 1 1 1 1
aMurphy	1 0 0 0 0	Koob,p	2 0 0 0 1
Benz,p	3 1 1 0 2		
Russell,p	0 0 0 0 1		
Total...	38 9 10 27 15	Total...	35 7 11 27 13

a Batted for Williams in third.
Errors—Schalk, Marsans, Johnson, (2,) Kenworthy, Sothoron.

Chicago	0 0 0 1 3 1 2 0 2—9
St. Louis	0 3 2 0 0 0 1 1 0—7

Two-base hits—Sothoron, Austin. Three-base hits—Austin, Jackson, Schalk. Home run—Johnson. Stolen bases—Risberg, Jackson, Austin, Felsch. Sacrifice hits—Johnson, Austin. Sacrifice fly—Jackson. Double plays—Benz, Gandil, and Weaver; Kenworthy and Sisler; E. Collins, Risberg, and Gandil. Left on bases—Chicago, 6; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—Chicago, 4. Bases on balls—Off Benz, 2; Russell, 2; Sothoron, 2; Koob, 1. Hits and earned runs—Off Williams, 5 hits, 3 runs in 2 innings; Sothoron, 4 and 1 in 5 2-3; Benz, 6 and 2 in 5, (none out in eighth;) Koob, 6 and 4 in 3 1-3; Russell, none and none in 2. Hit by pitcher—By Benz, (Jackson.) Struck out—By Sothoron, 4; Koob, 1; Benz, 2. Time—2 hours 7 minutes. Umpires—Nallin and Evans.

COVELESKIE TAMES TIGERS.

Holds Detroit to Three Hits and Indians Win Handily.

DETROIT, May 8.—Stanley Coveleskie held Detroit to three hits today, and Cleveland won by 5 to 2. The visitors bunched hits in the last two innings, overcoming a one-run lead, and were aided by errors in the ninth. Wambsgans was the batting star, getting a triple and three singles in four times at bat.

A heavy shower just before the first game closed made it impossible to play the second part of the promised double header.

The score:

CLEVELAND, (A.)	AbR HPoA	DETROIT, (A.)	AbR HPoA
Graney,lf	3 1 1 2 0	Bush,ss	3 1 0 0 2
Chapman,ss	4 1 1 2 1	Young,2b	4 0 0 2 5
Speaker,cf	3 0 0 3 0	Boland,2b	0 0 0 0 0
Guisto,1b	4 0 1 8 1	Cobb,rf	3 0 1 3 0
Roth,rf	4 2 1 2 0	Veach,lf	4 1 1 2 0
Wambs'g,2b	4 1 4 3 3	Heilman,cf	4 0 0 1 1
Turner,3b	3 0 0 0 1	Craw'd,1b	3 0 0 12 0
O'Neill,c	2 0 0 5 1	Vitt,3b	3 0 1 2 3
Billings,c	2 0 1 1 0	Stanage,c	3 0 0 5 1
Coveleskie,p	3 0 0 1 5	Dauss,p	2 0 0 0 3
Total...	32 5 10 27 12	Total...	29 2 3 27 15

Errors—Chapman, Bush, Veach.

Cleveland	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 2—5
Detroit	0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Graney, Chapman. Three-base hits—Roth, Wambsgans, Veach. Sacrifice hits—Chapman, Coveleskie. Sacrifice flies—Crawford, Turner. Double plays—Bush, Young and Crawford; Chapman, Wambsgans, and Guisto; Vitt and Crawford. Left on bases—Cleveland, 6; Detroit, 4. First base on errors—Cleveland, 1; Detroit, 1. Bases on balls—Off Dauss, 3; Coveleskie, 3. Hits and earned runs—Off Dauss, 10 hits, 3 runs in 9 innings; Coveleskie, 3; and 1 in 9. Struck out—By Dauss, 5; Coveleskie, 5. Wild pitch—Coveleskie. Time—1 hour 42 minutes. Umpires—O'Loughlin and Hildebrand.

Southern Association.

Nashville, 8; Atlanta, 3.—(1st game.)
Atlanta, 3; Nashville, 1.—(2d game.)
Birmingham, 2; Memphis, 1.
Mobile, 4; Little Rock, 3.
New Orleans, 7; Chattanooga, 1.

YANKS DRIVE BUSH FROM BOX AND WIN

Donovan's Men Show That Bullet Joe, Athletics' Twirler, No Longer Awes Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, May 8.—Hard hitting at the expense of an old and dreaded enemy, Joe Bush, gave the Yankees a victory over Connie Mack's Athletics here this afternoon, in the last Eastern game for Donovan's men until the latter part of the month. The score was 4 to 2, the Mackmen failing to overcome the lead picked up in the first two innings before Mack told Bullet Joe that he was excused for the afternoon.

Frank Baker, one-time hero of Shibe Park, struck the hardest blow for the Donovan cause, and incidentally hurried the departure of Bush, his old world's series chum. Baker came up in the first inning with two out and Yankees resting on second and third bases. He lined sharply to right centre, and while Amos Strunk was holding the drive down to a single two runners gamboled over the plate. It was Baker's only chance of the afternoon to deliver, as the bases were empty each succeeding time he stepped to the plate.

Nick Cullop, in scoring his first victory of the campaign, had no easy time with Mack's rejuvenated team. The Chilhowie southpaw had not pitched more than six innings at any one time since the Yankees reached Macon, and there were spells when it seemed that he must give way to a relief hurler. He weathered the storm, but it required some fancy pitching in the pinches and some support that was always faultless, at times spectacular. A jumping catch by Baker stalled off trouble in the sixth. Maisel helped with a glittering grab in the seventh, with two on bases, and a snappy double play, started by Baker, put a crimp in the last rally of the Mackmen in the closing inning.

A pass to Hendryx started Bush's downfall in the first inning. High forced Hendryx, Maisel walked, and Pipp's infield out advanced both runners. Baker then came through with his timely drive and two runs were in.

Nunamaker landed on Bush for a single to right with one out in the second inning and reached second on Cullop's safe bunt. Hendryx lined sharply to centre and Nunamaker counted.

The Mackmen picked up a run in the second on McInnis's single, a fielder's choice, and Schang's safe drive to left. The last Philadelphia run came over in the third inning on Witt's scratch hit, a sacrifice, and Bodie's triple to right. Bodie was held at third while Strunk and Thrasher were retired.

Elmer Myers succeeded Bush at the beginning of the third inning, and the Yankees became very quiet with the stick. They got only two singles off the lanky boxman in seven innings and would not have scored save for an error. Peck walked with two out in the eighth, stole second, and romped home when Nunamaker's grounder rolled through Witt.

The Athletics had runners on first and third, with none out, in the sixth, and in the seventh occupied first and second with one out, but good fielding kept them runless.

The score:

NEW YORK, (A.)	AbR HPoA	PHILADELPHIA, (A.)	AbR HPoA
Hendryx,rf	3 0 2 2 0	Witt,ss	4 1 1 3 2
High,lf	4 1 1 2 0	Grover,2b	3 0 0 2 5
Maisel,2b	4 1 1 1 5	Bodie,lf	4 0 2 2 0
Maisel,2b	4 1 0 1 5	Strunk,cf	4 0 1 2 0
Pipp,1b	5 0 0 18 1	Thrasher,rf	3 0 1 2 0
Baker,3b	3 0 1 1 4	McInnis,1b	4 1 1 8 1
Miller,cf	4 0 0 0 0	Pates,3b	4 0 1 1 3
P'paugh,ss	3 1 0 1 2	Schang,c	3 0 1 8 3
Nunamaker,c	4 1 1 8 2	Bush,p	0 0 0 0 0
Cullop,p	4 0 1 0 3	Myers,p	3 0 1 0 4
		aHaley	1 0 0 0 0
Total...	33 4 6 27 17	Total...	33 2 9 27 17

a Batted for Bush in second.
Errors—Witt, (2,) Schang.

New York	2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—4
Philadelphia	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2

Two-base hits—Bodie. Three-base hit—Bodie. Stolen bases—High, Peckinpaugh. Sacrifice hit—Grover. Double plays—Schang, McInnis, and Bates; Baker, Maisel, and Pipp. Left on base—New York, 9; Philadelphia, 7. First base on errors—New York, 2. Bases on balls—Off Cullop, 2; Bush, 2; Myers, 5. Hits and earned runs—Off Cullop, 9 hits, 2 runs in 9 innings. Struck out—By Cullop, 2; Myers, 3. Time—1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—McCormick and Connolly.

CRACK NINE IN RESERVE.

College Stars on Second Naval District Squad.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 8.—Athletics in the Reservists Regiment of the Second Naval District are being perfected for all departments. The team tentatively arranged for baseball includes some of the best material from Princeton, Dartmouth, Naval Academy, Cornell, Brown, Yale, Williams, and other colleges.

The makeup of the baseball team includes Barrett of Cornell, Keddie, and Rois of Dartmouth for pitchers; Black of Yale, Salmonsen of Dartmouth, and Goodspeed of Princeton as catchers; Luth of the Naval Academy, Shubet and Wilhitney of Cornell, Garrish and Stewart of Dartmouth as infielders; Earley, Easton, and Hutchinson of Yale, and Whitney of Cornell as outfielders.

Members of the football team thus far selected are Gennett of Princeton for centre, Captain Black of Yale and Captain Hogg of Princeton for guards, Gates of Yale and its Captain this year, Gilman of the Naval Academy, Trief of Dartmouth and Semmens of Princeton for tackles; Higginbotham of Yale, Luth of Annapolis, and Brayton of Williams for ends; Captain Barrett of Cornell's team of 1915, and Captain Berrian of Dartmouth's team of 1915 for backs; Eberstadt of Brown, Thomas of Princeton, Hutchinson of Yale, Benedict of Cornell, Schuler of Cornell, and Captain J. Shuler of Cornell's freshmen have been selected for positions on the team, which will be the strongest ever assembled by college men.

Cubs Beat Rochester in Twelfth.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—The Chicago Nationals defeated the Rochester Internationals here today in an exhibition game of twelve innings. The visitors had recourse to the squeeze play to produce what proved to be the winning run, Williams, who tripled for his fifth hit of the game, scoring. The score:

	R.H.E.
Chicago	1 4 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 3—12 16 3
Rochester	0 0 0 0 7 1 0 0 0 1 0 0—9 10 5

Batteries—Carter, Hendrix, and Blackburn; Herche, Huenke, Stryker, and Sanberg.

Cincinnati Reds Defeat Bisons.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—The Cincinnati Nationals, on their way to New York, stopped off here today and defeated the Buffalo International team by a score of 10 to 5. The score by innings:

	R.H.E.
Cincinnati, (N. L.).	1 0 0 0 0 0 5 0 4—10 11 2
Buffalo, (I. L.).	2 1 0 0 1 0 0 1 0—5 13 7

Batteries—Eller, Ring and Clarke; Engel, Juston, Crews and Onslow, Casey.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT TORONTO.

	R.H.E.
Toronto	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 8 1
Providence	1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 2

Richmond at Rochester—Game scheduled for today played May 7.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Newark	11	3	.786
Baltimore	13	5	.722
Rochester	9	7	.563
Providence	9	8	.529
Toronto	9	9	.500
Montreal	7	10	.412
Richmond	7	11	.389
Buffalo	3	13	.187

WHERE THEY PLAY TODAY.

Newark at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.
Baltimore at Montreal.

New York State League.

Reading, 4; Binghamton, 3.
Other games postponed, wet grounds.

American Association.

Kansas City, 8; Louisville, 4.
St. Paul, 9; Toledo, 4.
Columbus, 3; Milwaukee, 2.
Indianapolis, 5; Minneapolis, 1.

BRAVES' HOT FINISH ROASTS THE ROBINS

Pfeffer Yields Three Hits in Ninth and Loses Great Pitching Duel to Tyler.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, May 8.—The Brooklyn champions, with Jeff Pfeffer pitching great ball in the east wind for eight innings, were beaten in a Garrison finish by the Braves today, three solid hits against the big right-hander coming with one out in the ninth and breaking up a 1 to 1 tie.

With any sort of hitting behind him, Pfeffer would have won his game handily and long before the Braves' late rally landed the game by 2 to 1. The champions made only two hits against George Tyler after negotiating their only run in the second inning, when Stengel's triple was immediately followed with a fine base hit from Mike Mowrey's bat.

This run was sufficient to keep the Dodgers in the lead up to the seventh inning, when the Braves scored. Johnston, playing centre field because of Myers's broken collarbone, dropped a liner sent straight into his hands by Big Ed Konetchy. Magee followed with a sacrifice, and then Gowdy threw his bat at a wide pitch and sent the ball over the Texas League route into left field, which netted the tying run. Prior to this the Braves once had the bases filled, but Gowdy failed to come through, only boosting a fly to centre field.

The ninth inning today brought more excitement than all the remainder of the game. The Dodgers should have taken the game for keeps in that session, but passed up their chance without much of a struggle. Wheat, whose hit had been wasted in the sixth inning, poled a two-bagger with one man out. Stengel rapped a long fly to Wilhoit, who muffed the ball squarely; but Wheat had held second base preparatory for a run to third, and reached only that station on the error.

Tyler then looked Cutshaw over, and passed him purposely, the wisdom of his judgment being shown when Mowrey struck out. Meyers still had a chance, nearly got away with it. He hit a slow one down to Maranville on top of second base, into which Cutshaw slid while the rabbit fumbled. Meyers, however, was forever getting down to first, and Maranville, after a quick recovery, whipped the ball to Konetchy ahead of the Chief, thus retiring the side.

Boston's winning finish came quickly when Konetchy's sharp hit past Mowrey was followed by a left-centre double by Gowdy. Wilhoit then smashed the ball through Daubert on the line and wound up the matinée. These three hits were as many as the Braves had made during the previous eight innings, and two of the other three binglies were infield scratches.

The score:

BOSTON, (N.)	AbR HPoA	BROOKLYN, (N.)	AbR HPoA
Massey,2b	3 0 0 1 0	Fabrique,ss	4 0 0 3 4
Mar'ville,ss	3 0 1 1 6	Daubert,1b	2 0 0 13 0
Twombly,cf	2 0 0 1 0	Johnston,cf	4 0 0 2 0
J.Smith,3b	4 0 0 2 1	Wheat,lf	4 0 2 2 0
Konetc'y,1b	4 0 2 11 0	Stengel,rf	3 1 1 2 0
Magee,lf	2 0 0 3 0	Cutshaw,2b	3 0 0 2 3
Gowdy,c	3 0 2 3 1	Mowrey,3b	4 0 1 0 1
Wilhoit,rf	4 0 2 4 1	Meyers,c	4 0 0 4 1
Tyler,p	3 0 0 0 2	Pfeffer,p	3 0 0 0 7
Total...	28 2 6 27 11	Total...	31 1 4 25 15

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Wilhoit, Johnston.

Boston	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1
Brooklyn	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—Wheat, Gowdy. Three-base hit—Stengel. Stolen bases—Konetchy, Twombly. Sacrifice hits—Maranville, Twombly, Magee. Double plays—Cutshaw, Fabrique, and Daubert; Wilhoit and Konetchy. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 7; Boston, 8. First base on errors—Brooklyn, 1; Boston, 1. Bases on balls—Off Pfeffer, 3; Tyler, 4. Earned runs—Boston, 1. Hits—Off Pfeffer, (Massey,) 3 in 8 innings; Tyler, 1 in 9. Hit by pitcher—By Pfeffer, (Massey.) Struck out—By Pfeffer, 2; Tyler, 3. Time—1 hour 53 minutes. Umpires—O'Day and Bransfield.

BRITTON OUTPOINTS O'DOWD

Welterweight Champion Has Better of Boxer from St. Paul.

The wonderful cleverness of Jack Britton of Chicago, welterweight champion, gave him a margin on points over Mike O'Dowd, the St. Paul boxer, in the feature ten-round bout last night at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn. The Chicagoan, always cool and collected, allowed his adversary to carry the fighting to him almost continually, but O'Dowd's efforts, although he was willing enough, failed to count effectively against the skill shown by the Chicago welterweight.

O'Dowd outweighed Britton by six and one-half pounds and this handicap at times made the welterweight champion wary of his aggressive opponent. The St. Paul boxer showed a rushing style which, while it failed to phase Britton, nevertheless earned O'Dowd considerable favor with the large crowd of spectators.

The majority of O'Dowd's rushes in the direction of Britton were coolly avoided and his blows were cleverly blocked, or Britton steppe dnimbly inside the guard of the St. Paul man with effective counters with either the right or left hand to the face and stomach alternately.

In the opening round it appeared as if Britton would score a knockout. He sent O'Dowd staggering with a right swing and pounded him at will until the bell, but the St. Louis boxer weathered the storm. From then until the final bell Britton contented himself with giving an exhibition of his skill and seldom became aggressive.

REICH SCORES KNOCKOUT.

Former Amateur Disposes of Terry Kellar in Fifth Round.

Al Reich, the former amateur heavyweight boxer, disposed of Terry Kellar of California last night in five rounds of what was scheduled to have been the principal ten-round bout at the Pioneer Sporting Club. It was evident, however, during the short period the bout endured that Reich, although he scored his victory in a decisive manner, still has a lot to learn about boxing before he is entitled to recognition as a formidable contender for heavyweight honors. The former amateur outweighed Kellar by a matter of thirty-three pounds, and besides had the advantages of height and reach.

After Kellar had been knocked down twice in the fifth session with hard right-hand blows to the jaw, the first time for a count of six and the second time for a nine count, Referee Patsy Haley stepped between the men and ordered Reich to his corner. The weights were: Reich, 207½ pounds; Kellar, 174½ pounds.

HONORS TO PAULIST A. C.

Gets Catholic Young Men's N. U. Team Championship Banner.

The Paulist Athletic Club and its members received all of the principal prizes offered by the Catholic Young Men's National Union for the ten races held throughout the past road-running season. At a meeting of the Catholic Young Men's N. U., held yesterday at the Annunciation Club, the Paulist standard bearers received the union's championship team banner for the season's best showing with a total of 25 points. The St. Joseph's Y. M. A. finished second with 19, St. Ann's Club third with 14, and the St. Jerome's C. C. fourth with 13.

Harry McGinn, the Paulist Club's star harrier, received the union's individual prize for fast time performances, having been credited with the fastest time in five of the union's races. H. Hulsebosch and J. Georgio, also of the Paulist A. C., received second and third prize, respectively, the former having done the fastest time for three events, while Georgio led the fields in fast time honors in two races.

Levinsky in Ring Tonight.

The Fairmont A. C. of the Bronx will stage its third special show of the season this evening, with a ten-round bout between Battling Levinsky, the clever heavyweight boxer, and Bob McAllister of California, as the main event on the program. These two boxers faced each other in the ring several years ago, the Californian receiving the decision. They are both reported in excellent condition for tonight's bout after having trained faithfully.

WILL REVIVE SLATER BILL.

Anti-Boxing Measure to be Pressed Under Special Rule.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—The Republican conference tonight decided, in response to Governor Whitman's special message sent in last night's session in which he renewed his demand for the repeal of the Frawley boxing law, to bring the Slater bill, drafted to meet that request, out of the Senate "Morgue" under a special rule and press it to a final passage.

The Assembly, which has twice defeated the bill, is said to have undergone a change of heart in favor of the Governor's recommendation.

MRS. STOCKTON IS VICTOR.

Takes Net Prize in One-Day Golf Tourney at Scarsdale.

Mrs. Leila C. Stockton of the Raritan Country Club played a fine round of 90 over the links of the Scarsdale Golf and Country Club yesterday in a one-day tournament of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, winning the net prize with a card of 90, 1—89, and scoring a point toward the low gross trophy which will be awarded at the end of the season. This makes Mrs. Stockton's second victory in as many tournaments. Thirty-four players took part in the event yesterday, and although the Scarsdale course is long and difficult, the scores were for the most part very good.

MRS. DEANE WINS AT NET.

Miss Robinson Also Reaches Semi-Final in Essex County C. C. Play.

Miss Isabella Robinson and Mrs. A. G. Deane won their way into the semi-final round of the annual women's tennis tournament at the Essex County Country Club as a result of the play held yesterday on the West Orange Club's clay courts. The competition yesterday was under slightly more favorable conditions than that which marked the initial day's play on Monday, but the courts were decidedly slow from the heavy rains. A number of defaults were registered, only four of the scheduled nine matches being played.

A notable competitor among those who defaulted was Miss Marie Wagner, women's indoor champion, who forefited her match to Mrs. D. C. Mills in the second round. Miss Molla Bjurstedt, the national outdoor champion, won her way through the first round by means of a default victory over Mrs. A. E. Ranney.

Miss Robinson went through the second round when Miss J. Moore defaulted to her, and in her match in the third round against Mrs. W. McAneny, Miss Robinson won after two spirited sets by scores of 9—7, 7—5. The match was marked by back court play principally with long, deep driving by both contestants, and frequent volleying duels.

The summaries:

First Round—Miss Molla Bjurstedt won from Mrs. A. E. Ranney by default; Mrs. Rawson L. Wood defeated Mrs. Douglas Fonda, 6—0, 6—2; Miss Essie Henry won from Mrs. S. W. Meyer by default.

Second Round—Miss Isabella Robinson won from Miss J. Moore by default; Miss Ethel Tyndale won from Miss Dorothy Dunn by default; Mrs. Rawson Wood defeated Miss Essie Henry, 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. D. C. Mills won from Miss Marie Wagner by default.

Third Round—Miss Isabella Robinson defeated Mrs. S. W. McAneny, 9—7, 7—5; Mrs. A. G. Deane defeated Miss Helene Pollak, 2—6, 10—8, 6—3.

FORDHAM TO CONTINUE.

Athletic Program to be Maintained Despite Many Enlistments.

It was definitely decided at Fordham University yesterday not to abandon the present athletic schedules as long as there are enough men left at the college to represent the 'Varsity in a capable manner.

PLATTSBURG ROSTER FOR NEW YORK CAMP

2,080 Men Chosen Will Report in Two Divisions on May 12 and May 14.

OTHERS MAY BE ACCEPTED

300 to 400 of Surplus Candidates Probably Will Be Called to Madison Barracks.

The official list of the men selected by Lieut. Col. Paul A. Wolf, commander of the Officers' Training Camps at Plattsburg, to attend the New York City division camp, was made public by Captain Arthur F. Cosby, Executive Secretary of the Military Training Camps Association, last night. In issuing the list, Captain Cosby said:

"This is the official list of the men selected by the Camp Commander at Plattsburg, New York, from the applications submitted, as satisfactory to him. As far as the names cited go, this list is final and is practically complete. The Camp Commander expresses regret that he could not accept more and recognizes that inevitably, in the process of selection, many good men were passed by. Men who applied and were not accepted should not be discouraged from trying again, as rejection from this first camp is not a final bar to applying for future camps.

"The applications of a good many men who applied for Plattsburg and were acceptable to the Camp Commander at Plattsburg could not be accepted owing to the fact that the number of civilians was limited to 2,080. These applications were sent to the commanding officer at Madison Barracks, Sackets Harbor, New York, for his consideration. There will probably be 300 to 400 New York city men accepted by the commanding officer at Madison Barracks, which list is not available at this moment.

"Capt. Cosby said that the schedules of the special trains on board which the New York contingent would go to Plattsburg would be ready some time to-day and be published to-morrow.

Following is the official roster:

NEW YORK DIVISION.
(To report May 12.)

COMPANY 1.

Achelis, Thomas.
Ackerman, Gilbert.
Amy, Earnest F.
Baldwin, Leo W.
Baum, Leland M.
Beers, Donald.
Bennett, Donald.
Bindy, Bernard E.
Brown, H.
Isurck, Harold DeB.
Burke, Louis.
Burkman, Benedict.
Campbell, C. B.
Clarke, A. M.
Coe, Colles J.
Coster, Arthur.
Covell, B. S.
Crosier, W. T.
Cushing, H. C., 3d.
Davidson, H.
Doudera, Frank.
Donoghue, J. W.
Dwyer, Richard H.
Eldridge, John R.
Fay, William P.
Forster, Frederick.
Frieder, Charles.
Gannon, Fred H.
Garrett, G.
Goo, D.
Graham, Edward F.
Grimpelt, Fred.
Hackett, E.
Harrington, H.
Harris, Adriel.
Harris, J. R.
Hedges, Richard.
Hourigan, F. M.
Ingersall, J. A.
Jones, E. Powid.
Kenyon, Nelson T.
Kerr, R. B., Jr.
King, H.
Kingston, G.
Lennstrand, Guy.
Longfellow, Vincent J.
Lowry, J. R.
Lyman, H.
McCabe, J.
Martin, James B.
Milde, James F.
Millard, Jesse C.
Miller, Charles D.
Morey, Ira.
Morrison, H.
Munger, Van.
Noel, Richard C.
Norling, A.
Oppenheimer, S. W.
Perrin, Oliver.
Pooley, Britton.
Post, ——
Quigg, Murray T.
Randel, Roderick B.
Remer, David.
Robinson, R. H.
Russell, Randolph.
Sampers, Harry P.
Schmidt, Carl E.
Shurtleff, H.
Smith, A.
Smith, F.
Stobe, Alexander.
Sullivan, Leonard.
Thompson, J.
Throne, Perley L.
Tiebout, F. B.
Troy, Mathew J.
Tweedy, Albert W.
Wall, H.
Webb, Wilbur F.
Wilkinson, F. L.
Willis, J.
Wordon, G. W.
Young, William H.

COMPANY 2.

Aldridge, S. V.
Amory, Copley, Jr.
Andes, James C.
Bannerman, E. A.
Bartholomew, Don C.
Beatty, Thomas E.
Begoon, G.
Beverly, Belmont F.
Ben Durent, R. O.
Braime, Daniel L.
Burden, George A.
Campbell, Duncan.
Carlson, David W.
Cheritree, A.
Cleveland, C. L.
Cooke, W. C.
Cordier, A. J.
Coster, Paul, Jr.
Crummey, John.
Cunningham, F. L.
Dean, Francis R.
De Rham, C., Jr.
Deiker, F. G.
Eaton, Henry T.
Edmonson, Ralph S.
Felbol, F. J.
Foote, Delano P.
Fowler, Robert C.
Gilmore, S. J.
Grafton, H. S.
Greider, Eugene.
Groosbock, H., Jr.
Hanson, Ange H.
Harrington, Leigh.
Hever, W.
Hubbell, G. E., Jr.
Husband, Percy J. W.
Hyde, Donald R.
Ingle, J.
Irving, C. A. E.
Jervey, H. W.
Kerr, Donald C.
Kupfer, Arnold R.
Lamarche, E.
Lapham, R.
Le Baillin, H.
Lucas, Albert K.
Ludwig, N. H.
McFarland, D.
McKay, A.
McLaughlin, J. B.
McVaugh, Keith E.
Marion, Stephen C.
Meredith, Olive B.
Miller, Haydock H.
Minton, Charles A.
Newbery, L. W.
Niles, T. B.
O'Brien, Philip J.
Proelser, Oswald D.
Pillow, Noel A.
Queen, Norley.
Rauch, William P.
Rieser, Paul A.
Robinson, A. F.
Roland, C. F.
Ryan, T.
Scheeler, W.
Sillyman, Harper.
Slocum, Frank A., Jr.
Smith, Roger McE.
Staats, Richard H.
Stelle, Edward L.
Stevens, Murray H.
Stumpf, G. A.
Ten Eyck, C. B.
Thomas, R. B.
Turley, G.
Tuttle, Waldo E.
Walser, K.
Webster, Samuel C.
Wightman, McQ. S.
Wilson, E.
Wrenn, R.
Young, Donald.

COMPANY 3.

Aitken, Robert.
Anderson, C. O.
Barnwell, C. L.
Barrows, R.
Bergman, H. W.
Birmingham, D. J.
Bodman, Herbert L.
Boyle, F.
Bull, Frederick.
Burns, Grant.
Butler, John C.
Calloway, C.
Carlobach, W. K.
Clayton, Allen B.
Cleveland, J. H.
Cobb, H., Jr.
Countiss, Fred N.
Darcey, W.
Davis, H.
Delehanty, T.
Demarest, James.
Dix, John A.
Donaldson, J. H.
Engleton, John ".
Eldred, Hubert W.
Foster, H. E., Jr.
Frane, Herman K.
French, Leigh.
Gorman, E., Jr.
Graham, Charles H.
Griffin, Joseph T.
Grisewood, R.
Henshaw, Sidney F.
Hicks, Jacob L.
Hoffman, F. J.
Hood, Everett D
Howe, ——
Howe, E. J., 2d.
Ives, Raymond.
Jenks, A. P.
Judge, Edward A.
Kean, Robert W.
Kendall, G. H.
Lehkuhl, H. W.
Leonard, H. V.
Leslie, J. K.
Livingston, R. B.
McCormegle, James.
McNulty, Peter H.
Manderville, C. P.
Manderville, J. H.
Marshall, T. F.
Matherson, S. A.
Minuth, Hans C.
Morton, C. V.
Mueller, Edward C.
Norris, Elton R.
O'Dougherty, E. F.
O'Sullivan, T. C.
Packard, J. F. R.
Pitney, E. S.
Ralston, W.
Reese, Robert A.
Renward, J. T.
Renhsaw, Alfred.
Roome, C. S.
Ryan, C. D.
Sawyer, H. B., Jr.
Schaefer, A. W.
Siegel, Alex. B.
Simons, J.
Soule, F.
Stone, Herman L.
Sutherland, F.
Sutherland, Walter.
Thayer, C.
Thomas, R.
Tomlinson, D. C.
Tuthill, Tracey E.
Walsh, W. D.
Weeks, Richard E.
Whitmarsh, F. L.
Winart, Fred J.
Wrich, W. H.
Young, F. H.

COMPANY 4.

Affloch, J. F., Jr.
Austin, Earle H.
Barnaby, William F.
Barney, James W.
Belknap, Chauncey.
Blumenthal, Maurice.
Boyd, George E.
Brayn, G. M.
Bull, Charles M., Jr.
Burr, Lynn A.
Butler, Charles W.
Cady, Arnould.
Colgan, Harold B.
Collins, Loren F.
Conger, Fred.
Conklin, Howard.
Crane, Gardner.
De Vita, Michael.
Dielman, F. M.
Dowd, A.
Downs, E.
Doyle, Joseph A.
Eberstadt, E.
Filley, John B., Jr.
Foster, E.
Fowler, William F.
Franck, Harry B.
Gates, Merrill E., Jr.
Gordon, J. H.
Greenwald, M. G.
Gunter, Harry G.
Hay, John K.
Hobard, Salmon P.
Hewitt, Edward.
Hoffman, J.
Horstmann, Leon L.
Horton, C. W., Jr.
Janeway, Theodore W.
Johnson, C. A.
Jones, J. S., Jr.
Kingsbury, L.
Koch, A.
Lawrence, R.
Leffler, Edward E.
Lillibridge, Harrison.
Loomis, A.
MacDonald, R. H., Jr.
McDowell, H. M.
Martin, J. P.
Merkle, L.
Merritt, Allan D.
Miller, Floyd H.
Mills, Charles H.
Morschauser, J., Jr.
Munro, A.
O'Neale, J., Jr.
O'Hanlon, J. N.
Osborn, William H.
Perry, James.
Pharses, Roy.
Radcliffe, C. U. N.
Reich, Oswald B.
Rich, Frank L.
Riley, E. P.
Rivere, A.
Sanford, Ferdinand D.
Scully, T. J.
Senior, Philip H.
Shaw, G. E.
Shotter, Spencer O.
Stevens, Harry A.
Strahl, William.
Stump, A. H.
Summerfield, M. L.
Troupnitine, Joe F.
Turnbull, Robert J.
Tyner, Richard L.
Van Epps, Robert J.
Wenner, Earl.
Welling, Charles H.
Wellington, Barret B.
Weipert, J.
Winn, B.
Wyman, Walter F.
Young, Harry O.

COMPANY 5.

Adrian, J. M., Jr.
Auchincloss, C. R.
Barrett, Blanton.
Bitzer, Sherman M.
Bolton, Raymond.
Blaine, L. F., Jr.
Brennan, E.
Brown, Randolph F.
Buchanan, Thomas S.
Bushman, S. St. J.
King, J. Pendleton.
Landman, E. S.
Leonard, H. G.
Lewis, Alfred H.
Floyd-Smith, Wilton.
McAlpin, Milo F.
McClure, A. J.
Magoon, Roy H.
Mallet, P.
Miller, Tobias.
Milton, Lee, Jr.
Montgomery, G. F.
Moody, Charles C.
Morgan, T. A.
O'Brien, J.
O'Brien, J. B.
Orr, R. E.
Rook, Charles E.
Prentice, John H.
Rice, William R.
Rinoy, John S.
Robinson, R. D.
Rumsey, C.
Sage, Edward W.
Shepard, L. H.
Smith, J. A.
Speight, Cambell.
Stevenson, Maxwell.
Stockton, Richard.
Stone, Lewis L.
Storey, P. W., Jr.
Sweeney, McNeal.
Taubert, W.
Thayer, T. C.
Tyrril, R. T.
Underhill, J. B., Jr.
Ward, W. T.
White, John E.
Wile, Wesley.
Wilkins, G. H.
Wisner, Roger.
Wood, Allen B.
Kremer, Wright.
Longenecker, R. C.
Love, John W., Jr.
Luce, Herbert P.
Lynch, William A.
MacKay, Hugh.
MacKechnie, H. W.
McAbee, R. B.
McMurtry, George G.
Mead, Howard.
Mills, Philip C.
Mirror, Arthur J.
Monahan, Roy P.
Myrath, Francis S.
Olney, S. B.
O'Meera, R.
Peare, Howard B.
Pendleton, George H.
Pennell, Robert G.
Rainsford, W. K.
Renkin, George.
Roelker, Alfred, Jr.
Roosevelt, J. A.
Sawin, Melvin E.
Seymour, ——
Short, Livingston L.
Sibley, J. Duncan.
Stapleton, Fred L.
Starbuck, Fred L.
Stockley, George J.
Stratton, C. H.
Studwell, Spencer A.
Tappin, Harold.
Twombly, C.
Tyler, L. H.
Vazquiz, E., Jr.
Wade, Merrill.
Ward, D.
Wheeler, Ernest E.
Willis, Harold S.
Wilshenell, R.
Worley, Roy M.

COMPANY 6.

Achison, A. M.
Asten, A.
Babcock, H.
Bates, Franklin S.
Biddle, Henry W.
Blagden, C.
Bode, W.
Brandon, W.
Brett, J.
Buggelyn, Herman H.
Burke, T.
Camps, Charles W.
Cannon, Charles M.
Chappello, H. De la.
Cohen, G. L.
Colbath, George C.
Cowan, A.
Davis, Dudley.
Demarest, James A.
Derby, James L.
Devine, Doris.
Donnolly, H. A.
Dubio, N.
Eanes, J. Capen.
Ellis, ——
Felter, Earl B.
Ferguson, J.
Fitzgerald, John J.
Freeman, Henry W.
Gallin, R. E.
Gilligan, W. F.
Gould, ——
Hennessey, F. T.
Higbie, William H.
Headley, Sheldon E.
Hoffman, H. Wilson.
Hoover, Walter W.
Hoyt, Lydig.
Hurd, J. P.
Johnston, Hugh A.
Kapper, Willard B.
Keator, T.
Kilduff, Maleeln.
Achilles, Paul S.
Arnaud, Leopold.
Bach, R. P.
Bampton, S.
Bartlett, Edward R.
Breckenridge, L. S.
Breyoort, W. H., Jr.
Brinkman, W. E.
Burgess, E. B.
Bush, W. M.
Cape, Henry, Jr.
Casala, Radames A.
Connick, ——
Cox, Raymond G.
Crane, W. D.
Crawford, Earle S.
Cutlipp, ——
Davies, Robert W.
Davis, Worthington.
Delafield, George S.
Demarest, Joseph F.
Dobson, Woodruff.
Dolan, John P.
Dukehart, MacJ.
Emmons, Edward W.
Farley, J. M., Jr.
Fiero, J. M., Jr.
Fischer, C.
Furst, A.
Gannell, Arthur A.
Gumaer, Albert P.
Gunn, Basil H.
Halsted, F.
Hernandez, Clinton H.
Hoyl, I.
Hill, W. O.
Hitt, Lawrence W.
Hunter, Roy B.
Hyass, T. T.
Jewell, W. A.
Kennedy, David S.
King, Walter H.
Knauth, O., W.
Acheson, John H.
Armstrong, Wm. L.
Babcock, E.
Barlow, W. S.
Barr, E. G.
Bellinger, F. C.
Brassel, Thomas N.
Bulgson, ——
Burchell, John A.
Buttner, J. C.
Byrne, W.
Cammack, Addison.
Cassidy, David A.
Chambers, T.
Cimpey, Gerald.
Cohn, H. A.
Cone, F. H.
Cordsen, W. A.
De Aguero, M. E., Jr.
De Lancy, Douglas.
Dellus, J. L.
Devereux, Alvin.
Easter, Robert J.
Elmer, Basil B.
Fenn, W.
Fixman, E. J.
Fox, Benedict.
Gibson, Frank N.
Gillian, John H.
Griffin, W.
Grinnell, L.
Guillet, J.
Harvey, Frank G.
Hatch, ——
Henderson, E. E.
Herbert, P. S.
Howe, M.
Howery, H. H.
Hynes, Thomas V.
Jessup, Theo. C.
Kasson, R. S.
Kelly, Augustine.
King, LeRoy.
Laurin, John.
Lawrence, E. A.
Loupret, A. C.
Lyall, Earl H.
McKnight, F.
McLaughlin, J.
Mack, William.
Mackia, J.
Meany, Philip J.
Mitchell, C. V.
Meuer, A.
Moore, John H.
Morrison, J. S.
O'Shea, S. N.
Overton, C. E.
Park, Darragh.
Parkhill, C. D., Jr.
Power, Ormond R.
Prendergast, F. S.
Randall, D.
Read, William H.
Richards, W. E.
Richardson, J. P.
Sands, Sidney A.
Schiff, Charles B.
Schneider, J. G.
Simpson, O.
Sistare, W. M., Jr.
Sola, G. G.
Stearns, H. S., Jr.
Sturges, H.
Thayer, John A.
Thomas, L. McC.
Thompson, H. S.
Toorge, N. K.
Von Wening, Eugene.
Warfield, William.
Washburn, W. H.
Wheeler, Merrill D.
Willmont, Milton A.
Wood, F. Elliott.
Woodman, H. A.

COMPANY 7.

Achilles, Paul S.
Arnaud, Leopold.
Bach, R. P.
Bampton, S.
Bartlett, Edward R.
Breckenridge, L. S.
Breyoort, W. H., Jr.
Brinkman, W. E.
Burgess, E. B.
Bush, W. M.
Cape, Henry, Jr.
Casala, Radames A.
Connick, ——
Cox, Raymond G.
Crane, W. D.
Crawford, Earle S.
Cutlipp, ——
Davies, Robert W.
Davis, Worthington.
Delafield, George S.
Demarest, Joseph F.
Dobson, Woodruff.
Dolan, John P.
Dukehart, MacJ.
Emmons, Edward W.
Farley, J. M., Jr.
Fiero, J. M., Jr.
Fischer, C.
Furst, A.
Gannell, Arthur A.
Gumaer, Albert P.
Gunn, Basil H.
Halsted, F.
Hernandez, Clinton H.
Hoyl, I.
Hill, W. O.
Hitt, Lawrence W.
Hunter, Roy B.
Hyass, T. T.
Jewell, W. A.
Kennedy, David S.
King, Walter H.
Knauth, O., W.
Kremer, Wright.
Longenecker, R. C.
Love, John W., Jr.
Luce, Herbert P.
Lynch, William A.
MacKay, Hugh.
MacKechnie, H. W.
McAbee, R. B.
McMurtry, George G.
Mead, Howard.
Mills, Philip C.
Mirror, Arthur J.
Monahan, Roy P.
Myrath, Francis S.
Olney, S. B.
O'Meera, R.
Peare, Howard B.
Pendleton, George H.
Pennell, Robert G.
Rainsford, W. K.
Renkin, George.
Roelker, Alfred, Jr.
Roosevelt, J. A.
Sawin, Melvin E.
Seymour, ——
Short, Livingston L.
Sibley, J. Duncan.
Stapleton, Fred L.
Starbuck, Fred L.
Stockley, George J.
Stratton, C. H.
Studwell, Spencer A.
Tappin, Harold.
Twombly, C.
Tyler, L. H.
Vazquiz, E., Jr.
Wade, Merrill.
Ward, D.
Wheeler, Ernest E.
Willis, Harold S.
Wilshenell, R.
Worley, Roy M.

COMPANY 8.

Acheson, John H.
Armstrong, Wm. L.
Babcock, E.
Barlow, W. S.
Barr, E. G.
Bellinger, F. C.
Brassel, Thomas N.
Bulgson, ——
Burchell, John A.
Buttner, J. C.
Byrne, W.
Cammack, Addison.
Cassidy, David A.
Chambers, T.
Cimpey, Gerald.
Cohn, H. A.
Cone, F. H.
Cordsen, W. A.
De Aguero, M. E., Jr.
De Lancy, Douglas.
Dellus, J. L.
Devereux, Alvin.
Easter, Robert J.
Elmer, Basil B.
Fenn, W.
Fixman, E. J.
Fox, Benedict.
Gibson, Frank N.
Gillian, John H.
Griffin, W.
Grinnell, L.
Guillet, J.
Harvey, Frank G.
Hatch, ——
Henderson, E. E.
Herbert, P. S.
Howe, M.
Howery, H. H.
Hynes, Thomas V.
Jessup, Theo. C.
Kasson, R. S.
Kelly, Augustine.
King, LeRoy.
Laurin, John.
Lawrence, E. A.
Loupret, A. C.
Lyall, Earl H.
McKnight, F.
McLaughlin, J.
Mack, William.
Mackia, J.
Meany, Philip J.
Mitchell, C. V.
Meuer, A.
Moore, John H.
Morrison, J. S.
O'Shea, S. N.
Overton, C. E.
Park, Darragh.
Parkhill, C. D., Jr.
Power, Ormond R.
Prendergast, F. S.
Randall, D.
Read, William H.
Richards, W. E.
Richardson, J. P.
Sands, Sidney A.
Schiff, Charles B.
Schneider, J. G.
Simpson, O.
Sistare, W. M., Jr.
Sola, G. G.
Stearns, H. S., Jr.
Sturges, H.
Thayer, John A.
Thomas, L. McC.
Thompson, H. S.
Toorge, N. K.
Von Wening, Eugene.
Warfield, William.
Washburn, W. H.
Wheeler, Merrill D.
Willmont, Milton A.
Wood, F. Elliott.
Woodman, H. A.

COMPANY 9.

Appleton, G. P.
Baker, Stanley.
Barber, L.
Brewer, T. M.
Brown, George T.
Brown, Reuben J.
Burden, Silas C.
Betts, Thomas J.
Burden, Herbert O.
Castle, E. K.
Catlin, Alan B.
Chambers, W. E.
Cocke, P. St. C.
Connolly, E.
Cook, Harry.
Cooper, A. R.
Cullen, William G.
Davenport S.
Davis, W. J., Jr.
Doggett, W. E.
Duquet, R.
Edwards, H.
Eustis, Edwin M.
Fagan, L. R.
Fish, A., Jr.
Freund, Otto A.
Gleason, C.
Goodman, R. E.
Gough, Richard S.
Griffin, C. J.
Guild, James J.
Haas, Arthur.
Hayes, G. V.
Heifer, N. T.
Holden, Ernest H.
Hewlett, F.
Hotchkiss, Henry.
Hyde, Worrall.
Jones, O.
Keeney, R. G.
Kenny, Raymond.
Klauber, Edward.
Klots, Allen T.
Lent, Herbert D.
Littlefield, R. P.
Lord, Nathan H.
McCall, Howard L.
McCormick, H. B.
McDermott, J.
McNally, E.
Moyer, F.
Miller, H. L.
Mock, Russell H.
Moore, J. W.
Nichols, H. T.
O'Flynn, J. J.
O'Neill, R.
Page, R.
Pemberton, J. C.
Pettigrew, W. K.
Rages, C. H.
Reid, Paul de H.
Raddy, C., Jr.
Rudolph, H. W.
Russell, R. D.
Schwab, H. C.
Seymour, R. B.
Shaw, Charles G.
Sizer, R. R., Jr.
Slee, James H.
Strong, G. T.
Smith, T. R.
Sweeney, W. R., Jr.
Taylor, E. P.
Taylor, A. N.
Towler, G.
Tucker, C. T.
Tunis, John R.
Vietor, F. A.
Walcot, S.
Wardell, P. J.
Washburn, W.
Wheeler, W. D.
Willing, G.
Wood, W. H.

COMPANY 10.

Anness, Payten R.
Bainton, W.
Baldwin, John B.
Bauer, Milton C.
Behrend, J.
Booths, Earl.
Bowers, F. A.
Bristol, R. W.
Brophy, F.
Cole, S.
Coleman, W. A.
Collins, H. J. A.
Colman, J. B.
Conklin, H. C., Jr.
Converse, M.
Coudart, Victor R.
Curran, Cyril J.
Daniels, P. H.
Davis, Henry W.
Dederer, Allard A.
Devlin, Edward I.
Egbert, C. P.
Ellsworth, B.
Fink, Charles H.
Fitzhugh, E. J.
Frick, C. G.
Goesner, H. M., Jr.
Gillette, W. V. K.
Graham, J.
Graves, R. G.
Hance, Thomas S.
Hartley, G. T.
Heath, A.
Hess, A.
Hirsch, S. J.
Holmes, N.
Holub, L. J.
Hoyt, J.
Jones, Rowland.
Kane, W. M.
Kavanagh, T. J.
Knowles, R. S.
Lane, Edward D.
Clisby, K.
Cole, Gerald.
Cole, Joseph M.
Conn, Robbins L.
Crane, Arthur S.
Cutting, C. S.
Drakert, W.
Driscoll, F.
Dunn, Perry D.
Dunnington, W. S.
Eichelberger, J. C.
Eustace, Bertrand J.

COMPANY 11.

Adams, Henry C.
Anderson, S. C.
Babcock, Richard F.
Belk, Arthur R.
Bell, Harry W.
Bennett, J. J.
Bomeisler, D. M.
Boyle, H.
Brissell, Charles F.
Broadhurst, B.
Companari, C.
Cheney, Philip.
Ford, Alfred G.
Foster, H. P.
Friedlander, George.
Grant, Edward L.
Gray, John C.
Green, F. R.
Gross, C.
Hamilton, Walter A.
Hann, F.
Hayward, L.
Heintz, John E.
Hilly, J. A.
Hodonpyl, J. H., Jr.
Hunting, Warren B.
Johnstone, Jack B.
Jones, A. Mason.
Kane, E. A.
Kernochan, M. R.
Kidde, Roguar T.
Lefferts, Allen.
Lewis, E.
Lundgren, Theodore S.
Lynch, George.
McNider, J. S.
Maher, T. F.
Merritt, A. A.
Moyers, Wallace E.
Mills, Frederick L.
Morningstar, P. P.
Mullin, Raymond J.
Murray, G. S., 3d.
Nash, T. J., Jr.
Oyerond, William S.
Pearson, Harry J.
Pentfield, P.
Perkins, R.
Post, N. J.
Ransom, Lennox.
Redmond, Rowland L.
Rhinehart, A. E.
Rice, George W.
Ray, Donald M.
St. Gaudens, H.
Sheridan, Richard B.
Spingarn, S.
Stevens, H. D. W.
Stoker, Fred.
Stokes, P. B.
Stout, Penrose U.
Strach, Henry B.
Taylor, E.
Taylor, Moses, Jr.
Trapnell, T.
Von Saltza, P. B.
Walker, Willard F.
Waskom, W. M.
Whittaker, J. R.
Welch, R.
Williams, Stanley E.
Wood, Meredith.
Lewis, W.
Lohmann, C. W.
Lyons, H. C.
Lummis, William M.
McCormick, Scott.
McCook, G. H.
McGimsey, C. F.
McIntire, D. R.
Marks, L. M.
Miller, A.
Mills, G. E.
Mitchell, W.
Norris, B.
Ohnuson, J. H.
Parsons, L.
Peck, J. H.
Peckham, W. H.
Perry, ——
Randle, S. H.
Ricklin, F. J.
Robinson, S. W.
Rubel, Salomon.
Schelling, R.
Schurman, G. M.
Shute, E. C. A.
Smith, G.
Stantiel, C. E.
Sturgin, Reginald.
Styles, C. H.
Sulzers, Gerard H.
Taylor, D. F.
Taylor, J. G.
Tomes, A.
Traylor, M. G.
Trumbull, A. T.
Van Vliet, S. L.
Waldron, S. L.
Wells, Edward H.
Weston, F. W.
Williams, Isaac B.
Wood, Kenneth B.
Yess, Thomas.

COMPANY 12.

Adams, Richard.
Anderson, S. C.
Babcock, Richard F.
Belk, Arthur R.
Bell, Harry W.
Bennett, J. J.
Bomeisler, D. M.
Boyle, H.
Brissell, Charles F.
Broadhurst, B.
Companari, C.
Cheney, Philip.
Lent, Herbert D.
Littlefield, R. P.
Lord, Nathan H.
McCall, Howard L.
McCormick, H. B.
McDermott, J.
McNally, E.
Moyer, F.
Miller, H. L.
Mock, Russell H.
Moore, J. W.
Nichols, H. T.
O'Flynn, J. J.
O'Neill, R.
Page, R.
Pemberton, J. C.
Pettigrew, W. K.
Rages, C. H.
Reid, Paul de H.
Raddy, C., Jr.
Rudolph, H. W.
Russell, R. D.
Schwab, H. C.
Seymour, R. B.
Shaw, Charles G.
Sizer, R. R., Jr.
Slee, James H.
Strong, G. T.
Smith, T. R.
Sweeney, W. R., Jr.
Taylor, E. P.
Taylor, A. N.
Towler, G.
Tucker, C. T.
Tunis, John R.
Vietor, F. A.
Walcot, S.
Wardell, P. J.
Washburn, W.
Wheeler, W. D.
Willing, G.
Wood, W. H.
Clisby, K.
Cole, Gerald.
Cole, Joseph M.
Conn, Robbins L.
Crane, Arthur S.
Cutting, C. S.
Drakert, W.
Driscoll, F.
Dunn, Perry D.
Dunnington, W. S.
Eichelberger, J. C.
Eustace, Bertrand J.
McGarvey, E., Jr.
McGuire, C. R.
Macheski, W. J.
Maulborgne, G. R.
Montgomery, H. E., 2d.
Moore, Henry T.
Morgan, George H.
O'Conner, Hugh.
Pfeiffer, Weyland.
Posey, C. A.
Ragde, G.
Riordan, John J.
Ripley, Henry B.
Roberts, W. H.
Roscher, E. W.
Ryan, Vincent P.
Schmidt, R.
Sewall, R. B.
Simon, Henry W.
Smith, Charles C.
Smith, Roger P.
Snow, John B.
Stevenson, R. W.
Steen, John N.
Thatcher, A. G.
Thompson, John M.
Webbe, Henry.
Westley, Richard.
White, G.
White, W.
Wiener, A.
Wiggins, P. K.
Wilmerding, C. H., Jr.
Wolff, Arthur M.
Harrigan, W.
Hendrick, S.
Hill, T. F.
Hirshmer, C. V.
Howard, L.
Hufstetler, L.
Jauss, R. R.
Keyes, C.
Kingsland, F. C.
Krick, G. W.
Lankenan, E. F., Jr.
Lehman, R.
Lemlein, H. L.
Livingston, A.
Long, E. B., Jr.
McClean, C. I.
McNair, K. R.
Marr, C. B.
Maye, J. G.
Mela, A. S.
Morse, D. B. C.
Nash, S.
Neale, M. G.
Newman, W. P.
Newson, H. D.
O'Brien, K.
Oppenheim, E.
Parsons, G. F., Jr.
Paterson, R.
Platt, R. N.
Porter, W.
Reid, K. H.
Rieper, H. P.
Rings, R.
Safford, D.
Sanders, L.
Simmons, T. A.
Searl, E. L., Jr.
Sprtule, J.
Stratton, P., Jr.
Strauss, W. G.
Symington, N.
Townsend, J. M., Jr.
Yallette, T. S., Jr.
Van Aken, H.
Van Witzleben, B.
Waterman, H. G.
Willner, A. J.
Wilson, J. J.
Wilson, W.
Wilson, W. L.
Zender, F. A.
Zimmer, D. B.
Lochio, R. E.
Ladue, L., Jr.
Lovejoy, C. E.
Low, C. E.
McIlhiney, D. W.
Mahon, H. L.
Martin, C. W.
Mead, E. C.
Medlicott, A.
Mochrio, R.
Morgan, S. A.
Morse, E. B.
Neilson, W.
Nickerson, H.
O'Connor, R.
Pasmore, H. E.
Peabody, M.
Pearson, T.
Phelan, R.
Pratt, F. E.
Robbins, E. J.
Roberts, W. E.
Rogowski, A.
Sassen, R. B.
Saw, L. T. A.
Schwartz, S.
Sighloch, C.
Singleton, J. F.
Skeffington, J. J.
Sloan, H. O.
Sweeney, E. F.
Tait, W. W.
Vanderstock, W.
Vasques, Edgarde.
White, A. F.
Wortheim, A.
Wunlock, H. E.
Winchester, D. B.
Kilduff, H. M.
Langstaff, M.
Lawlor, J. F.
Lent, F. L.
Linton, G. A.
McClure, C.
McDonald, E. J.
McKinley, J. E.
Marks, L. M.
Marks, S.
Martin, B.
Millard, A.
Mason, S. W.
Morson, G. E.
Mountney, P.
Murphy, F. J.
Nolson, E. B.
O'Loughlin, R. R.
Perry, O. H.
Pehlan, J. T.
Pollock, L. A.
Renan, A. T.
Rothwell, A. C.
Rubenstein, T.
Saville, R. M.
Schoen, H.
Scott, J. W.
Smith, H. H.
Stapleton, M. F., Jr.
Strahan, D.
Taylor, A. J.
Tinney, P. G.
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GET THE ARMY READY.

There is only way we can be victorious in the war and that is by doing our part in it systematically, scientifically, with as little delay as possible in starting our various military and naval enterprises, but with no undue haste at any time. To be of service on land we must have trained troops organized as the troops of our allies are organized, provided with standardized weapons, and we must be ready to ship them abroad in large detachments, fully armed and equipped, as reinforcements are needed. In order to do this, we must begin without delay the operation of the selective draft and the reorganization of the regular army and National Guard. While the law providing for these essentials is held up by a conference committee of Congress, intrusted with the task of reaching agreement on the conflicting provisions of the two versions, a task which ought to have been finished in one day, nothing further can be done in the way of military preparation.

One of the stumbling blocks in the conference is the Senate amendment designed to give legal sanction to Mr. ROOSEVELT's plan to raise a division of volunteers for immediate service in France. This is clearly out of place in the bill, but if its acceptance would hasten the work of the conferees it might be well to let it stand. The plan of Mr. ROOSEVELT has caused a certain amount of popular enthusiasm because of the glamour of his name. Its acceptance would create a bad precedent, of course, because the Government would be badly handicapped in its military preparations if compelled to accept for service bodies of volunteer troops organized by individuals. Once the Roosevelt division were recognized, there would be clamorous demands from a dozen politicians for commissions and commands. The worst errors of 1861 might be repeated unless the Government firmly refused to permit the repetition of such private and personal meddling with its well-arranged plans. But, so far as Mr. ROOSEVELT is concerned, he stands on his own plane, he is sui generis, and the influence of his presence in the army would surely be inspiriting. There is no reason, however, why provision should be made for the furtherance of his scheme in the army bill. The President has the power to give him a general officer's commission and the War Department can accept his contingent of troops. That he or any other man can summon 200,000 soldiers from classes not affected by the selective draft is not believable. But he might be able to form a suitable command which could be sent abroad with the first detachment of regulars and National Guardsmen we can spare.

Of more importance in the army bill conference is the disagreement about the age limit of the draft. Reason supports the Senate's limit of 27 years. If it is true, as was said in Washington yesterday, that a few words from the Administration would hasten the work of the conference, the Administration should speak those words without delay. There is no secret, as Representative TILSON said in the House, regarding his statements of the scarcity of Springfield rifles and machine guns, about the scantiness of our resources in material, arms, equipment, and ammunition. This difficulty must be overcome. Nothing can be gained, however, by halting the work of mobilization. Soldiers can be trained before they get their uniforms, and the clothes will be finished more quickly when the men are waiting for them.

The delay has caused dissatisfaction all over the country. People will presently begin to wonder if we are really going into the war. The echoes of the shouting over the acceptance of the selective draft have died away. Public enthusiasm is abating. But the news that the delayed law has been completed and signed by the President will be received, if not with a paean of joy, at least with a general sigh of relief.

LEXINGTONIANS.

The Massachusetts Sunday laws have been suspended for the period of the war, so far as farming goes. The Boston Journal records this religious-patriotic piece of news from a town of ancient name:

At the Follen Unitarian Church, East Lexington, Sunday morning service was omitted to allow the members of the congregation to work in their gardens. The pastor, the Rev. JOHN NICOL MARK, who has joined the United States Naval Reserves, preached in the evening.

Without stirring the old controversy about rigid or more "liberal" Sunday observance, outlanders may be permitted to say that the Lexington region has not forgotten an illustrious history, and that Mr. MARK and his congregation are notably good citizens.

THE EMBARGO.

Senator TOWNSEND of Michigan altogether misapprehends the purpose of the proposed embargo upon the export of American products to neutral countries contiguous to Germany. We are not going to withhold provisions and supplies from Holland and Denmark to force them to join the Allies in the war against Germany. The exercise of such constraint, or any form of constraint, upon friendly neutrals, is out of the question. We are going to give the President power to prevent shipment of American products to these countries, if Congress passes the bill, because we need all our foodstuffs and all our cargo room for our own use and the use of our allies, and we are not at all willing to send exports to Holland and Denmark when we are certain that a large part of the consignments passes through those countries to Germany, our enemy.

It is quite beside the mark, too, to argue that our embargo upon our own exports to neutral Holland and Denmark must be compared with England's interference by blockade with our trade to those countries, against which we protested. That was a case of interference by a belligerent in the trade between neutrals. Our embargo is the case of a belligerent power exercising its undoubted right to control the outflow of its commodities. It is the duty of neutrals to protest strenuously against interference with their commercial rights by belligerents, but we are now a belligerent, and our chief interest is to bring Germany to terms and end the war. To deprive her of supplies is one of the most effective methods of bringing her to terms. American merchants are forbidden to send goods or money to Germany. Is it conceivable that the Government will permit our exports to be sent to neutral countries with German frontiers, across which we have certain knowledge that our supplies have hitherto been pretty freely transported? The Government would be guilty of treason against itself if it did not put an embargo upon commerce that aids the enemy.

THE LOAN AND THE MONEY MARKETS.

In the report of the meeting of the Secretary of the Treasury with the bankers of New York, it was said that Mr. SCHIFF pointed out the necessity that the floating of the Liberty Loan should not lessen commercial accommodations and thus deaden industry. Funds must be forthcoming both for the $5,000,000,000 loan and for the ordinary course of business on an extraordinary scale. Instead of propounding an impossibility, Mr. SCHIFF pointed out the straight road to accomplishment. There are two money markets. The appeal of the loan and of business is to different kinds of money. There now exists almost a surplus of both, and only one is used.

The banks are supplying funds for investment, and their facilities for accommodating trade are almost unlimited. The abundance of investment money is disclosed by the latest returns for the national banks of the country. From Dec. 27 to March 5 their loans increased $372,000,000, but the resources increased $645,000,000. Since March 7, 1916, loans have increased over a billion and resources have increased over two billions. The increase in reserves is more than sufficient to sustain the enlarged business. That is to say, the banks are sustaining both the investment and commercial money markets, and are accumulating strength in the process. There is more than a billion of reserves in excess of the requirement. There is a visible supply of funds to sustain the Liberty Loan even if we are to go on in the old way of financing the long time money market through the commercial banks. It is better to do as Mr. SCHIFF advises and separate the markets, finding the resources for commercial loans in the trade which the spending of the Liberty Loan will create. We have not been accustomed to doing this. It seems almost providential that we are equipped to do it now. It is an added blessing that the administration of the new system is in the hands of the men who know how.

We have hitherto managed our affairs in such a manner that our commerce stopped whenever it reached one of several limits put in its way in a manner which now seems malicious. We have seen our trade stopped because of the limit to its currency. Those who are accustomed to the course of affairs under a single money market now fear obstruction through a deficiency of credit. They are afraid that the banks will be unable to supply mercantile accommodations if they take the loan. The figures show that they are equal to the strain, but it is undesirable that they should assume the burden. It seems great if the loan is compared with bank deposits. It shrinks if it is compared with the bank clearings. The substance of Mr. SCHIFF's reported suggestion is that we should start the system which we have provided for putting the commercial credit system into relations with commerce through the system of acceptances and rediscounts. There is no human doubt that the expenditure of the Liberty Loan and its possible successors will provide a great volume of trade. The weight of that trade ought to fall on the trade itself and not on the resources which must float the loan.

There is little or no reason to fear overgrowth of credit if it be kept in due relation to commerce. When the commerce declines, the credit which supported it will run off automatically, if financed in the manner known to all theoretically, and which Mr. SCHIFF cites for practical use. This country has limped along, like a one-legged man, with a single money market. With two money markets, each used in an appropriate manner, it will far surpass the records of the past.

A GREAT FREE UNIVERSITY.

From the report of the Trustees of the American Museum of Natural History for 1916 one gets a sense of the ecumenical range of this free popular university. Its explorers and experts roam the world. The two Americas, Asia, Africa, the Arctic, are fields of their patient and fruitful investigation. The Museum studies and collects the monuments of American archaeology, primitive mythologies, religions, languages, customs. It studies man, bird, beast, reptile, fish, land and water.

It ransacks the origin and remnants of ancient life. In its own behalf and in co-operation with other institutions, it contributes to anthropology, zoology, biology, chemistry, physics, astronomy, all the sciences. By a hundred means of co-operation, exhibition, interpretation, it scatters among the people knowledge of new scientific discoveries. It puts on every table the fruits of the long research of the laboratory. By its lectures, its classes, its collections, the material which it furnishes to the schools, it reaches more than 2,000,000 school children every year. In short, it is one of the most powerful of American educational extensions. To libraries, colleges, medical and art schools it is a constant and valuable help.

These things, in a way, New York is supposed to know. If they are here repeated, it is because $400,000 of the $1,000,000 needed to build and furnish the Southeast Wing and Court of Ocean Life is yet to be raised. To what better purpose of education, to what larger intelligent public enjoyment, can money be put? Think of that Court of Ocean Life, where the manifold life of the sea is to be displayed as in the Oceanographic Museum. Think of that Southeast Wing with its Hall of Fishes, its Asiatic Hall, its Reptiles of the World, its Hall of Dinosaurs! The pleasure and instruction of millions are there. From the benefactors of the public this subscription of $400,000 should come quickly to the "free institution "for the people, for education, for "science."

THE WINTER WHEAT FAILURE.

Confirmation of the disaster to the Winter wheat crop comes in the nick of time to speed up other crops, especially Spring wheat. The condition of the surviving portion of the Winter crop has improved, but that is more than offset by the abandonment of more than 12,000,000 acres, nearly a third of all planted. There is no precedent for such a slaughter of Winter wheat. Twice the previous maximum loss, and a decrease of promise by 64,000,000 bushels during April, is a record which will stand forever, it may be hoped. On the area planted the farmers had a prospect of a possible 655,000,000 bushels, the yield on a similar acreage in 1915. In 1914 a smaller acreage produced 684,000,000. The present prospect is for a loss on those comparisons of 300,000,000 bushels.

It is a calamity that should stiffen the back of every soldier of the soil. It is necessary that every acre shall be made to bring forth all the produce of which it is capable, at a time when the loss of labor is comparable with the loss of wheat. Organization and machinery must make up for the shortage of muscle. The organization will reinforce the efforts of the unskilled amateurs by putting experience and knowledge at their service. Without oversight and counsel their efforts would be misdirected and wasted in considerable degree, however strenuous. Machinery will lighten the burden of human and animal labor.

President PETERS of the Long Island Railroad, who is leading the work on Long Island, says that a man and a tractor will do the work of three men and three teams. The State Food Supply Commission has furnished twenty-two tractors for co-operative use on nominal rental and will finance the purchase of them by those willing to buy. The Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh is one of the railways which are furnishing tractors to farmers along their lines, and they are to be worked twenty-four hours daily. The General Motors Company is turning its large facilities toward tractors instead of pleasure wagons. All implement makers are speeding their works and are being helped by precedence in transportation of their materials, by order of the Federal Government.

These are straws which show that the emergency is appreciated and is being grappled with earnestly. The news which is to come must be better, for it cannot be worse. We shall soon hear of the results of what is now being done. However good the future figures, they will not meet the emergency, but they will be better than they seem. That is because of the great additions this year to the invisible supply. Thousands, perhaps millions, will produce for their own consumption. These unreported crops will add to the visible supply whatever amount would otherwise be taken from it for the uses of these farmer free lances.

Consolation also may be found in the thought that, however great the scarcity anywhere else, it is greatest in Germany. We must divide our last crust fairly with our friends, but there will be nothing to spare for our enemies, nor even for the neutrals under suspicion of giving them aid and comfort with our goods. After the worst is said, it remains true that it is still early in the crop year, and the yield of substitute crops under this stimulus may be greater than otherwise could have been expected.

BEHIND THE SHOW WINDOW.

The program of "no indemnities, no annexations," put forward in Russia by Socialists under German guidance, has a large, philanthropic sound, like so many phrases of German workmanship. The sound dulls the ear to the meaning. Such a phrase was "the freedom of the seas," a singularly noble phrase. It meant, however, the unchecked rampancy of German militarism by the destruction or the curbing of the British fleet. And "no indemnities, no annexations," a phrase of even sweeter sound, means something far less beautiful.

"No indemnities." Let us begin with Belgium. If Belgium gets no indemnity, she will have to build up with her own money the house that Germany destroyed. It will cost just as much to build the house again, whether Belgium pays out of her own pocket or whether Germany pays with an indemnity. Therefore "no indemnities," in the case of Belgium, means that there will be an indemnity, but that Belgium will pay it, not Germany.

But outside of Germany Socialists concede that Belgium will be an exception. There is, then, the case of France. The burned house of France will have to be rebuilt; the only question is with whose money. If France must rebuild with her own money the house that Germany burned down, not for military reasons but wantonly, merely to destroy, then the phrase "no indemnities" merely means that the cost is transferred from Germany's shoulders to France's. For it will take money to rebuild that house, and if Germany does not pay the money France will have to; if the incendiary does not pay for the damage, the householder must.

The same thing is true of every other matter in which indemnities are involved. Somebody must pay for the damage. Shall it be the aggressor or the defender? Shall Russia, France, and England pay for the destruction committed by Germany, or shall Germany pay for it? It has to be paid for; that fact cannot be escaped; all that can be done is to shift the burden, shift it from guilty shoulders to innocent ones.

Mr. GOMPERS said in his cable message to the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council at Petrograd that those for whom he spoke were opposed to "all punitive and improper indemnities," which is a different thing and not at all what the German agents mean. He ably pointed out that such punitive and improper indemnities had already been collected by Germany from Serbia, Belgium, and Poland. These countries should be reimbursed, but they cannot be reimbursed save by the levying of an indemnity. "No indemnities" would mean that Belgium, Poland, and Serbia must suffer the improper and punitive indemnities already levied on them, and no counter-indemnity must be assessed on the aggressor who robbed them.

Mr. GOMPERS also illuminated the meaning of the equally lovely phrase, "No annexations." What that means, he told the Russians, is simply "that "all oppressed non-German peoples "shall be compelled to remain under "the dominion of Prussia and her "lackeys, Austria and Turkey." It is a complete characterization. So is Mr. GOMPERS's summary of the whole German Socialist pacifist movement on Russia as "false pretenses and "underground plotting to bring about "an abortive peace in the interest of "Kaiserism and the ruling class." There is not a word in that phrase of his that is not scientifically accurate; and the word "abortive" is one of especial significance and importance.

AMENDMENT OF AMENDERS.

Under the leadership of Senator ELON R. BROWN, denounced later in the day by Governor WHITMAN as "not the "leader of the Republican Party of "the Senate," the Governor's ewe lamb city local option bill was so amended on May 4 as to make certain its failure in the Assembly. Twelve Republicans, fourteen Democrats, voted for the amendment, which provided that cities must vote "Yes" or "No" on the sole question "Shall liquor be sold?" instead of voting on four questions, license for druggists, license for bottle trade, saloon license, hotel license, as towns vote, as cities were to vote in the bill, before Mr. BROWN's renowned "bone-dry" amendment thereto.

Twenty-one Republicans voted "No." The Governor made private and public admonition of the offending Brownites. Excellent discipline this must have been, for on May 7 Mr. BROWN moved in the Senate that his own amendment be stricken out. Every Republican Senator but one who voted on Friday to stick the amendment in, voted on Monday to pull the amendment out. So the bill was made meet for the Assembly and passage. Yesterday the Senate passed it.

Only cynics will share in the sneering and jeering of the Democratic Senators at the agile somersault of eleven Republican Senators. Is Senator BROWN, are his comrades in sudden conversion, to be bothered with illnatured remarks about SAUL of Tarsus? They were in darkness Friday. By Monday they saw the light. That the Governor had a lot of bills to sign can have had nothing to do with the case. Moral reflection, moral discipline, the homilies of the Governor, had their effect. All but one of the twelve amending Republican Senators experienced amendment. This is no triumph of the Governor or of the Drys. It is an act of public edification.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Depending Upon a Fallacy.

Germany, from the very beginning of the war, has utilized for military and political purposes the well-earned reputation of her scientists and scholars, and has found them as ready to imperil or sacrifice that reputation in the service of the State as were her soldiers to risk or lose their lives at the same demand. Without the slightest hesitation, they have signed their names to anything it pleased the Government to suggest, and with the mass of the German people, apparently, the strange documents thus produced have carried the weight that would have been given in the days before the war to any announcement similarly subscribed and dealing with subjects on which these men spoke with authority.

Outside of Germany, however, the result has been the different one of revealing that these really eminent representatives of science and scholarship are submissive to the same compulsions as other Germans, and that, under imperial orders, they are willing to make such departures from the verities as their masters—and paymasters—hold to be expedient.

This peculiarity of the German professorial class has had its latest illustration in an article wherein the great chemist WILHELM OSTWALD of Leipsic assures his fellow-countrymen that victory in the war and world-supremacy after it will be theirs because they have a natural monopoly of the potash upon which successful agriculture depends, and therefore can condemn to starvation anybody who offends them. For these assertions there is a certain basis of fact, and yet, as Professor OSTWALD must know, they are inaccurate. Potassium is indeed essential to plant life, and Germany alone, so far as now known, has great deposits of minerals from which it can be easily and cheaply extracted. It is also true that farmers everywhere are seriously missing the importations of this chemical formerly derived from Germany.

But the German mines are far from being the only sources of potash, and these other supplies are already in course of rapid development. They are still somewhat inconvenient and somewhat costly, but, just the same, if the world is to go hungry it will not be for lack of potash. And, after the war, however it ends, Germany's stores will be available to everybody, for, whether victorious or vanquished, Germany will have to sell.

Their Motive Is Still Inexplicable.

Monday's accident at the Mineola flying field was even more mysterious than terrible. The men who fell to their deaths while taking an unauthorized flight in one of the Government airplanes were not competent aviators, indeed, but they did know something about flying, as well as a good deal about flying machines, and that they were not mere tyros is shown by the fact that they were able to remain aloft some thirty-five minutes—which would have been a record flight not so many years ago. The extent of their experience, however, had not been such as to give them real competence, as was shown by the fact that their course was erratic from the beginning, and their ascent was of such a character that the skilled observers who watched it expected the end to be what it was and prepared for it.

Little as the men knew about the practice of aviation, their theoretical information was considerable, and they must have been aware of its dangers. That should have kept them on the ground, but evidently it didn't, and the difficulty of explaining their rash adventure is vastly increased by the fact that there were two of them and that neither by any possibility could have exercised any compulsion on the other to make the journey. The theory that one deceived the other as to what he intended to do has an element of plausibility in it, perhaps, but the circumstances seemingly indicate that the purpose, whatever it may have been, was shared, as one assumed the management of the machine and the other started it in a way that showed his willingness to take part in a flight.

That the airplane "ran away" with the two men can hardly be admitted. That might happen with almost any other kind of vehicle, mechanically driven or animal drawn, but airplanes do not rise 2,500 feet above the earth of their own accord. The hint of a suspicion that suicide was the purpose of one of the men might be an explanation if he had gone alone. It fails as a motive for both, and the temporary insanity of one, though better, hardly serves, as there was apparently a like willingness on the part of both to make a flight which, even if it had not ended disastrously, would have meant stern punishment for disobedience of orders and a breaking of rigid rules.

Wild Food May Be Good Food.

It has been deemed worth while in England to start a systematic teaching of the people to utilize the "wild food" of the country—the food, that is, which "nature" distributes through woods and fields without any help from human work or design. The idea is at least interesting, and no doubt there exists in any countryside not a few safely edible things, the value of which is ignored in ordinary times merely because better, more abundant, or more convenient sources of supply have been devised.

The experience of the ages has fixed our attention on a few of the best stores of nutriment, simply because they are the best, and most of us have come, if not to believe that there are no others, at least to act as if there were none. As the English reformers say, there are numberless plants besides those under cultivation that can be eaten as salads or cooked in any of several ways, and though there isn't much sustenance in mushrooms, the few sorts commonly eaten are not at all superior to dozens of kinds that are known by the real mycologists to be safe.

The world of fishes is not half exploited, and that of the land animals could well stand more than it gets. Almost every nation, too, eats a few things that are ignored in other lands. Our own frogs and snails, for instance, are quite as good as those of France, and though horses can hardly be called "wild food," they have not yet begun to come—openly—to American tables.

A FORMER PRINTER'S VIEW.

Member of Congress, Once with The Times, Against Censorship.

THE TIMES has received a letter from a member of Congress who reminds the editor that forty-six years ago he was a compositor on this paper. Now, as a member of the House of Representatives, he takes the liberal view of the proposed press censorship.

"As I was an employe of THE TIMES in the composing room, in 1870 and 1871," he says, "I have always felt a more than ordinary interest in the paper. I take precisely the same view that you do of this matter of censorship."

Cutting Off the North Sea.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of today, under the heading "American Mines to Trap U-Boats," you say: "Washington experts favor action against harbors where U-boats are outfitted." This is going at it in the right way, but it should be enlarged upon. Allowing U-boats to get out into the larger waters with an operating field of thousands of miles when they might be confined to what is, by comparison, inland waters, is the evil of the present British method of campaigning against the U-boats.

U-boats seldom or never go out through the English Channel—it is too dangerous. Protect the northern passage from the North Sea in a similar manner. Adopt, for the purpose, a line based upon the Shetland Islands east to the coast of Norway. Place nets along that line—the whole distance. Heavily mine the whole area. Concentrate a great fleet of chasers, trawlers, destroyers and other craft adapted to this work back of this line. In other words, make the northern passage as impossible for the U-boats as the Channel passage now is.

My underlying thought is to concentrate the efforts now put forth over an area of thousands of miles upon a line of perhaps 200 miles, or thereabouts. In this work, America could do a tremendous part, the type of craft being quickly turned out (if we have not sufficient at present) and the nature of the work an appealing one to the adventurous American sporting spirit.

AUGUST GANZENMULLER.
New York, May 5, 1917.

Keep Russia In Line.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one doubts the good faith of Milukoff and his colleagues. They are strong and able men, and if it is humanly possible they mean to keep Russia true to her allies. How can we help them accomplish this task?

Surely we have among us many citizens of Russian birth who, in gratitude for the religious and political liberty they have received in this country, would be willing to return to the land of their birth in the hour of its greatest need, carrying with them the gospel of the new freedom. These men, if their expenses were paid by the United States Government, could travel about, counteracting wherever possible the influence of the German spies, whose secret propaganda is the greatest menace the present Government has to face. They could speak to the peasants and workmen and soldiers in their own language, saying: "We have lived here under the old regime, and we have lived in a free democracy; listen to us!"

This would be the greatest crusade of modern times, and if it succeeded its results would be of more value to the Entente and to the world than our fleets of merchant ships and our army of 2,000,000 men.

New York, May 7, 1917. M. T. W.

Can't Afford a Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Owing to the high price of flags, I, with thousands of other patriots in this city, am unable to buy one. M. H. SAUNDERS.
New York, May 7, 1917

AIMS OF RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN SOCIALISTS.

Neither Group Wants a Separate Peace with Germany, but They Will Work for a General Peace.

By MORRIS HILLQUIT,
American Delegate to the International Socialist Conference at Stockholm.

New York, May 8, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recent editorial utterances of THE NEW YORK TIMES and other usually well-informed newspapers indicate that the American public has formed an utterly false opinion about the attitude of Socialists in Russia and the United States toward the revolutionary Government of Russia and on the question of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers.

The bulk of the Russian Socialists support the provisional Government of Russia and oppose a separate peace.

With the exception of a small group of extremists, of the type of Nicholas Lenine, the Socialists are free from the illusion that the present political upheaval in Russia offers an opportunity for the establishment of a Socialist régime. Neither industrially nor politically is Russia ripe for the "co-operative Commonwealth." The Russian revolution has done for Russia what the great French Revolution has done for France. It has destroyed autocracy and the rule of the landed nobility; it has enthroned democracy and the political leadership of the industrial and commercial middle classes; but between the two landmarks of history lies a space of 128 years, and the workers of Russia have learned from the experience of their comrades in France and elsewhere during that period. The laboring classes of France bore the brunt of the fight in the revolutions of 1789 and 1848, but were completely defrauded of the fruits of the victories. The masses of the Russian workers are ready to continue the struggles of the Russian revolution, but determined to claim for themselves all advantages compatible with the new régime.

The political foundations of Russia are still in the making. Whether she will emerge from her struggles as a limited monarchy, an oligarchic republic, or a true democracy, will be determined by the play of the divergent social forces that will share in the writing of her permanent political Constitution.

The Socialists and workers of Russia feel that their combined power, intelligently directed, may secure a Constitution which will guarantee to the people a true and enduring democratic republic, with proper safeguards against excessive economic oppression and full and free opportunity of education and organization, so that the gradual process of complete industrial emancipation of the Russian people may be facilitated and accelerated.

It is for this reason that the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies, which represents the active organization of the Russian Socialists and workers, has constituted itself into a sort of committee of public safety to watch over the conduct and policies of the provisional Government.

Some of our American newspapers have expressed concern and displeasure over the "arrogated" authority of the Russian workers in uniform and without uniform. They seem to lose sight of the fact that the entire provisional Government is self-constituted. The administration of Russia today is a revolutionary Government, resting solely upon the tacit sanction of the people; and the "official" Cabinet and the unofficial council of the workers are supported by the same sanction.

The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Deputies has amply demonstrated the vital importance of its functions by broadening the original plan of the Duma Government for a mere palace revolt—the substitution of Czar Michael for Czar Nicholas—into one of a thoroughgoing political and democratic revolution.

The complaints about the "turbulence" of the workers are rather naïve. Great popular revolutions are of necessity turbulent, especially at the beginning, and, compared with the French Revolution, the revolution in Russia is tame. The stability and harmony of the new Russian Republic are in a large measure due to the influence of the constructive Socialist propaganda.

Socialists of America have repeatedly been charged with sympathetic leanings toward the alleged program of a separate peace between Russia and the Central Powers, and in lieu of other proof these imaginary Socialists have been characterized as pro-Germans. I do not know of a single American Socialist of any standing in his party who favors a separate peace. The vast majority of the Socialists in the United States heartily accept the program of their Russian comrades for a speedy and general peace, and they are determined to exert what influence they have toward that end here.

They are watching the heroic struggles of the Russian proletariat for freedom and self-government with keen sympathy and have sent them many messages of greeting and encouragement, but they have wisely refrained from attempting to influence their course. In a situation so grave and delicate as that which now confronts Russia the masses of the people must be allowed to work out their own salvation without unsolicited outside advice or interference.

MORRIS HILLQUIT.

PHYSICIANS' SERVICES.

They Are Willing to Help Army Surgeons Examine Recruits.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Dr. Starr's letter in your issue of today was most timely. It will be impossible for the physicians connected with the army and navy to examine all the men presenting themselves. A large number of examiners must be provided, especially if "boards are to be constituted in each ward." Having examined candidates for admission to Annapolis and West Point for several Congressmen, I know what is required of such examiners, and I feel there will be no difficulty in obtaining them. I would suggest that instructions should be drawn up and furnished by the Government. If blood tests and vaccines should be necessary they could be made by a few experts, as the number accepted would be materially less than applicants.

STUYVESANT F. MORRIS, M. D.
New York, May 4, 1917.

Block System for U-Boats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It seems to me feasible and certainly less dangerous to shipping to run vessels in the Prussian U-boat danger zone by the system of safety devised by the block system, now in general use on American railroads. To accomplish this effectively it would be necessary to place armor-protected station ships, having wire cages inclosing them, at intervals of about seven miles apart all the way across the danger zone. These station block ships can signal each other by telephone, wireless, &c., and each block ship can be served by one or two fast torpedo destroyers, which can act as guides and patrols to the passing freight-carrying ships between the block ship stations. JOSEPH M. LAWLOR.
New York, April 30, 1917.

THE VICTOR OF THE MARNE.

Inscribed to Joseph Jacques Cesaire Joffre, Marechal de France.

Come, May, thou darling of the year,
In every land adored,
Bring us a draught of Nature's cheer
In brimming chalice poured;
Lift high our welcome, while with flowers we wreathe a stainless sword.

Give us the spirit's wine to pledge
To him, the soul of France,
Who stood before disaster's edge,
Master of circumstance,
And faced, unfaltering, and won that hour's portentous chance.

Grant us a halcyon day of blue,
With light and life aflame,
That, like the Spring, we may renew
The laurels of his fame,
Since now to think of Liberty is but to breathe his name.

Adown the bright and fluttering street
Let serried thousands throng,
And children march with eager feet
In phalanxes of song,
That Memory to their latest heirs his glorious deed prolong.

If, for a breath, we crave relief
From War's transcendent woe,
Not less for France's noble grief
Our kindred tears shall flow.
We keep for timelier days the dirge our hearts too keenly know.

Now, our thanksgiving to the Lord,—
Who, through the ages' round,
Doth choose the humble for his sword
The mighty to confound,—
That still the doom of Jericho the horns of Israel sound.

Thanks for the soul that on that [illegible]
Of lasting good or ill
Gave to the land that would not yield
His wisdom and his will,
Till Fate, confirming man's resolve, once more was Freedom's shield.

And thanks of solemn joy be made
For those of every sky,
Who, building up our barricade,
Our bitter cup put by,
Till at their side we now have earned the privilege to die.

Rejoice that, deaf to every lure,
At last we gladly stand
With those who make the Right secure,
Comrades in heart and hand,
Like them, Crusaders, sworn to save the greater Holy Land.

Graves of the Marne! Oh, not in vain
Your broadcast seed was sown:
Already nations love as men:
Through you, forgot or known,
In spite of frontiers and of flags the world shall be as one.

ROBERT UNDERWOOD JOHNSON.

BELGIUM, TOO, A CONQUEROR

Has Wrested from Germany a Territory Three Times Her Own Size.

New York, May 6, 1917.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Terrifying and horrible to a point that has made the whole world shudder as has been the experience of Belgium under the yoke of Germany the war that will liberate her will not have been without its compensations to that gallant little nation which will have added to its magnificent domain of the Congo, and—ironical turn of the wheel of fortune—by conquest from its hated oppressors, a rich territory three times the size of the motherland, sliced out of what was German East Africa.

It is a further comforting reflection that while Belgium has been devastated, befouled and bled white at home by the pirate hordes that violated her borders, her colonial possession in Central Africa has prospered marvelously, as shown by official reports. Since the beginning of the war the revenue from the native tax has increased 25 per cent.; the exports of copper have increased from 14,000 to 25,000 tons a year, and the foreign trade in ivory, rubber, fibres, copal, and tin, but more especially oils, is proportionately flourishing. One hundred and fifty miles of track have been added to the railroad system, and the plantations of cocoa which previously had been confined to the lower Congo because of lack of facilities of communication have now been extended to the plateau region on an extensive scale with complete success.

The Central Railroad that the Germans had just completed across their East African colony from Lake Tanganyika to the ocean when the war broke out and which for about a third of its distance of 743 miles runs through the portion conquered by the Belgian troops—20,000 of them under command of General Tambeur—the remainder being in the territory occupied by the British, forms a splendid outlet for the commerce of the Congo, which it brings nearer to the rest of the world by several weeks.

Colonel Malfeyt, formerly Vice-Governor of the Congo, has been appointed Governor of the conquered territory, and will establish his headquarters at Tabora, the principal inland town in the late German colony, situated on the Central Railroad. Colonel Malfeyt is the exact opposite of the unspeakable von Bissing, the late temporary ruler of his home land, and incidentally, as the liberated natives will find, of the heavy-handed and ponderous-minded Dr. Schnee, their late overlord, now hiding with the remnant of the German forces in the southeast swamps on the border of Portuguese East Africa, where they are being rounded up by an army of South African black troops under British officers, all the white troops, their task accomplished, having been withdrawn from that fever-ridden area.

Colonel Malfeyt comes of a family of soldier-administrators. His younger brother was chief of the international gendarmerie created at Saloniki before the Balkan war. He himself ten years ago, when King Albert was heir to the throne, was the future monarch's cicerone in an extensive tour of the Congo, of which the King therefore has the knowledge of personal experience. Under his kindly, efficient administration the new Belgian domain on the eastern shore of Tanganyika will be transformed into a prosperous land in which the native population will no longer have anything to fear from the military boot. MAURICE TALI.

Helping Released Prisoners.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Although your readers are almost hourly approached to help the many war relief funds I trust that it will not be considered ill-timed on my part if I urge a generous public to give a moment's consideration to the claims of the National Committee on Prisons. One of the functions of this valuable organization is the improvement and after-care of prisoners, which is admittedly an important preventive and constructive work, one of the results of which is that the men retake their places in the community and become law-abiding citizens. Practically all the men that now leave Sing Sing and Auburn prisons find employment through the committee's employment bureau, and 75 per cent. go straight. Adolph Lewisohn is President of the committee and contributions should be sent to Broadway and 116th Street.

A. M. JOHNSON.
New York, May 7, 1917.

THREE DIVORCEES IN TWO WEDDING PAIRS

Frank H. Davis Marries Mrs. Marie Foote Mayer—Edw. Dodge, Jr., Mrs. Bradford.

NEWARK CIVIL CEREMONIES

First Marriage Only for Dodge—Mrs. Mayer's Former Husband Wed Mrs. Wm. B. Blackwell.

Two weddings, in which three of the principals were divorcées, were celebrated, within a few minutes of each other, yesterday in Newark in the Mayor's office by Judge Horace C. Grice of the First Criminal Court. Both couples had obtained their licenses on Monday. The first to be wed were Frank Hamilton Davis, son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Davis, a banker, who gave his age as 38 and his residence as 52 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York, and the bride, Mrs. Marie Foote Mayer, gave her age as 29 and her residence as Morristown.

The second couple were Edward Dodge, Jr., who gave his residence as 118 East Thirtieth Street, New York, his parents as Edward and Ida Barney Dodge, and his age as 23, and Mrs. Edith Bradford, aged 35, of 1,862 Madison Avenue, New York, she being a divorcée, her husband having been Charles J. Meakins, and her parents Charles and Angie Bradford. Joseph C. Degnan and William L. Kimberly were the witnesses.

The news of the marriage of Frank Hamilton Davis and Mrs. Marie Natalie Foote Mayer of 134 East Seventieth Street, New York, and Morristown, N. J., and daughter of Robert Dumont Foote, President of the National Iron Bank of Morristown, and Mrs. Foote, will come as a surprise to many. The marriage witnesses were the bride's father and Miss Margaret E. Davis. Both had been previously married and divorced. Mrs. Davis is a sister of Mrs. Charles M. Fleischmann of Morristown, and Robert Dumont Foote, Jr.

Her first husband was John Mayer, Jr., a grandson of the late Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Havemeyer of New York. She married him in December, 1907, at Morristown, having changed to his religious faith, the Roman Catholic. It was to have been a large wedding, but the death of Mr. Mayer's uncle, Henry O. Havemeyer, altered the plans.

In 1914 William Bayard Blackwell brought suit against Mr. Mayer for $200,000 damages for alienating the affections of Mrs. Blackwell. Both had splendid estates at Morristown and the families had been intimate. Mrs. Blackwell, formerly Miss Beatrice Borgert of New York, had taken her son and had come to New York. Her marriage to Mr. Blackwell had taken place in 1902. In 1915 both Mr. Mayer and Mrs. Blackwell went to Idaho to seek divorces, and later were married.

Mr. Davis in December, 1907, married Miss Elizabeth W. Clark, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Wilson Clark, and a sister of Mrs. Oswald C. Herring, in this city, in St. Bartholomew's Church. They lived for some time in Stamford, Conn., and had three children—Mary Hamilton and Frank Hamilton Davis and Daniel Davis—all of whom are in their mother's custody. A year or so ago they were divorced. Mrs. Davis, as Mrs. Clark Davis had lived in Morristown, but in January last went to California, giving up her Morristown place, and announced her intention of spending the coming Summer in Maine.

WEDS LIEUT. E. L. FORD, JR.

Daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Odus Horney a Bride in South Orange.

Miss Grace Horney, daughter of Lieutenant Colonel and Mrs. Odus Horney of Scotland Road, South Orange, N. J., and Lieutenant Edward L. Ford, Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Ford of Milford, Conn., and a graduate this year from West Point, were married last night at the home of the bride's parents in the presence of members of the immediate families and a few friends. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George A. Hanna rector of the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange.

The bride was attended by her sister, Mrs. P. G. M. Oliphant, whose husband, Lieutenant Oliphant, is now stationed in the Philippines. The best man was Lieutenant R. M. Bathurst of Williamsport, Penn., a classmate of the bridegroom.

MISS HAMILTON ENGAGED.

Daughter of Baroness de Graffenried to Wed Paul McCulloch.

Baroness Raoul de Graffenried of 440 Park Avenue announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude Ray Hamilton, to Paul McCulloch, son of James W. McCulloch and the late Jane Leavenworth McCulloch.

Miss Hamilton's father was the late Schuyler Hamilton. She is a great-great granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton. Miss Violet L. Hamilton is her sister.

The date for the wedding is to be announced shortly.

Miss Winkler to Wed J. F. Byrnes.

Mrs. Cornelius L. Winkler of Richmond Hill, L. I., announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Rose Winkler, to John Francis Byrnes.

Miss Winkler is a daughter of the late Cornelius L. Winkler of South Carolina and New York, and a granddaughter of General John D. Kennedy of Camden, S. C., who was Consul General at Shanghai, China, during President Cleveland's administration. Mr. Byrnes is the son of John Henry Byrnes of Brooklyn.

The wedding will take place late in June.

Pettit-Colon Wedding on May 16.

The wedding of Miss Retta Clark Colon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Edward Colon of this city, and Leicester Sterling Pettit, son of Franklin Pettit, will be celebrated on Wednesday afternoon, May 16, at 3:30 o'clock, in All Angels' Church. A reception will follow at the Hotel Lucerne, 201 West Seventy-ninth Street. Mr. Pettit is a Cornell graduate, class of 1914, and is Treasurer of the New York Structural Corporation.

Miss Rosenschein Weds Tomorrow.

The marriage of Miss Ida Rosenschein, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isidore Rosenschein of 1 West Ninety-second Street, to Louis Rosenberg, will take place at 6 o'clock tomorrow evening at Delmonico's. The Rev. Dr. Aaron Eiseman will perform the ceremony.

Miss G. De Witt Talmage To Wed.

Mrs. F. De Witt Talmage announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Gertrude De Witt Talmage, a granddaughter of the late Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage and daughter of the late Rev. Dr. F. De Witt Talmage, to the Rev. Roy Linden Minich of the Borough Park Congregational Church of Brooklyn.

Chicago Examiner Raises Its Price.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 8.—The Chicago Examiner announces that, beginning on Monday next, it will advance its price from 1 to 2 cents. The Chicago Herald has already announced that it will increase its price to 2 cents.

Now on Free View.

Chinese Porcelain

Consigned by Sho Chi, Esq., of Shanghai and Pekin.

Korean Altar Cloths, Kimonos, Mandarin Coats, Chinese Embroidery in Squares, Panels and Hangings; Bronze Gong, Pair white Porcelain Plum Trees, Kien Lung Roosters, Ming Figures, Celadon Vases, etc.

To be sold at Auction

Thursday Evening, May 10, at 8:15 P.M.

The Walpole Galleries,
No. 10 East 49th Street.
D. R. KENNEDY, Auctioneer.

MISS RUTH LEON A BRIDE.

Weds C. A. Baudoine, 2d, at Her Home, Corcoran Manor, Mt. Vernon.

Miss Ruth François Léon was married last night to Charles A. Baudoine, 2d, at her home, Corcoran Manor, Mount Vernon, N. Y., the officiating clergymen being Mgr. Cassidy and the Rev. John McCabe. Her uncle, Joseph Ferrer Léon, gave her in marriage.

The ceremony was performed under a canopy of Spring flowers. The bride wore a gown of duchess lace and tulle and a lace veil, an heirloom in the family, and carried white orchids and lilies of the valley.

Miss Marion Hibert Léon, her sister, was maid of honor, in a frock of yellow and blue tulle. Young Miss Virginia Thorne-Smith, the bride's niece, was the flower girl, and G. Ashton Morgan, Jr., the page. W. Waters Schwab was best man.

The bride is the daughter of the late Dr. Alexis Marcy Léon and Mrs. Léon of New York and Mount Vernon. Mr. Baudoine is the son of John F. Baudoine, and is a veteran of the Seventh Regiment and a member of the New York Athletic and Larchmont Yacht Clubs.

Mr. Baudoine, Sr., gave his son a house at Larchmont Manor as a wedding gift, in which the couple will reside on their return from the bridal journey.

MRS. VON R. PHELPS WEDS.

Daughter of Late Minister to Germany Marries Theodore L. Peters.

Theodore Lewis Peters and Mrs. Marian von Rottenburg Phelps, the only daughter of the late William Walter Phelps, Minister to Austria and later Minister to Germany, were married yesterday at Teaneck Grange, Englewood, the Summer home of the bride, by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Johnson.

Mrs. Peters's first husband was Franz von Rottenburg, at one time Under Secretary of the Interior in Germany. She is a granddaughter of Joseph E. Sheffield, who founded the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale.

RUSSIAN PLAYS TYMPANON.

Sascha Votichenko's Program Includes Fantasies on War Songs.

Sascha Votichenko gave a recital of Russian music at Maxine Elliott's Theatre yesterday afternoon, playing upon the tympanon, a keyless stringed instrument struck with padded hammers, free hand, an antique relative of the spinet, the dulcimer, or the more familiar Hungarian czymbalom. The stage was much decorated, and the small frame of wires in a gilded case was set high on a table draped with black and gold upon a raised platform, where the player stood between dazzling lights. His music included original fantasies on Russian and allied war songs of today, a rhapsody of old airs, including the "Volga Boatmen's Chant," and a minuet of the Court of Catherine the Great.

The Marquis of Aberdeen, who was to have addressed the audience, was detained, and an apology was made for him by Dimitri Stephon. Others in the program were Yvonne Garrick, Georgi Harteweld, Leon Zinovieff, Tamara Swirskaya, and the Russian Balalaika Orchestra.

WHISTLERS FOR THE NATION

The Pennells Present Art Collection to United States Government.

LONDON, May 8.—A valuable collection of Whistler paintings and etchings, together with the original engraving plates and many of Whistler's letters, which had been assembled by Joseph Pennell, artist and biographer of Whistler, and Mrs. Pennell, has been presented to the United States Government by the Pennells. The gift also includes many books and manuscripts.

It is understood no attempt will be made to send the collection to Washington until sea traffic is safe.

Guillaume Stengel Slightly Better.

Guillaume Stengel, husband of Mme. Sembrich, was still in a serious condition, but resting more comfortably, last night at the Hotel Gotham, where he had been gravely ill since last Thursday, following an operation for a carbuncle which developed from a scratch on the lip. Blood poisoning set in, and for a time his life was threatened. Dr. John C. Vaughan, with Drs. Brewer and Evans, had hopes of his recovery in view of the gain of the last two days. Mr. Stengel is almost 70 years old, and Mme. Sembrich is in constant attendance upon him.

A Matinee in Aid of French Relief.

Among those who will take part in the matinée to be given at the Palais Royal on Wednesday, May 16, for the relief of the devastated districts of France are Blanche Bates, Ito, the Japanese dancer; Miss Cynthia Perot, and John Murray Anderson. The affair is being held under the auspices of the American Fund for the French Wounded of 122 Madison Avenue.

Leaves Her Estate to Daughter.

The will of Mrs. Mary A. Ewen, wife of Major Clarence Ewen, U. S. A., leaves an estate of $75,000 to her daughter, Mrs. Adelaide Ewen Anderson of Washington, D. C. While Mrs. Ewen gave nothing to her husband, she named him an executor under the will. She died on April 28 last.

Benefit for Children of Frontier.

Forty-two students of the University of California en route to France to serve as ambulance drivers in the American Field Ambulance Service will attend the performance of "Lilac Time" at the Elitnge tomorrow night. Mrs. Henry McVickar, Captain of the First United States Canteen Detachment, and eight Lieutenants in uniform will act as ushers. The receipts from the performance will be donated to the Ambulance Fund and the Children of the Frontier.

Dinner to Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Dr. and Mrs. Frederick Peterson of 535 Park Avenue gave a dinner last evening for Sir Ernest Shackleton, the antarctic explorer preceding his benefit lecture for the American, Irish, and Canadian Red Cross Societies at Aeolian Hall.

Among the guests were Prince and Princess Pierre Troubetzkoy, Lord and Lady Aberdeen, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur H. Scribner, Miss Frederika Peterson, and Mrs. Reginald Furman.

August C. Scharmann.

August C. Scharmann, Vice President and Treasury of the brewery of H. B. Scharmann & Sons, in Brooklyn, founded by his father, and a Director in many financial corporations, died on Monday at his home, 743 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, from heart disease. Mr. Scharmann was born fifty-two years ago in the Sixteenth Ward in Brooklyn. He was Vice President and a Trustee of the German Savings Bank and a Director of the Manufacturers Trust Company. He was also a member of the German Hospital Society, the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, the Bushwick Democratic Club, and the Parkway Driving Club. He is survived by his wife and two daughters.

Otho S. Houston, Texas Banker.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 8.—Otho S. Houston, millionaire banker and principal owner of about twenty banks in Texas, died of apoplexy here today. He was a nephew of General Sam Houston and a distant relative of David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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ROBERT A. SASSEEN
165 Broadway.

COLUMBIA TO RUSH NEW WAR HOSPITAL

Will Be Ready to Start the Erection of the Buildings This Week.

AIM TO FINISH BY JUNE 4

Appeal for Contributions for Equipment and One Year's Maintenance.

The Executive Committee in charge of the preparation of the Columbia War Hospital announced yesterday that the Trustees of Columbia University, on Monday afternoon, formally accepted the deed of gift of the hospital buildings, and that the work of erecting the buildings on the old Columbia Oval in the Bronx would begin this week. The survey of the site for the hospital has already begun and sections of those buildings which will be made of steel are on their way from the mills.

The committee hopes to have the hospital completed by June 4, so that the delegates and visitors to the convention of the American Medical Association who will come to the city from all over the country at that time may have the advantage of observing the character and working of a model base hospital, the exact duplicate of those accompanying an army.

Thus the Columbia War Hospital, the idea for which was launched only a little more than four weeks ago, is an assured fact—at least it is a fact that the buildings will soon be standing and that a staff of medical and surgical experts will be ready to give instruction in military relief work and to take care of 500 sick or injured persons.

But money will be needed to equip the hospital and maintain it for one year. The sum required for this has been estimated at $425,000—$50,000 to equip the main hospital, $10,000 to obtain and equip the small mobile field units which may be rushed from the hospital to any scene of disaster in which persons are injured, and $365,000 to run the institution for one year. This sum the committee hopes to raise by popular subscription within a short time, and for the purpose has issued an appeal to all patriotic persons who can contribute to the medical defense of New York City to send whatever they are able—small sums or large.

The members of the committee are confident that the public will make possible the rapid completion of their plans. Just as their original appeal resulted in obtaining the buildings, chiefly through Dr. Alexander Lambert, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, who received $16,000 from subscriptions by his friends, they believe their final appeal will call forth a public response that will net more than the necessary $425,000. Contributions already received have strengthened the encouragement of the committee.

Feeling assured that the public will do its part in making the hospital a going concern, the committee is not delaying in getting its part of the work of organizing the staff of the hospital is progressing without delay. Professor Mary A. Nutting of Teachers College and Miss A. C. Maxwell, superintendent of nurses at the Presbyterian Hospital, are preparing a curriculum for students of nursing who will take courses in the hospital, and plans for the instruction of surgeons, orderlies, and all classes needed in war relief work are being made. The personnel of the hospital's Faculty will be announced soon. When everything is ready the students of Cornell University Medical College, the New York University and Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and the Fordham Medical College will be invited to enter the Columbia War Hospital's courses.

The 600 students of the Manhattan Trade School for Girls, at 209 East Twenty-third street, have volunteered to do all of the sewing, marking, and cutting necessary on the dry goods of the hospital supplies—bandages, sheets, pillow covers, and the like. The girls are ready to begin work as soon as sufficient funds are received for the purchase of the supplies. Contracts for surgical instruments and all of the other supplies needed will be signed as soon as possible.

As the plans for the hospital have progressed toward realization, evidence of the need for the institution, both as a center of instruction and a place to which injured may be taken, has accumulated. This need was recognized, as was announced, by the Surgeon General of the United States Army, who has promised his co-operation to the extent of assigning medical officers of the army to the duty of giving instruction at the hospital in medico-military administration and the method of conducting a military hospital.

A survey of the hospital space in the city, conducted under the auspices of the Mayor, it was reported to the committee, resulted in the discovery that there were not as many beds available as had been estimated, and that the need for the 500 beds to be provided by the Columbia War Hospital was even more acute than had been recognized.

The Executive Committee of the hospital is composed of Dr. Samuel W. Lambert, Dean of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; Dr. J. Bentley Squier, President of the Medical Society of the County of New York; Dr. William H. Bishop, surgeon to the Cumberland Street Hospital of the Department of Charities; Dr. Adrian V. S. Lambert, surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital; Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the laboratories of St. Luke's Hospital; Frederick Poetzsc, treasurer of Columbia University, and Willard V. King, president of the Columbia Trust Company.

The treasurer of the committee, to whom contributions should be sent, is William H. Woodin, President of the American Car and Foundry Company, 165 Broadway.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE HAHN, a prominent leather merchant of 33 Spruce Street, died yesterday at his apartment in the Hotel Willard in West Seventy-sixth Street, in his sixty-first year. Mr. Hahn is survived by a son and three daughters.

DAVID S. BEASLEY, Sr., a retired Brooklyn builder and one of the founders of the Sumner Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, died yesterday at his home, 187 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, in his seventy-ninth year. Mr. Beasley had been a member of the Board of Trustees of the Sumner Avenue Church for forty-nine years, and for a quarter of a century was President of the board. He was also a member of the Society of Old Brooklynites.

Mrs. MARTHA ANNA COLNE, wife of Alderman William W. Colne of the Eleventh Aldermanic District, died on Monday at her home, 11 Irving Place, Brooklyn, aged 42 years. She was born in Albany, N. Y.

MARTIN P. CHRISTENSEN, 57 years old, a contracting carpenter and builder and Treasurer of the Danish Home for the Aged in Brooklyn, is dead at his home, 494 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn.

ABEL JULIEN PLAIN, a retired jeweler of Paris, France, is dead at his home, 358 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, aged 70 years.

Mrs. ROSE O'BRIEN, widow of Michael O'Brien, died at her home, 208 Prospect Park West, Brooklyn, on Monday, aged 60 years.

Mrs. CATHERINE B. KLEIN, 45 years old, wife of Henry J. Klein, a retired police officer, died on Saturday at her home, 1,061 Fifty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

SAMUEL WEIS, a retired merchant taller, is dead at his home, 255 Watkins Street, Brooklyn, in his sixtieth year.

Mrs. MARY E. HAGGERTY, widow of George C. Haggerty, who was for many years in the clothing business in Astor Place, Manhattan, died on Sunday at her home in Beechhurst, L. I. She was 61 years old.

Miss ALICE RUSSELL GUERNSEY, once a contributor to The Mexican Herald of Mexico City, died at Brighton, Mass., on Monday.

Mrs. ROLLY C. JOHNSON died on Monday at her home in East Summerville, Mass., in her 107th year.

WILLIAM HENRY JAMES MARTIN, said to have been one of the last surviving soldiers who took Jefferson Davis, President of the Confederacy, a prisoner, died Monday at his home in Naples, N. Y.

PATRICK J. COLLINS, formerly an employe of the Essex County Park Commission, died last night at his home, East Orange, N. J.

THOMAS LENNON, a builder, of the firm of List & Lennon, died on Sunday at his home, 49 West Sixty-eighth Street, in his fifty-seventh year.

BENJAMIN BURROUGHS DOBBS, a veteran of the Mexican War, died late last night at his home in Hyde Park, N. Y. He was 92 years old.

Mrs. KATHERINE RHOADES GUTHRIE, widow of Alexander M. Guthrie and sister-in-law of Ambassador Guthrie, who died recently in Japan, died on Monday at her home, 810 West Ninety-fifth Street, in her sixty-third year.

JOCKEY REDFERN DIES.

His Wife, Also Hurt in Auto Crash, Not Told of His Death.

Arthur Redfern, once a famous jockey, died yesterday afternoon at the Coney Island Hospital as the result of a motor car accident last Friday night in which he suffered a fractured skull and his wife serious injury. For this reason she had not been told of his death last night. Mrs. Manuela Redfern, his wife, is at the home of her mother, Mrs. F. C. Kernan, at the Avon Beach Hotel, Bath Beach.

Redfern as jockey rode horses for W. C. Whitney, E. R. Thomas, and James R. Keene.

William Henry Locke.

William Henry Locke, Assistant Treasurer of the Union Dime Savings Bank, died yesterday at his home, 150 West 106th Street, in his eightieth year. Mr. Locke was a member of an old New England family and was born in Boston. For some time he was engaged as a manufacturer there, and in the early seventies established the Passaic Print Works, later becoming Assistant Treasurer of the Union Dime Savings Bank.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

DEMAREST—BARKER.—Mr. Charles V. Barker announces the engagement of his daughter, Elise Irene Barker, to James A. Demarest of Brooklyn. Mr. Demarest leaves for Plattsburg on Friday as a member of the Officers' Reserve Training Camp.

COOK—MOON.—Gladys Moon to William P. Cook, Jr.

Married.

CARTIER—TAFT.—On Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. William S. Beard, Louise Crandall Taft, daughter of the late Edward Augustus Taft, Jr., and Florence Crandall Taft, to Gustave Ovila Cartier.

DAVIS—MAYER.—Tuesday, May 8, Marie Natalie Mayer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Dumont Foote, to Mr. Frank Hamilton Davis.

MAJOR—MOORE.—Stephen Taylor Major of Norristown, Penn., and Miss Julia Ursula Pugh of King of Prussia, Penn., were married on Tuesday, May 8, at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, the Rev. Charles B. Ackley officiating.

MARSHALL—LANPHIER.—Married at Philadelphia, Monday, May 7, Marie Katherine, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William H. Lanphier of Buffalo, N. Y., to Percival Marshall of New York.

PETERS—PHELPS.—On Tuesday, May 8, 1917, at Teaneck Grange, Teaneck, N. J., by the Rev. Arthur Johnson, D. D., Marian von Rottenburg Phelps, only daughter of the late William Walter Phelps and Ellen Sheffield Phelps, to Theodore Lewis Peters.

ST. GEORGE—TALMAGE.—In the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Saturday, May 5, by the Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, Lillian Hunt, daughter of Mrs. Thomas Hunt Talmage, to Mr. Robert C. Cecil St. George.

Brooklyn.

HILLWOOD—WARRADEEN.—May 6, Olive Warradein to Harry Hillwood.

KUNZ—PALMER.—May 7, Florence M. Palmer to Alfred A. Kunz.

Died.

AUSDEROH.—Catherine Elizabeth, widow of Herman H. Ausderoh and beloved mother of Henry and Edward Ausderoh and Matilde E. Siemann, at her home, 555 West 52d St. Funeral private.

BURNETT.—Henry Winans, M. D., Sunday, May 6, 1917, suddenly, at Providence, R. I., husband of Avis Sibley and son of Eugenia W. Burnett and the late John H. Burnett.

BYCK.—On Sunday, 535 West 151st St., beloved husband of Gussie Byck (nee Friend) and father of Amy Byck and Rita Benjamin. Funeral service at the establishment of Martin Peck, 239 Lenox Av., Thursday, May 10, at 10 o'clock.

CABOT.—On Tuesday, May 8, after a long illness, Helen Nichols, widow of Samuel Cabot. Services at 109 Commonwealth Av. on Wednesday, May 9, at 12 o'clock.

CAMERON.—Entered into rest Tuesday, May 8, 1917, Mary C. Cameron, wife of the late Rev. James Cameron. Funeral from the Church Mediator, Edgewater, N. J., on Thursday, May 10, 1917, at 10 A. M.

CANTOR.—Suddenly, on May 7, Agil H., in his 64th year, dearly beloved brother of Jacob, Joseph, Morris, Mrs. Haven, Mrs. L. Minzie, Mrs. L. V. Stern. Funeral from his late residence, 501 West 143d St., Thursday at 9:30 A. M. Member Architect Lodge, F. and A. M., Court Earnest, Scottish Rite, Brooklyn.

CAREY.—At Portland, Me., suddenly, May 7, Fessenden Vinton Carey, aged 73 years.

CHAMBERS.—Sarah Penn. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," Broadway and 67th St., (Campbell Building,) Thursday morning, 8:30 o'clock.

CLARKE.—Herbert Ray Clarke, on May 8, 1917, at his residence, 237 8th St., Jersey City, N. J., in the 89th year of his age. Funeral private.

COHEN.—Tillie, wife of Henry Cohen, mother of Jairus, Lucius, and Josephine, sister of Jake Schoolhouse, Mrs. Paul Lindeman, and Mrs. Philip Schiff, at Woman's Hospital, after a short illness, Tuesday, May 8. Services at late residence, 854 West 180th St., 9:30 A. M. Thursday. Interment at B'Nai Jeshurun Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J.

COOK.—On May 8, Sophie E. Cook, beloved mother of Mrs. Emilio Pritchard and Mrs. Henry B. Faucon. Notice of funeral hereafter.

EDLER.—On Tuesday, May 8, 1917, Ella Edler, at her residence, 610 West 141st St., New York. Funeral services Thursday evening, 8:30 o'clock.

FARNAM.—Suddenly, May 7, at her residence, in New Haven, Conn., Susan Frances Strong, beloved wife of William Whitman Farnam. Funeral service will be held at Trinity Church, New Haven, on Thursday afternoon, May 10, at 2:30 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

FISHER—VAN NESS.—At Southampton, N. Y., May 6, 1917, after a lingering illness, Julia, daughter of the late Julia Brush and Colonel Eugene Van Ness, U. S. A., and wife of Granville Ford Fisher of New York City. Funeral services from St. George's Chapel, Stuyvesant Square and East 16th St., New York, on Wednesday, May 9, at 11 A. M. Interment in family plot, Greenwood.

FOX.—Caroline Elizabeth, at Mount Freedom, N. J., Tuesday, May 8, 1917. Services at her son's residence, 236 Schaeffer St., Brooklyn, Thursday, May 10, 8 P. M. Interment private.

FRASER.—Charles Duncan, at Presbyterian Hospital, May 7. Funeral services Thursday, May 10, at "Rio Vista," Ardsley-on-Hudson, immediately on arrival of train leaving Grand Central Station 1:14 P. M.

FROMENSON.—Benjamin, 909 Beck St., Bronx, suddenly, at his home, at the age of 70; survived by his wife, Dora, and his sons, Morris, Abraham H., Bernard, and Hillel C. Funeral Wednesday, May 9, at 10 A. M. Interment Mt. Zion Cemetery.

GUTHRIE.—At her residence, 310 West 95th St., N. Y. C., Tuesday, May 8, Katharine Rhodes Guthrie, widow of Alexander Murray Guthrie of Pittsburgh, Penn., and daughter of Emerson and Almira Rhodes. Funeral private. Interment in Pittsburgh.

GUTTENBERG.—Hannah, in her 92d year, beloved wife of Joseph B. Guttenberg. Funeral at convenience of family.

HAHN.—In his 61st year, George Hahn, beloved husband of Annie Oppenheimer, loving father of Harold, Antonia Tobias, Sadye Fishel, and Edna Strauss. Funeral Wednesday morning, at 10:30, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Tobias, 120 West 86th St. Please omit flowers.

HAHNE.—May 8, Julia, in her 61st year, beloved wife of the late August F. Hahne. Services Friday, 2 P. M. at her late residence, 362 15th St., Brooklyn. Interment Greenwood Cemetery.

HEWITT.—After a long illness, most patiently borne, William Ralston, son of the late Edward W. and Sarah Ralston Hewitt. Family and friends are invited to attend funeral services at St. George's Church, Astoria, L. I., Thursday, May 10, at 4 P. M. It is kindly requested that no flowers be sent.

JACKSON.—Harry Wendell Phillips Lodge, No. 385, K. of P.—Brethren are requested to pay last tribute of respect by attending the funeral of our late brother, Harry Jackson, from his late residence, 508 West 139th St., Wednesday, May 9, at 10 A. M. sharp.

LOUIS CLEVELAND LEVY,
Chancellor Commander.
ROBERT M. ROBINSON,
Keeper of Records and Seal.

KING.—On Monday, May 7, 1917, Bella Corrigan, beloved wife of Captain Edward King. Funeral from late residence, 23 Ormond Place, Rosebank, S. I., 10 o'clock Thursday morning, to St. Mary's Church, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered. San Antonio (Texas) papers please copy.

LAVENDER.—On Monday, May 7, 1917, T. Henry Lavender, at Oneida, N. Y. Funeral services there Thursday evening and interment in Bay View Cemetery, Jersey City, N. J., Friday morning, May 11.

LOBER.—John, patrolman, 506 West 169th St., drowned March 10, 1917, beloved husband of Miriam, (nee Phillips.) Funeral services Washington Heights M. E. Church, 153d St. and Amsterdam Av., at 10:30 A. M., May 10, 1917. Interment Woodlawn.

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Died.

LOCKE.—William Henry, on Tuesday, May 8, in his eightieth year, at his residence, 150 West 100th St. Funeral services private.

MacBRIDE.—Ada G. Services THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th and 67th, (Frank Campbell's,) Friday evening, 8:30.

McKEE.—On May 7, at the Hotel Ashton, Madison Av. and 93d St., Mary McKee. Funeral services will be held on Thursday morning, May 10, at 10 o'clock, at the Hotel Ashton.

McLANE.—Adelaide Lewis Richards, widow of James Woods McLane, M. D., on Sunday, May 6. Funeral services at her late residence, 107 East 38th St., May 8, at 3 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

MACOWSKY.—Mary, beloved wife of Isaac and mother of David, Louis, Mrs. Isaac Bertha Felton, and sister of Mrs. Lina Adler, suddenly, on Sunday, at 9 P. M. Funeral from Meyer's Funeral Parlor, 228 Lenox Av., on Friday, May 11, 1917, at 10 A. M. Chicago and San Francisco papers please copy. Kindly omit flowers.

MARCUS.—May 7, in Buffalo, Ray D., wife of Judge L. W. Marcus of Buffalo and sister of Mrs. Charles Putzel of New York. Interment in Buffalo.

MARSHALL.—On May 8, in her 55th year, Emma, widow of the late Benjamin Marshall, and devoted mother of Rena M. Jelenko. Funeral private.

MEKEEL.—George M., passed peacefully May 5, at Minneapolis, Minn. Born near Yorktown Heights, Westchester County, Dec. 20, 1839. Father of Charles Haviland Mekeel of Virginia, George D. Mekeel of Minneapolis, and the late Isaac A. Mekeel of this city.

MEUTER.—On Monday, May 7, 1917, Henry H. Meuter, beloved husband of Jessie Meuter. Funeral from his late residence, 572 2d Av., at 1 P. M.; thence to the Chapel of the Incarnation, 240 East 31st St. Services 1:30 P. M.

MIDWOOD.—In West Barrington, R. I., the 8th inst., Henry H., son of George and Annie H. Midwood, aged 32 years, of New York City. Funeral services Thursday, the 10th inst., at 2:30 P. M., at his parents' residence, Alfred Drowne Road. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Kindly omit flowers.

MORRISON.—At Asbury Park, N. J., May 8, 1917, Robert Bruce Morrison, aged 19 years, son of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Morrison. Funeral at 605 4th Av., Asbury Park, Thursday, May 10, at 2 P. M.

NEELY.—May 7, Dorothy Heath Neely, in her 27th year, wife of Robert T. Neely. Services at THE FUNERAL CHURCH, (Campbell Building,) Broadway, 66th and 67th, Thursday afternoon, 2 P. M. Interment private.

NIVEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, May 7, after a prolonged illness, Christine Meade, wife of John W. Niven and daughter of the late James M. and Susan R. Herrick. Funeral private. Interment on Thursday at Southampton, L. I.

O'BRIEN.—On May 8, John J., beloved husband of Rose Friel. Funeral from his late residence, 888 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, on Friday, May 11. Mass of requiem Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, St. Ann's Av., at 159th St., at 10:30 A. M. Interment St. Raymonds, Brooklyn and Newark papers copy.

PECK.—Sarah King Peck, on Tuesday, May 8, 1917, wife of the late Joshua Sackett Peck, in the 96th year of her age. Funeral services at her late residence, 57 West 85th St., Thursday, May 10, at 3:30 P. M. Interment at convenience of the family.

PETTIT.—On May 7, Roland S., son of the late John and Alida R. Pettit, in the 48th year of his age. Funeral private.

POMEROY.—At his home in Orange, N. J., suddenly, May 7, 1917, Lewis R. Pomeroy, husband of Ida E. Pomeroy. Funeral service Wednesday, May 9, at his late residence, 246 Berkeley Av., Orange, N. J., upon arrival at Mountain Station of the Lackawanna train leaving Hoboken 2:15 P. M. Interment Fairmount Cemetery, Chatham, N. Y.

RACHE.—George H., suddenly, Sunday, May 6, 504 West 163d St. Funeral on Wednesday, 10 A. M., Church of Our Lady of Lourdes, West 142d St., near Amsterdam Av.

ROGERS.—On May 8, 1917, Nathan L. Rogers, beloved husband of Sophie and beloved father of Jesse, Lillian Wechsler, and Lester. Funeral service from his late residence, 543 West 146th St., Thursday, May 10, at 10 A. M.

SCHARMANN.—August C., husband of Lillie Scharmann, nee Rueger, suddenly, aged 52, at his residence, 743 Greene Av., Brooklyn. Funeral private. Omit flowers.

SCHMALZ.—On Sunday, May 6, 1917, John Schmalz, in his 77th year. Relatives and friends are invited to attend funeral services at St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, Hudson and 8th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, May 9, at 8 P. M.

SPRING.—On Tuesday, May 8, 1917, Mrs. Susanna Cutter Spring, widow of the late Andrew Spring, aged 79 years. Funeral service at her late residence, 1,127 Summit Av., Jersey City, on Thursday, May 10, at 8 P. M. Interment at Weston, Mass. Boston papers please copy.

STEINHARDT.—Alex L., beloved husband of Sadie N., and son of Lewis Steinhardt. Funeral private. It is earnestly requested that no flowers be sent.

STOEHR.—Entered into rest, after a short illness, Monday, May 7, 1917, Christian Stoehr, dearly beloved father of Caroline Volz, Louisa Willi, and Gertrude Meyer, in his 78th year. Funeral from the residence of his son-in-law, John Volz, 1,211 Madison Av., corner 87th St., Thursday, May 10, at 9 A. M.; thence to the German Masonic Temple, 220 East 15th St., where services will be held at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of the Germania Lodge, No. 182, F. and A. M.; Erinnerungs Verein, Beethoven Mannerchor, Germuthlicke Rowling Club, are respectfully invited to attend. Automobile cortege.

STUART.—Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, May 6, Mrs. Ruth McEnery Stuart. Funeral services at Zion and St. Timothy Church, 57th St., between 8th and 9th Avs., on Wednesday morning, at 11:30. Interment private.

TWOMBLY.—At his residence, 27 East 55th St., May 6, 1917, Arthur Butler Twombly. Funeral services at St. Thomas's Church Chantry, 5th Av. and 53d St., Wednesday, May 9, at 10:30 A. M.

VAN VLEIT.—At Shrewsbury, N. J., on May 7, Mrs. Sarah J. Van Vleit, widow of the late General Steward Van Vleit, U. S. A. Funeral at Christ Church, Shrewsbury, on Thursday, May 10, at 8 A. M. Interment in National Cemetery, Arlington. Washington papers please copy.

VIGNOR.—Felix, aged 73. Services THE

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Utilities Lead in New Decline—Organizing Loan Machinery.

The stock market weakened decidedly in the early afternoon yesterday after displaying substantial strength in the first two hours. The decline that succeeded carried the list back rather easily, leaving some of the industrials off as much as 4 to 6 points from their previous day's close. Traders were in a humor to sell any stock that was quoted above par, in the belief that it could be driven down a few points before meeting any buying orders.

Some of the public utilities were noticeably weak. Brooklyn Rapid Transit dropped off to 54, closing a point above that with a net loss of 4 points. Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power sold off 2¾, while Consolidated Gas of New York broke to 103¾, and closed at 106, with a net loss of 1 points. People's Gas closed at 74⅝, off 6⅛, and American Telephone and Telegraph lost 3½ points. By way of contrast, Third Avenue, after dipping to 18⅜, closed at 20⅜, with a net gain of 2 points. Western Union Telegraph sold down to 91, a net decline of 3⅞. The growing scarcity and unprecedented prices of fuel constituted the principal source of uneasiness among holders of the gas and traction issues.

Subscriptions to the Liberty Loan are coming in as rapidly as bond men expected. The early estimates of an oversubscription reported from Washington were too optimistic, but the purchases made by institutions in the East have been fully up to expectations. It is unfortunate that announcement of the offering was not held back until the Secretary could include details, such as the maturity date, denomination and methods of payment. While a great many wealthy persons have committed themselves to large subscriptions regardless of terms, there are many more who are standing on their right to be supplied with full information. These matters have been left, in effect, to decision by the bankers who met Secretary McAdoo last week, and will be entirely satisfactory when announced. The New York bankers who have been named as members of the committee to handle the flotation in this reserve district are going at the work with a full realization of the problem involved and with the confidence that the full amount will be placed after the purpose of the loan and the necessity for general participation in it have been brought home to citizens by every known form of publicity.

Call money eased off further yesterday, most of the day's loans being placed at 2½ per cent. It is hoped by leading bankers that flotation of the loan may be accompanied with a continuance of easy money and restriction of speculative trading. There was a slight increase in activity on the Exchange yesterday, but there is as yet no indication of a recurrence of speculation on a scale that might embarrass banking operations connected with the Government financing.

LONDON MARKET STEADY.

Investment Demand Sustained—American and Mexican Shares Firm,

LONDON, May 8.—Money, was in smaller supply today. Discount rates were steady. It is reported that Americans are buying bills moderately.

The stock market maintains a steady undertone, with a sustained investment demand for the war loan, Colonials, Exchequer bonds, and oil shares, which tend, against buyers. Home rails and Grand Trunk suffered on realizing, but Mexicans and American securities developed firmness on American advices.

Bourse's Session Is Quiet.

PARIS, May 8.—Trading was quiet on the Bourse today.

Three per cent. rentes, 61 francs 40 centimes for cash.

Exchange on London, 27 francs 18 centimes.

Five per cent. loan, 87 francs 60 centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	3	Last	2½
Low	2½	Renewals	3

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLAT'L ALL INDUSTRIALS

Sixty days	4½@5	Sixty days	4¾@5
Ninety days	4¾@5	Ninety days	5
Four months	4¾@5	Four months	5
Five months	4¾@5	Five months	5
Six months	4¾@5	Six months	5

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@3⅝
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 3½@4⅛

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 90 days	4½@4¾
4 to 6 months	5

Other Names.

4 to 6 months	5 @5¼

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Chge.
Demand	$4.75⅝	$4.75¼	$4.75½	..
Cables	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	4.76⅛	..
Francs—				
Demand	5.72	5.72	5.72	—.00⅝
Cables	5.71	5.71	5.71	—.00⅝

Closing Rates.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close—Demand	Checks.	Cable.
4.8665 London	4.75⅛		4.76⅛
5.1825 Paris	5.72		5.71
China—			
Hongkong	57.50		57.60
Peking	91.50		91.62½
Shanghai	85.50		85.62½
19.295 Greece	20.00		20.05
32.44 India—			
Bombay	32.25		32.37½
Calcutta	32.25		32.37½
5.1826 Italy	7.03¾		7.02¾
40.84 Japan—			
Kobe	50.75		50.87½
Yokonama	50.75		50.87½
50.00 Philippine Islands—			
Manila	51.12½		51.25
40.10 Holland	40.87½		41.00½
23.79 Scandinavia—			
Copenhagen	28.15		28.40
Stockholm	29.80		30.00
Christiania	29.20		29.40
9.205 Spain	21.90		22.10
South America—			
42.44 Buenos Aires	42.69		42.89
92.44 Rio	25.75		25.83
5.1826 Switzerland	5.16		5.13

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days	90 Days
$4.72¼	$4.70¼	$4.71¼	$4.69¼

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $653,368,530; balance, $44,434,724; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $2,022,496; Federal Reserve credit balance, $20,775,995.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, 15c discount; St. Louis, 25@10c discount; San Francisco, 10c premium; Montreal, $4.6975 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 37 15-16d, unchanged; in New York, 74¾c, unchanged; Mexican dollars, 57¾c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs receipts	$4,110,634	$182,714,533
Ord. int. revenue	9,387,311	332,060,452
Income tax	28,470,750	83,320,350
Miscellaneous	3,542,823	60,125,965
Total receipts	$45,511,499	$679,021,569
Excess of ord. receipts over ord. disburse	15,228,373	
Exc. of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts		142,489,823
Exc. of total disburse. over total receipts	60,540,053	142,314,818
Expenditures	28,283,126	821,511,393

METAL MARKET REPORT.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin, spot	59.25	59.75	59.00	59.50
Lead	10.25	....	10.00	....
Spelter	9.37½	....	9.37½	....
Antimony	25.00	....	27.00	29.00
Quicksilver	$113.00	....	$118.00	....
Aluminium	*60.00	62.00	*60.00	62.00
Iron, No. 2X Fdy.	42.25	42.75	42.25	42.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted in the open market at 31½@32c, carload lots, spot delivery; 29@30c, second quarter; 27½@28c, third quarter, delivered. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s. d.	Monday. £	s. d.
Copper, spot	130	0 0	130	0 0
Copper, futures	129	10 0	129	10 0
Tin, spot	232	0 0	232	0 0
Tin, futures	233	10 0	232	10 0
Spelter	54	0 0	54	0 0
Lead	30	10 0	30	10 0

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1917.

	1917.	1916.	1915.
Day's sales	422,083	722,724	574,181
Year to date	66,367,449	61,415,650	45,457,873

Sales.	Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
50	55	100	Acme Tea	55	55	55	55	...
14	13½	100	Advance Rumely	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
71	72	2,000	Ajax Rubber	70⅛	72⅞	70	71⅛	+1⅜
6½	6⅝	900	Alaska Gold Mines	6½	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
5	5¼	700	Alaska Juneau	5½	5½	5	5¼	— ⅛
24	24½	600	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	24½	24½	24	24	— ½
81	82	100	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	82	82	82	82	+1½
91	91½	600	American Agricul. Chem	92	92	91	91	—1
918	92	2,700	Am. Beet Sugar	92⅜	93¼	91⅜	91⅝	— ⅞
42½	42⅝	1,500	Am. Can	43⅜	43⅝	42½	43⅛	...
90	104	100	Am. Can pf	103⅞	103⅞	103½	103⅝	+ ⅛
64	64⅝	800	Am. Car & Fdry	65¼	65¼	64¼	64¼	— ¾
...	96	200	Am. Cotton Oil pf	96	96	96	96	—1
12	12½	1,000	Am. H. & Leather	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ½
56	57	600	Am. H. & Leath. pf	57⅜	57⅜	57	57	— ⅞
24½	25½	300	Am. Ice Securities	25	25	25	25	— ⅞
19¾	20½	2,400	Am. Linseed	20	20⅞	20	20	...
55¾	56¾	500	Am. Linseed pf	56⅜	57⅜	56⅜	57⅜	+ ⅝
65	65¾	1,400	Am. Locomotive	66⅝	66⅞	65	65½	—1½
57½	59	200	Am. Malting 1st pf	59⅜	59⅜	59¼	59¼	+ ⅛
98¼	98½	3,900	Am. Smelt. & Ref	99¼	99¼	98½	98½	— ¼
112	113	300	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	112½	112½	112½	112⅝	— ¼
97¼	98¼	300	Am. Smelt. S. pf. A	98⅜	98⅜	97⅝	97⅝	—1
53⅝	53¾	500	Am. Steel F. dries	50	50	50	53⅝	+ ⅝
106¼	110	1,200	Am. Sugar Ref	110	110¼	109	109	—1
71	75	200	Am.T. & T.s.r.2d pd	71	71	70	70	— ½
119	119¼	10,240	Am. Tel. & Tel	123	123	118¼	119¼	—3½
192	195	400	Am. Tobacco	195	195	191½	191½	—2
102¼	105	100	Am. Tob. pf. new	103¾	103¾	103½	103½	+ ½
481	490	900	Am. Woolen	484	490	484	488	+14
29	31	100	Am. Zinc L. & S	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	+ ¾
78⅜	78⅝	5,700	Anaconda Copper	78⅞	79⅜	78⅛	78¼	...
35	40	100	Asso. Dry Gds.2d pf	38	38	38	38	—2
99⅞	100½	2,700	Atch., Top. & S. F	100⅜	100⅜	99⅞	99⅞	— ⅛
97	98¼	1,350	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	98⅛	98⅛	97¾	97¾	— ⅛
98	98⅝	2,800	At. Gulf & West I.	99¾	100¼	98½	98½	— ⅝
59	61	100	At. Gulf & W. I. pf	60	60	60	60	—2
53	53½	1,100	Baldwin Loco	53⅞	54	52⅞	53	— ⅛
71⅞	72¼	1,500	Baltimore & Ohio	73¾	73¾	72¼	72¼	— ⅝
69⅞	70⅛	200	Baltimore & O. pf	70¼	70¼	70	70	— ½
...	...	4	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	...
1¼	1⅜	100	Batopilas Mining	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
119⅝	119⅞	13,600	Beth.S.class B f.cfs	121⅞	122¾	119¼	119⅞	—1⅛
120	123	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	120	120	120	120	...
55¼	55½	5,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	56	56¾	54	55⅜	— ⅝
42	42¾	300	Butte & Superior	42¼	42¾	42¼	42¾	+ ⅛
18½	19	100	California Petrol	18½	18½	18¼	18⅝	...
77	79½	200	Calumet & Arizona	79	79½	79	79½	+3
158⅞	159¾	4,200	Canadian Pacific	160¼	162	158¾	158¾	—1⅛
83⅞	84	3,400	Central Leather Co	84	85	83⅜	83⅜	—2
109	112	200	Central Leather pf	112	112	110	110	...
109	112	50	Do. odd lot	112½	112½	112½	112½	—3
33¾	34	1,200	Cerro de Pasco	33¾	34	33¾	34	+ ¼
93	96	300	Chandler Motor	95	95	94	94	...
57¼	57½	900	Chesapeake & Ohio	58	58½	57¼	57¼	— ⅛
10¾	11	100	Chi. Great Western	11	11	11	11	...
75¾	76	7,200	Chi., Mil. & St. P	76	77½	75¾	75¾	—1¼
112¼	113	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	113	113	112¾	112¾	+ ¼
109½	109½	800	Chi. & Northwest	110	110¼	109½	109½	...
40¼	41¼	275	Chi., Rock Island & Pac.cfs.of dep.2d pd	41½	41½	41¼	41¼	— ⅝
31¼	32	100	Chi., R. I. & P. w.i.	31¾	31¾	31½	31½	— ⅛
21⅝	22	300	Chile Copper	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞	— ⅛
52⅝	53	1,200	Chino Copper	53⅜	53⅞	52⅝	52⅝	— ¾
47	50	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	48¾	48¾	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
23½	25	200	Col. & Southern	24½	24½	23½	23½	—1¼
38¾	40	900	Columbia Gas & El	40¼	40¾	38¾	39¾	— ¼
105¾	106	8,200	Consolidated Gas	112⅜	112⅜	103¾	106	—7
110	114	100	Consol. Gas, Balt	112	112	112	112	...
91	93	300	Continental Can	93	93	91¾	91¾	—1
53	54	100	Continental Insur	53	53	53	53	...
23½	23⅞	2,100	Corn Products Ref	23⅞	24⅛	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
90¾	91	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅛
61	61¼	5,800	Crucible Steel	61⅞	62¼	61	61¼	...
43¾	44	5,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	44⅝	45	44	44¼	— ⅝
90	92	400	Cuba Cane Sug. pf	90	90	90	90	— ½
108½	109½	4,000	Delaware & Hud	112	112	106¼	109½	+1½
11	12¼	100	Den. & Rio Grande	11¼	11½	11¼	11¼	+1
27	29	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf	28	28	27	28	+1
...	...	100	Do. a to f	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	...
13½	13⅝	200	Distillers' Securities	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	...
12½	13	800	Dome Mines	13	13	13	13	...
24¼	24⅝	4,700	Erie	24	25⅜	24¼	24½	— ⅜
37½	38	600	Erie 1st pf	38	38	37¾	37¾	— ⅛
10⅞	11	100	Federal Min. & S	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
18½	18½	100	Gaston, W. & W	19	19	19	19	...
154½	155	1,500	General Electric	159⅜	159⅜	155	155	—4
105¼	106	2,600	Gen. Mot. temp. cfs	108	108⅜	106	106	—1
49	50	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	49½	49½	49½	49½	+ ⅛
105¼	106	3,100	Great Northern pf	108⅜	107½	105¾	105¾	— ¾
30⅜	31	2,300	G. N. ctfs. for o. p.	31¼	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅝
43½	45	100	Greene-Cananea	43½	45½	43½	43½	+ ⅝
120	121	500	Gulf States Steel	122	123	122	123	+2
101¼	101¼	300	Illinois Central	101⅝	101⅝	101¼	101¼	+1
55	55½	2,800	Inspiration Copper	55½	55⅝	55	55½	...
9½	9⅝	600	Interboro Consol	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
53	53½	2,000	Interboro Con. pf	54	54	52½	53	—2½
50	52	300	Int. Agricultural pf	51	51	50	50	—1
110	112	200	Int. Harvester, N.J	112	112	111	111	...
115	120	200	Int. Harv. N.J., pf	118	118	117	117	+2
26¾	27½	6,000	Int. Mer. Marine	26¾	27½	26¾	26¾	...
77¼	78¾	10,100	Int. Mer. Marine pf	78½	79⅜	77¾	77¾	— ½
41	41¾	4,500	Int. Nickel	41¾	41¾	41	41¼	— ⅝
34	34½	800	Int. Paper	34¼	34½	34	34	— ⅛
94	96	100	Int. Paper pf	95	95	95	95	—6
94	96	100	Do. cfs. 5% dep	95	95	95	95	+ ⅝
19½	19¾	400	Kansas City South	20	20⅛	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
53	55	100	Kan. City South. pf	54	54	54	54	...
...	...	200	Kayser (Julius)	118	118	116¼	116½	—1½
4,600	4,600	4,600	Kennecott Copper	45¼	45⅝	44¼	44½	— ⅝
113	115	74	Kings Co. El L.& P.	114	115	113	115	...
500	82	500	Lackawanna Steel	83½	83½	82⅜	82⅜	— ⅝
17⅞	18	400	Lee Rubber & Tire	18½	18½	18	18	— ⅛
4,000	4,000	4,000	Lehigh Valley	61	61½	59¼	59¼	—1⅝
122¾	123	600	Louis. & Nash	123½	123½	122⅜	122⅜	—1¼
300	300	300	Mackay Cos. pf	64½	64½	64½	64½	...
65	65	80	Do., odd lot	65	65	65	65	...
100	50	100	Mathieson Alkali	50	50	50	50	—3½
4,800	51	4,800	Maxwell Motors	50¾	53	50	50	— ½
300	66	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	67	67	66	66	...
700	31	700	Max. Motor 2d pf	32	32	31¼	31¼	+1
4,120	87	4,120	Mexican Petroleum	88¼	89¼	87	87⅛	— ⅞
1,400	30½	1,400	Miami Copper	30½	30⅝	30	30	+ ¼
2,200	56	2,200	Midvale Steel	57	57	56	56½	...
200	106	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	105	105¼	105	105¼	— ¼
600	5¾	600	Mo., Kan. & Tex.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
1,100	13	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf	12	12	12	12	— ½
200	...	200	Missouri Pacific	4½	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
1,000	4¼	1,000	Mo. Pacific t r	4⅜	4⅜	4¼	4¼	...
900	24⅝	900	Mo. Pacific w i	25¾	25¾	24⅝	24⅝	— ¼
500	53	500	Mo. Pacific pf. w i.	52¼	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
800	96	800	Montana Power	96¼	96¼	96	96	— ⅛
100	108	100	Nat. Biscuit Co	106	106	106	106	+ ½
100	77	100	Nat. Cloak & Suit	77⅝	77⅝	77	77	— ⅛
100	...	100	Nat. Cloak & S. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	—¾
100	...	100	Nat. Enam. & St	30⅝	30⅝	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
900	...	900	National Lead	54½	54½	53½	53½	— ½
1,000	101	1,000	National Lead pf	101	101	101	101	— ¼
1,000	23¼	1,000	Nevada Con. Cop	23⅜	23⅜	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
200	135	200	N. Y. Air Brake	134½	134½	134	134	—1
3,400	88½	3,400	N. Y. Central	90¼	90½	88⅝	88⅝	—1⅝
800	38	800	N. Y., N. H. & H	38¾	38½	37¾	37¾	...
200	22	200	N. Y., Ont. & West	22¾	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
1,900	119½	1,900	Norfolk & Western	120	120¼	119	119	— ⅝
100	64½	100	North American	64½	64½	64½	64½	—1⅝
2,600	100½	2,600	Northern Pacific	100⅞	101	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
5,000	120½	5,000	Ohio Cities Gas	120¼	130¾	128¼	128¾	—23
400	90	400	Owens Bottle Mach.	90	90	90	90	+ ½
100	21¼	100	Pacific Mail	21	21	21	21	+ ½
100	96	100	Pacific Tel. & T. pf	95¾	95¾	95¼	95¼	+ ½
2,900	51¾	2,900	Penn. R. R.	52¼	52½	51¾	52¼	+ ⅛
6,800	74⅝	6,800	People's Gas, Chi	80	80¼	74⅞	74⅝	—6¼
100	19¼	100	Père Marquette	19¼	19¼	18½	19¼	+ ⅛
100	63	100	Père Marq. pr. pf	56½	56½	56½	56½	—1
800	34	800	Philadelphia Co	34¼	34½	33¾	33¾	— ¼
500	43⅜	500	Pitts. Coal cfs. of d.	43⅜	43⅜	43	43	...
300	100¼	300	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99½	99½	99½	99¼	...
1,600	23⅝	1,600	Pitts. & West Va	24¼	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅝
300	60¼	300	Pitts. & W. Va. pf	60¼	60½	60¼	60½	...
100	75	100	Pressed Steel Car	73	73	73	73	—1
800	147½	800	Pullman Co	148	148	147	147	—1
100	46¾	100	Railway Spring	46¾	46¾	46¾	46¾	— ¼
10	96¾	10	Railway Steel S. pf	96¾	96¾	96¾	96¾	...
8,900	29¾	8,900	Ray Con. Copper	29⅝	29¾	29	29⅜	+ ⅛
14,600	88¼	14,600	Reading	89	90¼	87¾	88⅛	— ⅛
4,800	78⅞	4,800	Rep. Iron & Steel	79¼	79⅝	78¼	78⅝	...
30	79	30	Rep. Iron & S. pf	102	102	102	102	...
300	60	300	Royal Dutch t r	60	60	58¾	59¾	— ¼
800	45½	800	Saxon Motor	46¼	46¼	45½	45½	—1
100	172	100	Sears, Roeb. & Co	171½	171½	171½	171½	+ ½
1,300	53	1,300	Sinclair Oil & Ref	53¼	53⅝	52⅞	52⅞	+ ⅛
2,400	91½	2,400	Southern Pacific	91⅜	91⅝	91	91	— ⅛
6,800	25¼	6,800	Southern Railway	25½	25⅝	25¼	25⅛	— ⅛
400	55½	400	Southern Ry. pf	55½	55⅝	55	55	...
6,300	88¾	6,300	Studebaker Co	90	90⅛	88⅝	88⅝	—1⅛
16	16	16	Tenn. C. & C	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
2,400	20	2,400	Texas & Pacific	207	209	205	205	— ½
200	14	200	Texas & Pacific	14	14	14	14	— ⅛
1,800	19¾	1,800	Third Avenue	18¾	20⅜	18¾	20⅜	+1⅞
600	52	600	Tobacco Products	52½	52⅝	52	52	—1
100	15	100	T.St.L.& W. pf. t r.	12	12	12	12	—3
100	42	100	Transue & Wms	42	42	42	42	...
300	88½	300	Twin City R. T.	90	90	88½	88½	—1⅝
300	79	300	Union B. & P. new	80	80	80	80	...
8,400	133¾	8,400	Union Pacific	133¾	134¾	132¾	132¾	—1
700	77½	700	Union Pacific pf	79	79	78	78	—1
300	42¼	300	United Alloy Steel	42¼	42¼	42	42	...
2,600	97	2,600	United Cigar Stores	97	98¾	97	97¼	+ ¼
100	8	100	United Rys. Invest	7¾	8	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
800	19	800	U. S. C. I. P. & F	19	19	18¾	19	+ ⅜
9,500	115¾	9,500	U. S. Indus. Alco	117¾	117¾	115¼	115½	—1½
100	98½	100	U. S. Ind. Alco. pf	98	98	98	98	...
50	98½	50	Do., odd lot	99	99	99	99	...
800	57	800	U. S. Rubber	59¼	59⅝	56¼	56¼	+ ⅝
300	107	300	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	106½	106½	106	106	—1
600	53⅜	600	U. S. Sm. R. & M	53⅞	54	53⅜	53⅜	— ⅛
99,600	114⅜	99,600	U. S. Steel	115⅜	116⅛	114⅜	114⅜	— ⅝
1,000	117⅜	1,000	U. S. Steel pf	117⅜	117⅜	117½	117⅜	— ⅛
9,300	113⅜	9,300	Utah Copper	115	115¾	113⅝	113¾	—1½
300	18¼	300	Utah Securities	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜	— ⅛
400	42½	400	Va.-Car. Chemical	43¼	43¼	42½	42⅝	— ¼
1,100	110	1,100	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	108¼	108¼	104¾	104¾	—4
300	65	300	Va. Iron, Coal & C	65	65	62	62	—1½
500	12	500	Wabash	11¾	11¾	11¼	11¼	...
1,700	47	1,700	Wabash pf. A	47¼	47¼	46½	46½	— ½
800	24	800	Wabash pf. B	23½	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
2,300	92	2,300	Western Union Tel	95	95	91	91	—3¾
2,500	47½	2,500	Westingh. E. & M.	47⅝	48	47	47¼	— ⅜
1,100	14	1,100	Wheeling & L. E.	14¼	14⅜	14	14	+ ⅛
400	45	400	White Motors	45	45	45	45	...
600	72½	600	Wilson & Co	73¼	73½	72	72	— ¾
8,600	29½	8,600	Willys-Overland	30¼	30¼	28⅞	28⅞	— ½
300	96	300	Willys-Overland pf	94½	94½	94½	94½	—1¼
900	125	900	Woolw.,

PROFITS!

Cities Service Co.

Common Stock

In accordance with announced dividend policy, Cities Service Common stockholders will receive within about five years an additional amount of Common stock in the form of dividends, equivalent to their original investment. Also substantial cash dividends.

The dividends that such a total amount of stock would yield at the end of the period would be equivalent to 50% per annum on the original investment.

Real values are largely in excess of present market prices, due to extensive gas and electric holdings and immeasurably valuable oil interests.

Ready Marketability

Write for Circular T-116

Henry L. Doherty & Co.

BOND DEPARTMENT.

60 Wall St., New York

Our Circular on

Chesapeake & Ohio

describes:

1. Improved financial status.
2. Liberal appropriations for property improvements and maintenance.
3. Valuable traffic outlet about to be supplied.

Circular C-21 on request.

A. A. Housman & Co.

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Standard Oil Stocks

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ADVANCE IN COTTON

The General List Closes Very Steady at an Increase of 12 to 25 Points.

The cotton market yesterday, although quiet, showed a generally steadier tone on trade buying and covering. July contracts sold up from 19.34 to 19.56, and the general list closed very steady at an advance of 12 to 25 points. An apprehension that recent low temperatures might overshadow beneficial rains in the weekly report of the Weather Bureau, and reports that the trade had good buying orders around the ring for October and December contracts between 18.50 and 18.60 seemed to stimulate covering in a comparatively narrow market. The closing prices were at just about the best level of the day.

The market opened steady at a decline of 3 points on May, but generally 7 to 10 points higher in response to firm cables. The circulation of a few May notices caused scattered near-month liquidation and the market eased off right after the call, with active months selling back to or a shade under Monday's closing figures. The decline was then checked by trade buying attributed partly to Japanese interests, and as prices began to work upward shorts turned to cover. The outlook for rising temperatures in the Southwest was a factor on the early setback, but there was evidently uneasiness over the probable showing of the weekly report today, which was increased by scattering complaints from the belt.

A report compiled by a New Orleans firm was published during the morning pointing to a decrease of 2.7 per cent. in acreage and placing the condition on May 1 at 85.6, against 75.5 last year. These figures on acreage were practically the same as in previously published reports, while the trade seemed to think it too early for condition figures to create sentiment. Private cables reported scattered buying in Liverpool on poor crop accounts, with the market later easing off on reported prospects for warmer weather in the South.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open-ing.	High.	Low.	Close.	Mon-day.
May	19.50	19.58	19.48	19.55@19.67	19.53
June	..	..	..	19.58 bid	19.42
July	19.45	19.56	19.34	19.56@19.57	19.36
Aug	19.31	19.31	19.31	19.39@19.42	19.17
Sept.	..	..	..	18.90@18.92	18.67
Oct	18.63	18.77	18.52	18.76@18.77	18.54
Nov	..	..	..	18.78 bid	18.55
Dec	18.65	18.84	18.58	18.83@18.84	18.58
Jan	18.71	18.87	18.62	18.86@18.88	18.61
March	18.83	18.83	18.83	18.99 bid	18.75

The local market for spot cotton was quiet and 15 points higher, at 19.95c for middling upland. Southern spot markets were as follows: Galveston, 19.40c; New Orleans, 19.50c; Savannah, 20.25c; Augusta, 19.75c; Memphis, 19.75c, and Houston, 19.35c.

The day's cotton statistics follow:

	Tuesday.	Last Wk.	Last Yr.
Port receipts	14,227	10,801	20,290
Exports	14,798	6,147	26,352
Port stocks	950,953	1,036,460	1,173,855
interior receipts	10,382	9,450	10,116
interior shipments	11,771	15,585	17,797
New York arrivals	1,458	..	..
New York stocks	52,614	53,490	162,964

Exports for the day were 14,798 bales, making 4,718,281 bales so far this season, against 4,661,870 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton, a fair business doing, sales, 5,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 7,000. Imports, 9,000 bales; American, 6,000. Mid-upland, 12.83d. Futures opened quiet, unchanged to 2 points lower; closed steady, 10 to 11 points higher. May, 12.39d; May-June, 12.32d; July-August, 12.12d; October-November, 11.67d; January-February, 11.55d; March-April, 11.50d.

Manchester: Yarns, quiet and unchanged; cloths, quiet and firm.

New Haven Vice President Resigns.

Another change in the New Haven Railroad's executive staff was announced yesterday in the resignation of A. R. Whaley, Vice President of Operation. Mr. Whaley will leave the office on May 31, but will retain a connection with the company. He was elected a Vice President on Feb. 1, 1913.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN—

	1917.	Increase.
Fourth week	$291,022	$12,245
Month of April	1,225,292	45,987
July 1-April 30	13,661,280	1,041,440

DENVER & SALT LAKE—

3d week April	45,300	19,515
Month of April	129,925	59,570
Jan. 1-April 30	569,140	39,304

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE—

4th week April	1,679,720	197,887
Month of April	5,927,175	753,977
Jan. 1-April 30	23,186,078	2,560,061

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

4th week April	13,462	846
Month of April	43,707	*488
Jan. 1-April 30	187,060	23,408

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY for April—

Month of April	6,650,388	185,000
Jan. 1-April 30	23,261,758	1,437,714

*Decrease.

RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—

	1917.	1916.	1915.
March gross	51,140	49,971	44,136
Net after tax	19,353	15,915	15,079
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,975	*1,323	*1,766
3 mos. gross	143,383	119,488	.....
Net after tax	49,746	19,172	.....
Def. aft. chgs.	452	30,471	.....

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN—

March gross	1,354,659	1,080,068	871,159
Net after tax	354,345	253,232	135,542
Sur. aft. chgs.	240,988	112,785	*19,825
9 mos. gross	11,893,257	9,373,390	8,258,504
Net after tax	3,870,543	2,592,483	1,211,431
Sur. aft. chgs.	2,642,509	1,085,515	*258,876

*Deficit.

Public Utilities.

ALBANY SOUTHERN RAILROAD—

	1917.	1916.	Decrease.
3 mos. op. rev. to March	$66,160	$61,206	*$4,954
Net oper. rev.	9,979	9,476	*503
Other income	31,467	33,357	1,711
Def. aft. chgs.	8,080	6,227	1,547

AURORA, ELGIN & CHICAGO R. R. CO.—

March gross	163,197	146,546	*16,651
Net aft. taxes	39,965	44,146	181
Sur. aft. chgs.	3,929	7,635	3,706
Bal. after dep.	†2,572	†2,910	4,482
3 mos. gross	469,516	439,640	*29,876
Net aft. taxes	116,952	138,363	21,411
Sur. aft. chgs.	9,505	28,665	19,160
Bal. after dep.	†10,000	14,518	24,518

*Increase. †Deficit.

DENVER TRAMWAY CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1916.	1915.	Increase
Gross	3,275,877	3,141,906	134,961
Net aft. tax., includ. other income	1,405,895	1,267,433	138,462
Sur. aft. chgs.	424,732	274,250	150,482

KEYSTONE TELEPHONE CO.—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
April gross	130,196	120,326	9,870
Net	64,934	62,932	2,002
Surplus	36,142	34,479	1,663
4 mos. gross	514,276	470,166	40,104
Net	248,446	237,816	10,630
Surplus	137,279	128,004	9,275

Miscellaneous.

Sales of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company for the first nine weeks of the current fiscal year, up to April 28, were $18,904,324, compared with $10,463,645 for the corresponding period of 1916, an increase of $8,460,679.

CHINO for the three months ended March 31—

	1917.	1916.	Increase.
Net profit	$2,912,699	$2,667,416	$245,283
Other income	79,373	79,571	*198
Total income	2,992,072	2,746,987	245,085
Div. paid	2,174,950	1,087,475	1,087,475
Surplus	817,122	1,659,512	*842,390

Earnings for the quarter are based on 26.38 cents per pound for copper, as against 26.84 cents per pound for the fourth quarter of 1916.

RAY CONSOLIDATED COPPER for the three months ended March 31—

Net op. profit	3,471,699	2,191,593	1,280,106
Mis. income	4,880	13,955	*9,075
Total income	3,476,579	2,205,548	1,271,031
Div. paid	1,577,179	789,302	787,877
Surplus	1,899,400	1,416,246	483,154

Earnings for the quarter are based on a price of 26.819 cents per pound of copper, as compared with 26.25 cents for the last quarter of 1916.

*Decrease.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Balt. & Ohio	1917-'27	4 @4½	5.00	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1917-'30	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Canadian North	1917-'26	4½@5	6.50	5.50
Canadian Pacific	1917-'28	4½	5.00	4.50
Ches. & Ohio	1917-'27	4½	5.00	4.65
Chi. & Northwest	1917-'29	4½	4.75	4.25
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	1917-'27	4½@5	5.50	5.00
C., St. L. & N. O.	1917-'24	5	5.00	4.50
C., C., C. & St. L.	1917-'29	5	5.35	4.75
Cuba Railroad	1917-'26	5	6.00	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.75	4.25
Erie Railroad	1917-'27	4½@5	5.25	4.75
Grand Trunk	1917-'24	4½	5.50	4.75
Illinois Central	1917-'28	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1917-'23	4	4.75	4.40
Michigan Cent.	1917-'30	5	4.80	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1917-'23	5	6.00	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1917-'22	5	6.00	5.00
Mobile & Ohio	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	4.75
N. Y. Cent. Lines.	1917-'32	4½@5	5.00	4.50
Norf. & West	1917-'24	4½	4.75	4.25
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1917-'28	4½@6	5.25	4.70
Pa. Gen. Freight	1917-'23	4 @4½	4.75	4.40
St. L. Southwest.	1917-'26	4½@5	5.25	5.00
Seaboard A. L.	1917-'26	5	5.15	4.85
Southern Pacific	1917-'26	4½	5.00	4.50
Southern Ry.	1917-'24	4½@5	5.05	4.75

CALLS D. & H. DIVIDEND SAFE.

President Loree Says Coal Income Will Make Up Deficiency.

Stockholders of the Delaware & Hudson Company, who have seen the price of their shares decline from 151 in the early part of this year to 106, were told by President L. F. Loree at the annual meeting yesterday that he had no reason to believe that the dividend was jeopardized. He added that income from the coal department should make up any deficiency from the operating end.

Mr. Loree said that the coal department was now selling only from month to month, whereas a year ago it was selling under old contracts made when prices were lower, and that production had been restored to the old level.

If the full 15 per cent. rate increase applied for is granted, the Delaware and Hudson's net earnings would be put back where they were before the great increase in costs, Mr. Loree said. He hopes that the company's up-State trolleys will be relieved of the obligation to pave between the tracks and for eighteen inches on either side, and that they will be permitted to charge two cents for each transfer. He would also charge a ten-cent fare for travel between midnight and 6 A. M. and six cents at other times. Mr. Loree said he thought an application for a six-cent fare would be received sympathetically by the commission.

BUSINESS METHODS IN WAR.

Government Is Applying System, Motor Truck Club Is Told.

Edward F. Trefz, formerly Field Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, told the members of the Motor Truck Club of America at a noon meeting at the Hotel Martinique yesterday that the principle of organization as worked out by business men was the dominant characteristic of the preparations at Washington for prosecuting the war.

"I don't know what the Government would do," he said, "without the great business organizations that are giving it such inestimable service. A great problem faces this country, and the key to its solution is the extension of the principle of business organization. A man asks 'What can I do?' The first thing he can do, if he has not done so already, is to join the organization of his business class or group, so that when the Government calls on that particular branch of industry for service it can be rendered. Even outside of economic reasons, that is why it is the patriotic duty of the truck operators of New York to belong to this club, which has already been asked by the Government to recruit the drivers for forty motor truck companies and which no doubt, as the war progresses, will be called up for much greater service."

The club began a campaign yesterday to increase its membership in order that it might be able to render promptly whatever service the Government asks of it.

BALL BEARING FIRMS UNITED

Company Formed to Manage Hess-Bright and S. K. F. Concerns.

Announcement was made yesterday that the S. K. F. Administrative Company had been formed to manage the Hess-Bright Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, and S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company. These are leading concerns in the making of ball bearings, being close corporations with small amounts of capital stock outstanding. A minority interest in the Hess-Bright Company was owned in Germany, but the American shareholders brought out the German holdings before the break with Germany occurred.

The Directorate of the Administrative Company consists of Frank A. Vanderlip, Thatcher Brown, F. B. Kirkbride, S. Wingquist, Alexander Carlander, Marcus Wallenberg, a banker of Sweden, and B. G. Prytz, President of the S. K. F. Ball Bearing Company. Plans are being perfected for increasing plant facilities of the organization.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Union Electric Light and Power Company of St. Louis has been authorized to issue $8,040,000 of 7 per cent. preferred stock to provide funds for the future extension of its business. Of this amount $1,000,000 has been issued with the approval of the Public Service Commission of Missouri.

The annual and special meetings of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh Coal Company, which were adjourned yesterday, were again adjourned to June 5.

United Gas Improvement Directors have adopted a formal resolution giving stockholders the right to subscribe at par to the new stock to the extent of 10 per cent. of their holdings May 12.

The City of Boston has awarded $2,855,000 4 and 4¼ per cent. bonds to R. L. Day & Co., Estabrook & Co., Merrill, Oldham & Co., and Harris, Forbes & Co. on their joint bid of $100.07.

The public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia has authorized the Washington Gas Light Co. to increase its holdings of Georgetown Gas Light Company's stock by the purchase of the remaining 2,470 shares at $141.25 a share; also other sums for options, &c., not to exceed $35,000.

At the organization meeting of the Miami Copper Company the retiring officers were re-elected.

At the annual meeting of the Standard Motor Construction Company E. I. Edwards was elected a Director to succeed W. L. Morrow.

The Public Utilities Commission of the District of Columbia has authorized the sale by the Potomac Electric Power Company of $1,047,500 general improvement 6 per cent. debenture bonds, the proceeds to be used to pay costs of extensions and improvements.

The Board of Directors of the National Conduit and Cable Company has been organized as follows: Edward S. Perot, President; Edward S. Perot, Jr., Vice President; Morton C. Howard, Secretary; George J. Jackson, Chairman of the board; Albert H. Wiggin, C. E. Mitchell, Andrew Fletcher, Stephen Millett, Robert Montgomery, and Hugh K. Pritchitt.

The Directors of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis have fixed a rate of 3 per cent. upon fifteen-day notes secured by Government obligations.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.04	Jacket	.06
Alta	.04	Julia	.02
Andes	.17	Justice	.03
Best & Belcher	.06	Mexican	.23
Bullion	.02	Occidental	.65
Caledonia	.18	Opair	.11
Challenge Con.	.03	Overman	.03
Chollar	.03	Potosi	.02
Confidence	.13	Savage	.07
Con. Imperial	.01	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Virginia	.73	Sierra Nevada	.18
Exchequer	.05	Union Con.	.40
Gould & Curry	.04	Utah	.01
Hale & Norcross	.05	Mexican dollars	.59

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.00	Goldfield Con.	.50
Halifax	.30	Goldfield Merger	.05
Jim Butler	.72	Great Bend	.05
McNamara	.10	Jumbo Extension	.43
Midway	.15	Jumbo Junior	.11
Mizpah	.10	Kewanas	.13
Monarch Pitts	.13	Silver Pick	.12
Montana	.19	Spearhead	.13
North Star	.12	MANHATTAN.	
Rescue	.28	Big Four	.06
Tonopah Exten	2.85	Manhattan Cons.	.38
Tonopah Nevada	6.00	Morning Glory	.18
West End	.65	Union Amalg.	.26
West Tonopah	.32	White Caps	1.40
GOLDFIELD.		OTHER DISTRICTS.	
Atlanta	.10	Big Jim	.76
Booth	.07	Nevada Hills	.23
Daisy	.03	Packard	.88
Florence	.20	Rochester	.15
Fraction	.04	Round Mountain	.34

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	5⅛	5⅜	Granite	54	58
Dr. J'pot	6¾	0⅝	Isabella	13	15
Elkton	7¾	9	McKinney	24	80
El Paso	28	30	Portland	158	157
Fanny B.	4	5	U. Gold M.	17	20
Golden C.	220	224	Vindicator	67	75
Gold Sov.	4	5			

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	70	Iron Blos.	.95	1⅛
Am Oil	.32	.34	Iron Cap.	14½	15
Begole	.60	.80	Do pf	14½	15
Bay S G	.07	.08	Jerome V.	1⅜	1⅜
Bing Min	.10	10½	La Rose	.45	.50
Bost Ely	.65	.70	Mex Met	.27	.28
Bost & M	.65	.66	Majestic	.41	.43
Bost Ariz	1⅝	2	Mojave T.	.42	.48
Bohemia	1⅛	1⅜	New Doug.	1¾	2
Butte & L.	.24	.26	N L & Z.	.50	.52
Butte & D.	.36	.50	New Balt.	1⅜	1⅝
Cal Corb	1½	2	N Cornelia	16½	16¾
Calaveras	.4	4⅛	N U Bing.	.25	.50
Champ Cop	.07	.08	Nixon	.28	.30
Chief Cons.	2⅜	2¼	Oneco	.50	.70
Cons Ariz	2	2⅛	Onondaga	.50	.60
Cons Cop	4⅛	4⅜	Ohio Cop	1	1¼
Cortez	.15	.30	Pion Con.	1⅜	2
Cr Res've	.32	.36	Ray Here	3⅛	3⅜
E & B B	2⅛	2⅜	Rilla	.03	.04
Earl Eagle	.26	.28	S W M	2	2⅛
Fortuna	.12	.14	S W M pf	2⅛	2⅜
Gold Lake	.05	.07	Truro	1⅛	1⅜
Homa Oil	1⅛	1⅜	U. V. Ext.	.36	.37
Houghton	.90	1⅛	Yukon G'd.	1⅜	2⅛
Humboldt	.95	.99			

*Full paid. †Part paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The Government report on Winter wheat, published after the close of the market yesterday was looked upon by the trade as little short of calamitous. The condition of the crop was given as 73.2 per cent, compared with 83.4 per cent. a month ago. This was somewhat better than expected, but was more than offset by a most sensational loss of 12,437,000 acres as a result of unfavorable climatic conditions during the Winter. The volume of business was not large, and in the absence of more than very moderate speculative operations, prices moved in a most violent manner with business comprised principally of such trading as was necessary to facilitate the handling of cash wheat. There was a slight reaction at the close, but final quotations showed net gains of 4⅝ to 14 cents. In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $3.25; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $3.20 nominal, free on board New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	$3.00	$2.86	$2.97	$2.83	$1.14⅜
July	2.33¾	2.26	2.32¼	2.20¼	1.16
Sept.	1.95	1.90¼	1.94½	1.90¾	1.16⅝

CORN.

The market for corn was firm and higher, closing near the top with net gains of 1¾ to 2⅛c. The pronounced strength in wheat and firmness in the cash position were the strengthening features. Offers were conspicuously small and it is evident that the trade felt considerably more bullish regarding the probable effect of the prolonged period of unseasonably cold weather throughout the country. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at $1.74¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.57	1.54	1.56¾	1.53½	73½
July	1.45⅝	1.44	1.45½	1.43⅞	74⅝
September	1.37⅜	1.36	1.37¼	1.35⅞	73½

OATS.

The oats market was firm, with net gains of ⅝@1c. There was a fair demand, prompted by the strength in the other markets, but bulls were not inclined to be enthusiastic on account of the favorable crop prospects. In the local cash market prices were firm; standard quoted at 77@77½c; No. 2 white, 78c; No. 3 white, 76½@77c; No. 4 white, 75½@76½c; fancy clipped white, 78½@80c; ordinary clipped white, 76½@78c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	68⅞	67½	68½	67½	47½
July	64	63⅛	63⅝	63½	43½
September	55	54½	54⅞	54½	39¾

PROVISIONS.

Although firmer at the start with grain and on firm hogs, the provision market turned weaker and rather heavy, with final prices at about the lowest. There was considerable selling by one of Monday's leading buyers and commission houses sold lard rather freely. Chicago receipts aggregated 15,000 hogs, with 33,000 expected on Wednesday. Kansas City had 17,000, Omaha 14,000, and the West 115,000 hogs.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	22.20	22.00	22.00	22.25	12.95
July	22.40	22.17	22.17	22.35	12.92
Ribs—					
May	....	....	....	20.30	20.97	12.72
July	20.65	20.45	20.45	20.60	12.72
Pork—					
May	....	....	....	37.65	37.75	23.90
July	38.15	37.92	37.92	38.05	23.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

Trading in the market for cottonseed oil was only moderately active during yesterday's session, and price changes were confined within somewhat narrower limits than of late. There was also some pressure in the late months, which was credited to the South, and was believed to be in the form of hedging operations against new crop crude oil. Under this pressure prices eased off from the top, and at the close showed an advance of 28 points for May on bidding by shorts, while the other months were 2 to 8 points higher. Total sales were 28,500 bbls. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	16.05@16.35	15.88
May	16.00	16.00	16.15@16.35	15.87
June	....	....	16.12@16.25	16.10
July	16.30	16.14	16.17@16.20	16.13
August	16.31	16.20	16.18@16.21	16.16
September	16.32	16.20	16.19@16.21	16.16
October	16.05	15.98	16.00@16.03	15.95
November	15.42	15.36	15.40@15.42	15.32
December	15.40	15.36	15.39@15.42	15.31

COFFEE.

The coffee market opened at a decline of 1 to 4 points yesterday, but rallied and closed at a net advance of 12 to 16 points. Sales were reported of 41,500 bags. Recent mail advices from Brazil have indicated that the coming crop will be a very large one, and some have attributed the relative firmness of Brazilian shippers in the face of the approaching new crop supply to the hope of Government assistance in one form or another. The local spot market was quiet and unchanged at 10¼c for Rio 7s and 10½c for Santos 4s. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	..	..	8.15@8.17	7.99
June	..	..	8.22@8.23	8.08
July	8.30	8.13	8.30@8.31	8.16
August	..	..	8.37@8.38	8.23
September	8.46	8.28	8.45@8.46	8.31
October	..	..	8.51@8.52	8.37
November	..	..	8.57@8.58	8.43
December	8.62	8.46	8.62@8.63	8.49
January	..	..	8.68@8.69	8.55
February	8.61	8.61	8.74@8.75	8.62
March	8.65	8.65	8.80@8.81	8.68
April	..	..	8.86@8.87	8.74

SUGAR.

The market for sugar futures ruled quiet and more or less irregular. The opening was unchanged to an advance of 2 points, and the close 2 points net higher to 4 points net lower, with sales amounting to 7,700 tons. It was thought that contracts held very steady, considering that the spot market was dull, and the Cuban weekly figures were considered as a bearish factor. Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	5.34	5.34	5.35@5.37	5.33
June	..	..	5.40@5.42	5.40
July	5.48	5.45	5.48@5.49	5.47
August	5.51	5.51	5.51@5.53	5.50
September	5.54	5.52	5.55@5.56	5.53
October	..	..	5.45@5.47	5.48
November	5.46	5.46	5.43@5.45	5.47
December	5.18	5.15	5.16@5.18	5.16
January	..	..	4.91@4.93	4.91
February	..	..	4.81@4.83	4.81
March	..	..	4.73@4.76	4.73

The market for refined sugar was steady and unchanged, at 7.50 to 8.50c for fine granulated. Business was only moderate, with refiners still restricting orders, and two out of the market entirely. Raw sugar was a shade lower, with most of the business, however, done for New Orleans account. There was one lot of 10,000 bags Cubas, afloat, sold at 5¼c, cost and freight, for New Orleans account; another lot of 8,000 to 10,000 bags Cubas for New Orleans, prompt shipment, at 5¼c, cost and freight, and rumors that a prompt parcel of Cubas for New Orleans account, sold at 5¼c, cost and freight. Philadelphia interests took 8,200 bags Cubas, clearance about May 11, at 5¼c, cost and freight. The spot market here was lowered on a sale of about 5,000 Cubas, a distressed lot, afloat, to a local refiner, at 5½c, cost and freight, equal to 6.14c, duty paid. Spot prices follow: Centrifugal, 6.14c; molasses, 5.26c; cost and freight, 5½c.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 8,840 packages. The market is steady for most grades of fresh creamery, with demand considerably better than yesterday. The out-of-town trade was quite a factor. Renovated steady, a carload of fine quality selling at 37@37½c. Ladles and packing stock firm. Creamery, higher scoring than extras, per pound, 40¾@41c; extras, (92 score,) 40c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 38½@39½c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 36¾@38c; thirds, 35½@36c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 41@41½c; extras, 40@40½c; firsts, 38½@39½c; seconds, 37@38c; creamery, held, common to choice, 35@39c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 39½@40c; good to prime, 37@38c; common to fair, 35@36½c; renovated, extra, 37@37½c; firsts, 35@36c; lower grades, 32@34c; imitation creamery, firsts, 34@35c; ladles, current make, firsts, 32@32½c; seconds, 31½c; lower grades, 30½@31c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 31½@32c; No. 2, 31c; lower grades, 29½@30¼c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 32,515 cases. General trading is quiet today and tone of the market somewhat irregular. Western markets in the favorite sections are generally maintained firmly and high qualities of storage packed goods are still largely going direct to the warehouses for account of shippers or contractors. Qualities are irregular and the proportion of strictly high grade, good-bodied Northern eggs is comparatively small; these are sustained with some firmness, but the market for average good and undergrade Western is quiet and the tone barely steady, with some weakness on the lower qualities. Dirties and checks a little less active and outside quotations more extreme. Nearby white eggs are meeting a light demand from regular distributing trade; a good deal of the supply still has to be sold in larger lots to wholesale storage buyers at about 36@36½c; selections of fancy large peach 37@37½c, but the proportion of business at these prices is small. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 37¼c; storage packed firsts, 36@37c; fresh gathered, firsts, 35@36c; seconds and lower grades, 3@34½c; dirties, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2 and poorer, 31½@32½c; checks, good to choice, dry, 32@32½c; undergrades, 30½@31½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 37@37½c; ordinary to good, 35½@36¼c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 35½@36¼c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@36¼c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 37@37½c; gathered brown and mixed colors, ungraded, 35½@36½c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 36@40c; Western and prime Southern, 35@36c. Goose eggs, 60@75c.

National Bank of Commerce in New York

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION

MAY 1, 1917

Resources		Liabilities	
Loans and Discounts	$213,573,592.25	Capital, Surplus and undivided Profits	$ 44,850,500.65
Bonds, Securities, etc.	32,203,265.01	Deposits	338,068,215.86
Banking House	2,000,000.00	National Bank Notes outstanding	155,000.00
Due from Banks and Bankers	32,378,420.92	Letters of Credit and Acceptances	26,912,426.24
Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank	103,069,036.72	Unearned Discount	790,516.86
Customers' Liability under Letters of Credit, Acceptances, etc.	29,590,321.58	Other Liabilities	2,742,771.40
Interest Accrued	704,794.53		
	$413,519,431.01		$413,519,431.01

The National Bank of Commerce in New York is receiving subscriptions to the United States War Loan in any amount. This service is rendered without charge.

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J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

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25 Franklin Insurance
25 Freeport Texas Co.
25 Hanover Insurance
25 Niagara Insurance
100 Pabst Brewing Pfd.
20 Rome Brass & Copper
100 Telautograph Corp. Com.
100 Thompson-Starrett Com.
100 Woodward Iron Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Brass
50 Broadway Trust
100 Batavia Rubber Com. & Pfd.
100 Continental Insurance
100 Great Northern Paper
50 Kirby Lumber Pfd.
120 Penna. Coal & Coke
100 Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
100 Thompson-Starrett Pfd.
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BUY—SELL

MERRITT OIL CORPORATION
MIDWEST REFINING CO.
ELK BASIN PETROLEUM CO.
INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM
IMPERIAL OIL CO., LTD.
LOBITOS OILFIELDS, LTD.
SAPULPA REFINING CO.
HOUSTON OIL CO.
PORT LOBOS PETROLEUM
NATIONAL FUEL GAS CO.
TIDE WATER OIL CO.
GULF OIL CORPORATION

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER & CO.
Dealers in Standard Oil Securities
Phones 4860-1-2-3-4 Broad. 25 Broad St., N. Y.

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Bought—Sold—Quoted
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2 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

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Park & Tilford 6s
To net about 7¾%
Wheatley, Matchett & Co.
Incorporated
120 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 9717 Rector

WANTED
50 Pacific Coast Common
HOTCHKIN & CO.
Incorporated
84 Pine St., N. Y. 53 State St., Boston
Phone 4161 John. Private Phone to Boston

Berdell Brothers
Public Utility Securities
111 Broadway, N.Y.

Central States Electric Corp.
Common & Preferred
Private Phones to Philadelphia & Boston

Williams & Coleman
Specialists in
Public Utility
Securities
60 Wall St. New York

Childs Restaurant Com.
Safety Car Htg. & Ltg.
American Exchange Nat'l Bk.
Chatham & Phenix Nat'l Bk.

John Burnham & Co.
Private Wire to All Markets.
115 Broadway. Tel. Rector 9876. New York.

Freeport Texas Sulphur
Old Stock—New Stock W. I.
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Hoit & McWilliam
71 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phone 3109 Rector

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UNITED STATES GOVT. BONDS

Inasmuch as the bulk of the business in United States Government bonds is done over the counter, and not on the stock Exchange, THE TIMES gives the following quotations, obtained from bond dealers:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, registered, 1930	97½	99	4s, registered, 1925	105½	107
2s, coupon, 1930	97½	99	4s, coupon, 1925	105½	108
3s, registered, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, 1938, reg	97½	99
3s, coupon, 1918	99	101	2s, Panama, '38, coupon	97½	99
3s, registered, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, 1961, reg	90	96
3s, coupon, 1946	..	99	3s, Panama, '61, coupon	90	96
3s, conversion, 1947	..	99			

NEW YORK CITY BONDS

		Yesterday. Bid.	Ask.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	Sept., 1917	100⅛	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
4½s	June, 1965	106	107	105½	..
4½s	Mar., 1963	106	107	105½	..
4½s	Nov., 1957	106	107	105½	..
4½s	May, 1957	106	107	105½	..
4½s	Nov., 1917	100	..	100	..
4½s	June, 1917	100	..	100	..
4½s	May, 1917	100	..	100	..
4½s	May, 1960-30	100	100⅜	100	..
4½s	April, 1968	100½	101¼	100½	..
4½s	Mar., 1964	100½	101¼	100½	..
4½s	Mar., 1962	100½	101	100½	..
4½s	Sept., 1960	100½	101	100½	..
4s	May, 1959	99½	99⅝	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1958	99½	99⅝	99¼	..
4s	Nov., 1955	98½	99¼	98½	..
4s	Nov., 1936	98½	99½	98½	..

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
4s	May, 1919	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	Nov., 1913	99⅜	..	99⅜	..
4s	Nov., 1955	..	90	..	..
4s	Nov., 1954	87	89	87	..
4s	May, 1954	87	89	87	..
4½s	1924-1939	4.15	3.80	4.15	..
4½s	1918-1923	4.15	3.75	4.15	..
4½s	1924-1932	4.15	3.75	4.15	..
4½s	1921-1923	4.15	..	4.15	..
4½s	April, 1920	4.10	..	4.10	..
4½s	1917-1919	4.10	..	4.10	..
4½s	1940-1953	4.20	4.05	4.20	..
4½s	1930-1939	4.20	4.05	4.20	..
4½s	1922-1929	4.20	4.05	4.20	..
4½s	1926-1930	4.20	4.05	4.20	..

CURB TRANSACTIONS

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
1,500	‡Astna Expl.	3⅛	2⅞	3
200	‡Astna ctfs. dep.	3	2⅞	3
235	‡Air Reduc.	73	72	73
500	Am. Stores	36⅜	35⅝	35⅝
1,000	Brit.-A. Tob. Co., ord. b.	18	17⅜	17⅝
1,200	Carwen Steel	11⅜	11½	11½
200	‡Cent. Fdry.	22	21½	21½
200.	‡Do. pf.	42¼	42	42
1,150	Charc. Iron Co. of Am.	7¼	7¼	7¼
900	Chev. Motor	105	102	102
700	Curtis Aero	25	24½	25
75	Do. pf.	72	71	71
400	‡Elite Pl. St.	⅝	⅝	⅝
210	Emer. Phon.	8½	8	8
300	Ev. Heaney	22¼	22½	22½
200	H. & B. Car.	37½	37	37
700	‡Int. Trading Corp., w. i.	½	½	½
1,100	‡Do.pf., w.i.	1	1	1
5,325	‡‡Joplin Ore Sp. (new)	20	15	20

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

75	Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	296	293

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	Alcoken Oil, (n. pros.)	¾	1
3,000	††Am. Vent.	23	20
17,000	‡Barn'tO.&G.	2⅝	2⅜
450	††Con.MexOil, (n. pros.)	66	66
1,200	‡Cosden&Co., (oil ref.)	12	11⅞
1,000	‡Cos.Oil & G.	12½	12
600	‡ Do pf	4⅞	4¾
4,100	††CrosbyPet., (a pros.)	34	32
4,000	‡Elkland & G. (p.os.)	⅝	⅞
2,000	‡Esmeralda	1	⅞
1,500	‡Federal Oil	5¾	5½
200	‡Houston Oil	21½	21
1,000	‡Int. Petrol.	13¾	13½
1,500	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	¾
700	KeystoneCon.	6⅛	5⅞
2,000	‡Merritt Oil	23¼	22½

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅝	⅝
6,325	Alaska M. C.	1⅝	1½
1,000	‡Al.Stan.G.	45	44
250	‡Ariz.Copfds.	¾	¾
3,500	††Atlanta	11	10½
3,200	‡Atlas Cop.	⅛	⅜
2,500	‡Austin Am.	1½	1
1,000	Big Jim	⅛	⅛
3,440	B. Ledge C.	3½	2⅞
2,000	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	⅝	½
200	††Bloom	8	8
1,600	Bos. & Mon.	65	65
15,000	Butte C.& Z. v. t. ctfs.	11⅜	10¾
100	Butte&N.	1½	1½
4,900	††Caledonia	63	62
1,700	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞
200	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞
3,100	‡Coco R. M.	2½	2
1,200	‡Con.Ar.Sm.	2½	2
500	Con. Cop. M.	4½	4½
800	‡Con.H'stead	⅞	⅞
1,500	Cress.Con.G.	6	5⅝
1,500	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1½	1
7,566	‡Emma Con.	1⅞	1⅝
50	First Nat. C.	2⅛	2
4,000	‡Florentine	1½	1½
2,000	‡Harg. Min.	13	13
700	Hecla Min.	7¾	7¾
500	H. B. Z. M.	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Insp.Con.Ariz. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛
12,000	Jerome Ver. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅝
900	‡‡Jim Butler	73	72
4,500	Jos.-Kenne. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞
5,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	43	40
200	Loma Pr. M. C.	1¼	1¼
500	Louis. Cons.	85	85
50	Magma Cop.	46	46
450	††M'matic C.	23	20
5,500	‡Magnate C.	83	80
2,520	‡‡Marsh	20	*18
1,100	Marys. G. M.	1⅛	⅞
1,000	‡Mex. Metals Corp., w. i.	½	½
1,100	‡Do.pf., w.i.	1	1
5,325	††Joplin Ore Sp. (new)	20	15

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARY.

75	Standard Oil, (N. Y.)	296	293

MISCELLANEOUS OIL STOCKS.

300	Alcoken Oil, (n. pros.)	¾	1
3,000	††Am. Vent.	23	20
17,000	‡Barn'tO.&G.	2⅝	2⅜
450	††Con.MexOil, (n. pros.)	66	66
1,200	‡Cosden&Co., (oil ref.)	12	11⅞
1,000	‡Cos.Oil & G.	12½	12
600	‡ Do pf	4⅞	4¾
4,100	††CrosbyPet., (a pros.)	34	32
4,000	‡Elkland & G. (p.os.)	⅝	⅞
2,000	‡Esmeralda	1	⅞
1,500	‡Federal Oil	5¾	5½
200	‡Houston Oil	21½	21
1,000	‡Int. Petrol.	13¾	13½
1,500	Kenova Oil, (a pros.)	⅞	¾
700	KeystoneCon.	6⅛	5⅞
2,000	‡Merritt Oil	23¼	22½

MINING STOCKS.

2,100	Al.-Brit.Col. Metals	⅝	⅝
6,325	Alaska M. C.	1⅝	1½
1,000	‡Al.Stan.G.	45	44
250	‡Ariz.Copfds.	¾	¾
3,500	††Atlanta	11	10½
3,200	‡Atlas Cop.	⅛	⅜
2,500	‡Austin Am.	1½	1
1,000	Big Jim	⅛	⅛
3,440	B. Ledge C.	3½	2⅞
2,000	‡Bisbee Cop. (a pros.)	⅝	½
200	††Bloom	8	8
1,600	Bos. & Mon.	65	65
15,000	Butte C.& Z. v. t. ctfs.	11⅜	10¾
100	Butte&N.	1½	1½
4,900	††Caledonia	63	62
1,700	‡Cal. & Jer.	1⅞	1⅞
200	Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞
3,100	‡Coco R. M.	2½	2
1,200	‡Con.Ar.Sm.	2½	2
500	Con. Cop. M.	4½	4½
800	‡Con.H'stead	⅞	⅞
1,500	Cress.Con.G.	6	5⅝
1,500	Dundee-Ariz. C. (a pros.)	1½	1
7,566	‡Emma Con.	1⅞	1⅝
50	First Nat. C.	2⅛	2
4,000	‡Florentine	1½	1½
2,000	‡Harg. Min.	13	13
700	Hecla Min.	7¾	7¾
500	H. B. Z. M.	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	Insp.Con.Ariz. (a pros.)	⅛	⅛
12,000	Jerome Ver. (a pros.)	1⅞	1⅝
900	‡‡Jim Butler	73	72
4,500	Jos.-Kenne. (a pros.)	⅞	⅞
5,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	43	40
200	Loma Pr. M. C.	1¼	1¼
500	Louis. Cons.	85	85
50	Magma Cop.	46	46
450	††M'matic C.	23	20
5,500	‡Magnate C.	83	80
2,520	‡‡Marsh	20	*18
1,100	Marys. G. M.	1⅛	⅞

*Odd lot. ‡Sell cents per share.

Note.—Monday 500 Am. British Columbia Metals sold at ⅞ and 200 United Sugar at 36⅞. There was sold under the rule 300 British-Am. Tobacco, ordinary bearer, at 18.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Bid and asked quotations of stocks not traded in compared with those of previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Am. B. M.Co.	8	15	8	12
A.-Haf.pf.	30	35	30	35
Am.Drug.Syn.	10	15	10	15
Am. Int. Cor.	47	48	47	48
Am. S. 1st pf.	96	98	96	98
Am. Sm. Tob.	24	25	24	25
Do pf.	77	90	77	85
Am.Writ.Pa.	3¼	3¾	3¼	4
Atlan. Steel.	125	140	125	140
Brit.-Am.Tob. Ord.	12½	10	18	19
Can.Nat.Gas.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
Cal. P. Corp.	35½	30½	35¾	36⅛
Car. Lt. & P.	25	28	24	25
Chanslor-Can.	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
Char.Iron pf.	6	6½	6	6½
Cramp Ship.	88½	90	88½	90
East. Steel.	115	111	115	111
Emer. Phon.	1⅝	2¼	1¾	2¼
Fall Motors.	7	9	7	9
Grant Mo.Car	7	9	7	9
Hall Signal.	12	14	12	14
Hendee Mfg.	30	34	30	34
Holly Sugar.	44	47	44	47
Do pf.	100	101	100	101
Int. Agricul.	30	28	30	28
Intercon.Rub.	10	11	10	11
Kath.Brze.pf.	1¼	2¼	1¼	2¼
K. T. & R. pf.	17¼	17¾	17¼	17¾
Kresge	10½	11	10¼	11
Do pf.	11	11¾	11	11¾
Lake Tor. Bt. 1st pf.	8	9	8	9
Lake Tor. C.	7¼	7¾	7	7¾
Lima Loco.	50	54	50	54
Lukens Steel.	35	40	35	40
Do 1st pf.	100	101	100	101
Man. El. Sup.	44	49	45	49
Do pf.	94	99	96	99
Marconi of A.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
Mar. A., v. t. c.	68	82	74	79
Mitchell Mot.	46	52	46	52
Motor Prod.	43	46	43	46
Nat. Auto Cp.	15	25	15	25
Penn.-Mex. Fuel	47	51	47	51
Prairie Oil & Gas.	535	550	540	550
Prairie Pipe Line.	293	298	293	298
Solar Refining.	330	340	330	340
Southern Pipe Line.	204	208	205	208
South. Penn. Oil.	288	293	288	293
Southwest. Penn.	110	115	110	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	260	270	260	270
Stand. Oil of Ind.	745	755	760	755
Stand. Oil of Kan.	460	475	460	460
Stand. Oil of Ky.	350	360	350	360
Stand. Oil of Neb.	540	560	540	560
Stand. Oil of N. J.	625	636	630	630
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	290	293	293	293
Stand. Oil of Ohio.	440	460	440	440
Swan & Finch.	100	110	100	100
Union Tank Car.	90	92	90	90
Vacuum Oil.	360	370	365	365
Washington Oil.	30	35	30	30

INDUSTRIALS.—Continued.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
N. Y. Trans.	16	17	16	17
P. T. & M.Cp.	12	15	12	15
Poole E. & M.	75	85	75	85
Pierce-Arrow.	38	40	38	40
Pierce-Ar. pf.	100	105	100	105
Pyrene Mfg.	10¾	11½	10¾	11½
Redden M. T.	18½	19½	18½	19½
Repub. Truck	70	72	70	73
Do pf.	94	97	94	96
Smith Agric.	32½	35	33½	35
Do pf.	93½	94½	93½	94½
Smith Mot. T.	6	7½	6	7½
Sp'field Body.	85	95	85	85
Sp'g. Body pf.	100	110	100	110
Stand. Mot.	11¾	12¾	11¾	12
Sup. St.1stpf.	98	100	98	100
Todd Ship.	82	84	82	84
U. S. Ind. A.	14	15	14	15¾
U.S.L. & H.pf	2	3	2	3
Un. Dyewood.	63	65	63	65
Un. Paperbd.	27	31	28	31
Wright-Martin Aircraft pf.	43	48	43	45

OIL STOCKS.

Alpha O. & G.	50	60	50	60
Atlantic Pet.	6¾	7¼	6¾	7¼
Cont. Ref. pf.	9¾	11	9¾	11
Elk B. Pet.	10¼	10½	10¾	10¾
N.Y.& Tex.Oil	1¾	2¼	1¾	2¼
Ohio Fuel Oil.	1	1	1	1
Pierce Oil.	12¾	12¾	12¾	13
Tide Wat. Oil.	187	192	188	193

MINING STOCKS.

Ariz. Corn.	55	57	55	57
Bradshaw C.	1	1	1	1
Cashboy	7	8	7	8
Cerro Gordo.	1¾	2	1¾	2
Goldf. Con.	50	53	50	51
Moh. Cop. Co. N. Y. & H.R.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
M. Co.	14	15	14	15
Ray Cer.Min.	3¼	3⅝	3¼	3⅝
Silver Pick.	13	15	13	15

BOND.

Pierce Oil	82	84	82	84

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	15¾	16¼	15¾	16¼
Atlantic Refining	890	910	900	910
Borne-Scrymser	440	460	440	460
Buckeye Pipe Line	400	415	400	415
Chesebrough Mfg.	282	288	283	288
Colonial Oil	50	70	50	70
Continental Oil	480	510	510	510
Crescent Pipe Line	40	55	38	55
Cumberland Pipe Line	150	160	150	160
Eureka Pipe Line	215	225	215	225
Galena Signal Oil	148	155	150	150
Galena Sig. O. pf.	138	142	138	142
Illinois Pipe Line	222	226	225	226
Indiana Pipe Line	96	99	98	98
Int. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12¾	13¼	13	13
National Transit	17	18	20	20
N. Y. Transit	195	205	195	195
Northern Pipe Line	98	102	98	98
Ohio Oil	350	355	353	353

MUNITIONS STOCKS

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna pf.	10	20	10	20
American Brass.	300	307	300	307
Atlas Powder.	147	153	147	153
Do pf.	99	101	99	101
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	124	120	124
Bliss	450	500	450	500
Do pf.	73	78	73	78
Can. Explosives.	450	450	450	450
Do pf.	100	110	100	110
Can. F. & F.	155	160	155	160
Colt's Arms.	101	104	101	104
Du Pont	233	238	238	238
Do old com.	100	107	100	107
Do deb. pf.	101	104	101	101
Hercules Powder.	230	237	230	230
Do pf.	115	118	115	113
Niles-Bem't-Pond.	162	167	163	167
Scovill Mfg.	585	600	585	585
Winchester Arms.	650	750	650	650

TOBACCO STOCKS

Closing quotations of stocks not traded in elsewhere.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar.	107	115	107	107
Do pf.	95	99	95	95
Conley Foil	320	325	250	320
J. S. Young	160	175	160	160
Do pf.	105	110	105	105
Johnson T. F. & M.	100	125	100	100
MacAndrews & F.	200	215	200	210
Do pf.	90	103	90	90
P. R.-Am. Tob.	215	230	220	220
R. J. Reynolds.	500	550	500	500
do pf.	118	119	115	115

PUBLIC UTILITIES

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.
575	Cities Service	285	279	282	284
1,100	Cities Service pf.	88	87	87	87½

Closing quotations for issues which are not included in the above table of transactions were reported as follows:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adirondack Elec. Power	23	26	Interstate Elec. pf.	90	95
Adiron. Elec. Pow. pf.	78	82	Lincoln Gas & Electric	47	49
American Cities	5	15	Miss. River Power	9	10
American Cities pf.	29	32	Miss. River Power pf.	34	38
American Gas	118	120	New England Co.	52	55
Am. Gas & Electric.	131	133	New Eng. Co. 1st pf.	97	101
Am. Gas & Elec. pf.	50	51	New England Co. 2d pf	65	69
Am. Light & Traction.	315	318	New Eng. Power pf.	103	108
Am. Light & Trac. pf.	112	113	Northern Ohio Electric	35	38
Am. Power & Light.	70	75	Northern Ohio Elec. pf.	75	78
Am. Power & Light pf.	90	91	North. Ont. Lt. & Pow.	11	13
Am. Public Utilities.	35	38	North. Ont. L. & P. pf.	57	61
Am. Pub. Utilities pf.	66	68	Northern States Power.	96	97
Am. W. W. & E.	8	9	Northern States P. pf.	99	100
Am. W.W. & E. partic.	27	30	Northern Texas Elec.	53	56
Am. W.W. & E. 1st pf.	80	81	Northern Texas El. pf.	80	85
Appalachian Power	7	7	Ozark Power & Water.	38	42
Appalachian Power pf.	36	40	Pacific Gas & Electric.	58	58½
Carolina Power & Light	39	41	Pacific Gas & Elec. pf.	91	91½
Carolina P. & Light pf.	100	102	Pine Bluff P. & L. pf.	98	100
Cent. Miss. V. P. op. pf.	..	72	Public Service Inv. pf.	80	84
Central States Electric.	18	15	Puget Sound Traction.	25	30
Central States El. pf.	73	76	Republic Ry. & Light.	35	36
Colorado Power	27	28	Republic Ry. & Lt. pf.	06	07½
Colorado Power pf.	99	102	Sierra Pacific Elec. pf.	70	75
Commonwealth P. & L.	52	55	Southern Cal. Edison.	87	89
Com'wealth P. & L. pf.	76	77	South. Cal. Edison pf.	106	107
Columbus Electric pf.	80	83	Southwest. P. & L. pf.	97½	100
Connecticut Power pf.	93	98	Stand. Gas & Electric.	12	12½
Consumers' Power pf.	90	93	Stand. Gas & Elec. pf.	36½	37
Dayton Power & L. pf.	90	93½	Tampa Electric	124	128
Duluth Edison pf.	79	82	Tenn. Ry., L. & Power	6	6½
Eastern Texas Electric.	59	63	Tenn. Ry., L. & P. pf.	29	30
Eastern Texas El. pf.	85	90	Texas Pow. & Lt. pf.	98	100
Electric B. & S. pf.	30½	101½	Toledo Traction	53	55
El Paso Electric.	103	..	Tri-City R. L. pf.	93	94½
El Paso Electric pf.	98	..	United Gas & Electric.	5	8
Electric Properties.	94	96	Un. Gas & E. 1st pf.	65	73
Empire Dist. El. pf.	90	94	Un. Gas & E. 2d pf.	7	10
Empire Gas & Fuel.	99	100	United Gas Improve.	85	89¼
Federal Light & Trac.	12	14	United Light & Rys.	42	43
Federal Light & T. pf.	48	52	United L. & R. 1st pf.	70	71
Galveston-Hous. Elec.	25	30	West. P. Tr. & W. P.	15	18
Gal.-Hous. Electric pf.	75	80	W. P. Tr. & W. P. pf.	67	71
Gas & Elec. Securities.	300	325	Western Power	15	16
Gas & Elec. Secur. pf.	94	100	Western Power pf.	54	55
Illinois Traction	46	50	Western Penn. pf.	103	107
International Traction.	49	51	Wisconsin Edison	50	53
International Trac. pf.	90	92	Yadkin River P. 7% pf.	99	102
Interstate Elec. Corp.	32	42			

Bonds.

Am. Cities 5s-6s, 1919	98½	99½	Man. & S. R. & L. 5s	99½	100
Am. W.W. & E. col. 5s	75½	77½	Miss. R. P. Co. 1st 5s	72	73½
Appa. Power 5s, 1932	80	84	Miss. Y. G. & E. 5s, '22	90	94
Baton Rouge Elec. 5s	90	93½	Nat. Sec. p. l. 6s	89½	92
Cent. P. & L. 1st 5s	97	100	Nat. Sec. deb.	48	53
Central Ill. Light 5s	96½	98	Nat. Sec. income	10	14
Cape Breton El. Ltd., 1st 5s	89	93	Nev.-Cal. Elec. 6s, '46	96	99
Cum. Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	New Eng. Pow. 5s, '51	97	100
Dallas Electric 5s, 1917	99½	100	N. O. L. & P. 1st 6s, '31	82	88
Defiance G. & E. 5s, '42	91	94	Nor. States P. 6s, 1926	99	100
Denver G. & E. gen. 5s	97	99	Nor. States P. 5s, 1941	94	96½
East. Ohio 1st 5s	100	102	Nor. Tex. El. col. tr. 5s	88	93
East. Tex. Elec. 5s, '18	99½	100½	Ohio Gas 1st 5s, 1939	100½	102
East. Tex. Elec. col. 5s	89	92½	O. & C. B. Ry.1st 5s,'28	94	97
El Paso Electric 5s	95	97	P., G. & E. (Ariz.) 6s,'31	95	100
Empire Gas & El. 1st 5s	100½	101½	Pensacola Elec. 1st 5s	86	90
Fed. Light & Tr. 5s	87½	90	Portland Gen. Elec. 5s	90	101
Fed. Light & Trac. 6s	90	93

National Surety Company

115 Broadway, New York

Financial Statement, December 30th, 1916

ASSETS

Cash on Hand		$2,475,272.31
Accounts Receivable and Outstanding Premiums	1,376,886.68	$3,852,158.99
Stocks Bonds (Market Value) Collateral Loans and Mortgages	8,892,219.17	
Real Estate	106,155.00	8,998,374.17
Accrued Interest		90,379.41
TOTAL ASSETS		$12,940,912.57

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	$4,000,000.00	
Surplus	4,546,095.75	$8,546,095.75
Expenses Incurred	9,196.50	
Accounts Payable Not Due	148,143.07	
Dividend Declared	90,000.00	247,339.57
Accrued Commissions		206,020.81
Premium Tax Reserves	81,006.25	
Reserve for Contingent Claims	1,079,726.62	
Reserve for Unearned Premiums	2,760,723.87	3,941,456.74
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$12,940,912.57

Special Deposits not deducted.

"The World's Largest Surety Company".

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
BROADWAY TRUST COMPANY
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts (except those shown on b and c)		$17,206,977.24
b Acceptances of other banks discounted		1,622,787.62
c Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted		383,404.84
Total loans		$19,303,259.70
Overdrafts, unsecured		616.95
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		122,076.04
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank		626,637.29
U. S. bonds: U. S. bonds pledged as collateral for State or other deposits		2,000.00
Bonds, securities, etc.: Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$950,127.71	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	342,139.53	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	2,583,776.39	
Total bonds, securities, etc.		3,876,043.63
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		223,538.29
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		67,500.00
Value of banking house		107,350.00
Vaults		30,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers (other than included in 20)		3,885,480.54
Exchanges for Clearing House		1,140,944.63
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		138,920.39
Outside checks and other cash items	$66,472.68	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	15,260.59	
		81,733.27
Notes of other national banks		44,070.00
Federal Reserve notes		99,155.00
20. Lawful reserve in vault, and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		4,687,982.11
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		680.00
Other assets: Accrued receivable		96,036.24
Total		$34,484,624.08

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$1,500,000.00
Surplus fund		750,000.00
Undivided profits	$498,570.06	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	145,887.16	
		352,682.90
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		17,371.57
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		109,532.61
Net amount due to banks and bankers	$2,612,254.37	
Dividends unpaid	25,889.50	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	24,822,350.91	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	649,853.13	
Certified checks	348,879.27	
Cashier's checks outstanding	410,465.63	
Postal savings deposits	851,887.00	
State, county, or other municipal deposits secured by pledge of assets of this bank	31,090.94	
Deposits requiring notice, but less than 30 days	900,533.69	
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice): Certificates of deposit	269,406.68	
Total deposits	30,922,411.15	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		122,076.04
Acceptances executed for customers	$710,711.32	
Acceptances executed to furnish dollar exchange	383,333.33	
Total	$1,094,044.65	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	383,494.84	
		710,549.81
Total		$34,484,624.08

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1917.
[Seal.] HERMAN W. WILLIS,
Notary Public, Kings County; Kings County Clerk's No. 137; Kings County Register's No. 9013. Certificate filed in N. Y. County N. Y. County Clerk's No. 29; N. Y. County Register's No. 9079. Term expires March 30, 1919.
Correct—Attest:
WARREN CRUIKSHANK,
JNO. H. LOVE
EUGENE S. BENJAMIN. } Directors.

THE TIMES BUILDING

Times Square

Magnificent second floor to rent, eligible for corporation, banking business or any concern needing considerable space. In full view of Broadway, having advertising value. Twenty-second floor also vacant. Will be divided to suit tenants. Light, ventilation and sanitation unsurpassed in the City. A few single rooms at $35 a month to be rented. See them today.

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[No. 29.]
REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE
FIRST NATIONAL BANK
at New York City, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$94,089,675.25	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	7,902,415.97	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	883,333.34	
Total loans	$102,325,424.56	
Overdrafts, secured	14,802.17	
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank	399,634.70	
U. S. Bonds: U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation	$3,148,500.00	
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged	7,030.00	
Total U. S. bonds		3,155,530.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds		75,809,932.65
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		52,900.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription.)		900,000.00
Value of banking house		1,750,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		667,799.42
Exchanges for clearing house		30,567,287.53
Other checks on banks in the same city		41,239.45
Outside checks and other cash items	$232,916.64	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,465.86	
		234,382.50
Notes of other national banks		8,460.00
Federal Reserve notes		17,750.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		34,153,798.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		316,843.23
Total		$250,415,784.20

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, SAMUEL A. WELLDON, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. A. WELLDON, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of May, 1917.
[Seal.] FRANCIS L. FIELD,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 88; Kings County Register, No. 8084; New York County, No. 242; New York Register, No. 8208; Queens County, No. 1128.

Correct attest:—
JOHN R. MORRON. }
A. C. JAMES. } Directors.
GEO. F. BAKER, Jr. }

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF
The Merchants National Bank of the City of New York

FOUNDED 1803

at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$17,106,873.98	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	50,000.00	
Total loans		$17,156,873.98
Overdrafts, unsecured		4,969.50
Customers' liability under Letters of Credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		23,389.96
Customers' liability account of "acceptances" executed by this bank		931,961.81
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation, par value		$1,900,000.00
U. S. bonds owned and unpledged		190,000.00
Total U. S. bonds		2,090,000.00
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged		412,219.81
Stocks, other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		7,841.00
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		120,000.00
Value of banking house		995,257.34
Net amount due from banks and bankers		528,439.61
Exchanges for clearing house		4,016,382.44
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		118,805.80
Outside checks and other cash items	$341.82	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	2,043.52	
		2,385.34
Notes of other national banks		30,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		2,500.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		2,949,056.28
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		165,000.00
Total		$29,555,032.87

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000.00
Surplus fund		2,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$664,433.53	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	190,369.95	
		474,063.58
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		26,148.49
Amount reserved for all interest accrued		25,061.46
Circulating notes outstanding		1,858,050.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers	$9,948,248.53	
Dividends unpaid	14.00	
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check	9,907,723.26	
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days	258,358.73	
Certified checks	576,174.83	
Cashier's checks outstanding	770,722.95	
		21,456,242.30
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days' or more notice): Certificates of deposit		225,000.00
Bills payable, with Federal Reserve Bank		560,000.00
Customers' letters of credit drawn against		23,389.96
Acceptances executed for customers	$1,016,477.08	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	50,000.00	
		966,477.08
Total		$29,555,032.87

State of New York, County of New York, ss:
I, O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. E. PAYNTER, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of May, 1917.
[Seal.] HENRY D. HOLLOWAY, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
Z. S. FREEMAN,
GEORGE Z. BEBRISKIE,
THEODORE E. BURTON, Directors.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOEL, BERMAN & LANGLEY.

Certificate of the Formation of the Limited Partnership of Noel, Berman & Langley.

We, the undersigned, being desirous of forming a limited partnership, pursuant to the statutes of the State of New York, do hereby certify:

FIRST—The name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is NOEL, BERMAN & LANGLEY, and the principal place of business of said partnership is to be located in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City, County, and State of New York.

SECOND—The general nature of the business intended to be transacted by such partnership is that of buying and selling bonds, stocks and other securities on commission, and doing a general brokerage business in the City of New York.

THIRD—The names of all general and special partners, all of whom are of full age, and their respective places of residence are as follows:

Louis W. Noel, General Partner, who resides at 31 West 12th Street, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Pemberton Berman, General Partner, who resides at 50 Vanderbilt Avenue, in the City, County, and State of New York.

Clifford Langley, General Partner, who resides at 221 Blatchley Avenue, New Haven, Connecticut.

William F. Porter, Special Partner, who resides at Woodbridge, Connecticut.

FOURTH—The said William F. Porter has contributed the sum of Fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) in actual cash as capital to the common stock of said partnership.

FIFTH—The said partnership is to commence on the first day of May, 1917, and terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1919.

Dated New York, N. Y., April 26, 1917.
LOUIS W. NOEL,
PEMBERTON BERMAN,
CLIFFORD LANGLEY,
WILLIAM F. PORTER.

State of New York, County of New York:
On this 26th day of April, 1917, before me personally appeared LOUIS W. NOEL, PEMBERTON BERMAN, CLIFFORD LANGLEY, and WILLIAM F. PORTER, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally acknowledged to me that they executed the same.
THOMAS P. CONNOLLY,
Notary Public, Kings County, No. 253.
Certificate filed in New York County, No. 211. Kings County Register's No. 9087. New York County Register's No. 9229. Commission expires March 30th, 1919.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that The Bailey Stable Company, Inc., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House in the County of New York on the 14th day of May, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to the Bailey Stable and Garage Corporation.
Dated, New York City, April 28, 1917.
THE BAILEY STABLE COMPANY, INC.,
Petitioner.
By HARRY BAILEY, President.
WENDELL ELLIOTT & ROBESON, Attorneys for Petitioner. 277 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioner of Immigration, Ellis Island, N. Y. H., until 10:20 A. M., May 23, 1917, for furnishing supplies of coal, gasoline, binding, clock winding, biological products, blue printing, burials, and on or about June 26th, and periodically thereafter, for furnishing subsistence supplies. For blanks and particulars apply to Commissioner

INSTRUCTION.

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CLAREMONT SCHOOL, 62 Broadway, New York City.—Shorthand and typewriting course. Remarkable saving in time and expense.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER wishes to learn stenography as an aid in composing reports, &c.; state terms. K 142 Times.

Gentleman, highly educated, would teach Spanish and French; private lessons. K 187 Times.

WOOL MEN ARRANGE FOR NEEDS OF ARMY

More Than 200 Prominent Manufacturers Attend "War Conference" Here.

NEED MORE RAW MATERIAL

Britain Expected to Lift Embargo on Australian Wool—Speculators Severely Criticised.

More than 200 prominent woolen and worsted manufacturers of the country gathered yesterday in executive session at the rooms of the Merchants' Association in the Woolworth Building to make arrangements regarding the handling of Government contracts for the manufacture of clothing for the armies about to be put in the field. Colonel John P. Wood, President of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and head of one of Pennsylvania's crack National Guard regiments, acted as Chairman. The call for the conference was sent out by J. J. Nevins, Secretary-Treasurer of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, but many members of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers also attended.

The meeting was described as a "war conference" in the sense that the questions coming before the meeting all related to problems connected with the outfitting of the troops. Members of the Committee on Co-operation, representing the two big woolen and worsted organizations, which is working in conjunction with the War and Navy Departments and the National Council of Defense, were present and explained the needs of the Government.

The matter of co-ordinating the various contracts now being given out by the Government was discussed so that the maximum output might be assured in the least possible time. Apart from the millions of yards of khaki and other uniform cloth urgently required by the Government, the conference took up, and, it was understood, acted upon the proportion of overcoatings, shirtings, and blankets about to be contracted for by the military authorities.

Another matter understood to have figured in the day's discussion was additional supplies of raw wool, as the American stocks are inadequate. Although heavy imports of wool are being received from South America and elsewhere, the domestic manufacturers asserted it was absolutely necessary for Great Britain to permit the exportation to this country of Australian wool, most of which up to the time of the entry of the United States into the war hnd been held under embargo for the use of the British Government. Information received at the conference pointed to early action by Great Britain in relaxing embargo rules so that the existing scarcity in raw material here might be relieved.

Some of the speakers severely criticised certain speculators who are known to be hoarding textile fabrics in the hope of compelling the Government to pay exorbitant prices for the goods. It was urged that the mills deal direct with the Government and avoid trade relations with third parties.

The conference deprecated the large demands being made at this time for uniforms for home defense leagues, and similar civil or semi-military organizations. It was pointed out that all textile fabrics of army regulation character were imperatively needed in the present crisis for clothing the strictly military forces of the country. It was brought out that the civilian trade in woolen and worsted fabrics would have to wait more or less upon the prior ability of the mills to turn out the quantities of military clothing wanted at once by the Government.

At the close of the meeting Secretary Nevins, acting, as he said, under instructions, presumably given by Chairman Wood, declined to make any statement regarding the object of the conference, or the results attained. Other prominent woolen men said they likewise were under the ban of secrecy.

RENTS LAND IN SOUTH FOR INTERNMENT CAMP

Sailors from German Ships Will Be Put to Work Cultivating North Carolina Tract.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—Officers and men of German merchant ships taken over by the Government are to be sent to a permanent internment camp in the mountains of North Carolina between Asheville and Hendersonville, where a 500-acre tract has been rented by the Department of Labor.

The first detail of 50 to 100 Germans will leave the detention camp at Ellis Island this week to be followed by the remainder of the 1,800 German sailors as rapidly as preparations can be made for their accommodation. The North Carolina camp will have equipment to house 3,000 persons, and additional camps will be established when needed. Approximately 1,200 other aliens detained at immigration stations must also be cared for and in establishing internment camps a policy of segregation will be pursued.

Alien enemies will be treated as one class, alien neutrals and alien Allies as a second, and aliens found to be feebleminded as a third. The Immigration Bureau will provide for internment of all alien enemies whom it is deemed unnecessary to treat as military prisoners.

"Under The Hague treaty," a statement by Secretary Wilson says, "this Government is empowered to work the interned men or to farm them out to individuals or corporations. When worked by the Government they will receive the pay of soldiers, and when farmed out will be remunerated at prevailing wage rates. After making deductions for their maintenance, the interned men will be given, at the time of their discharge by the Government, whatever sums they shall have earned.

"The men in the camp in North Carolina will be used to cultivate the tract, and will be farmed out for lumbering and road building. In view of the necessity for guards, these two latter occupations appear to be the only ones in which they can be conveniently worked by private capital.

"All arrangements have been made already with the Department of Agriculture for the employment of a number of men at road building on the Vanderbilt tract that adjoins the camp and which has been taken over by that department as a forest preserve."

Jay Gould Joins Naval Reserve.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., May 8.—Jay Gould of New York enrolled as machinists mate first-class in the Naval Reserve today. He will be assigned to the scout patrol of the second naval district.

[Charter No. 2870.]
Reserve District No. 2.
REPORT OF CONDITION OF
THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
at New York, in the State of New York, at the close of business on May 1st, 1917:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$176,812,109.75	
Acceptances of other banks discounted	2,890,761.41	
Acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	3,792,113.93	
Total loans		$182,494,985.09
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured		5,040.86
Customers' liability under letters of credit actually used and for which this bank has not been reimbursed		198,780.00
Customers' liability account of "Acceptances" executed by this bank		3,637,529.50
U. S. bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)		550,000.00
Bonds, securities, &c.: Bonds other than U. S. bonds pledged to secure postal savings deposits	$7,662,643.96	
Bonds and securities pledged as collateral for State or other deposits (postal excluded) or bills payable	7,569,852.41	
Securities other than U. S. bonds (not including stocks) owned unpledged	30,524,236.14	
Total bonds, securities, &c.		45,756,732.51
Stocks other than Federal Reserve Bank stock		459,632.33
Stock of Federal Reserve Bank (50 per cent. of subscription)		600,000.00
Net amount due from banks and bankers		5,681,364.61
Foreign exchange suspense account		189,048.00
Exchanges for Clearing House		23,068,377.94
Other checks on banks in the same city or town as reporting bank		2,170,553.23
Outside checks and other cash items	$538,855.30	
Fractional currency, nickels, and cents	1,288.12	
		540,143.42
Notes of other national banks		28,000.00
Federal Reserve notes		465,000.00
Lawful reserve in vault and net amount due from Federal Reserve Bank		49,740,009.11
Foreign money		4,750.01
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer and due from U. S. Treasurer		129,500.00
Customers' liability account of loans		4,691,851.92
Total		$321,006,448.64

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$10,000,000.00
Surplus fund		10,000,000.00
Undivided profits	$4,062,904.30	
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	865,083.84	
		3,197,820.46
Amount reserved for taxes accrued		176,484.36
Circulating notes outstanding		550,000.00
Net amount due to banks and bankers		132,792,908.14
Dividends unpaid		1,724.00
Demand deposits: Individual deposits subject to check		107,576,047.03
Certificates of deposit due in less than 30 days		3,206,874.32
Certified checks		3,090,864.44
Cashier's checks outstanding		11,836,904.80
Postal savings deposits		6,842,485.00
Other demand deposits		1,775,000.00
Total demand deposits, $139,437,205.61.		
Time deposits (payable after 30 days, or subject to 30 days or more notice): Certificates of deposit		5,030,000.00
Other time deposits		11,191,634.65
Total of time deposits, $16,221,634.65.		
Cash letters of credit and travelers' checks outstanding	$105,500.00	
Customers' letters of credit drawn against	193,730.00	
		299,230.00
Acceptances executed for customers	$7,429,643.43	
Less acceptances of this bank purchased or discounted	3,792,113.93	
Loans for account of customers		3,637,529.50
		4,691,851.92
Total		$321,006,448.64

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:
I, ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ALFRED C. ANDREWS, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of May, 1917.
[Seal.] GEO. E. SCHOEPPS, Notary Public.
Correct—Attest:
A. B. HEPBURN,
D. C. JACKLING,
F. H. ECKER, Directors.

STATE BANKERS DELAY JOINING IN THE RESERVE

Object to Having Secretary of the Treasury and Controller of Currency Members.

Special to The New York Times.

BRIARCLIFFE MANOR, N. Y., May 8.—The invitation of the Federal Reserve system to the State banks and trust companies to enter its folds remained unaccepted when the second day's session of the Spring meeting of the Executive Council of the American Bankers' Association adjourned here this afternoon. The council yesterday passed a resolution recommending to the State banks that when Congress passed the pending amendments to the Federal Reserve act making regulations governing the entrance of State banks a part of the law rather than regulations subject to a change, that the State banks consider entering the reserve system.

But there is a faction of State bankers, led by E. C. McDougall, President of the Bank of Buffalo, also President of the Association of State Banks of the State of New York, who say they will not enter the reserve system until the Secretary of the Treasury and the Controller of the Currency are no longer members ex-officio of the Federal Reserve Board. Their objections, they say, are not directed at Secretary McAdoo nor Controller Williams personally, but they do not wish to "take a chance" with a board affected by politics. They want the Federal Reserve Board made politically independent, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, for instance. They also believe that the Controller is unnecessary.

"The office of Controller of the Currency should be abolished as long as the Federal Reserve Board is in existence," said Mr. McDougall today. "This is one of the conditions we would make before going into the Reserve system. The Controller and the Secretary of the Treasury are ex-officio members of the Federal Reserve Board, which should be an independent body without any ex-officio members. To have its business carried on independent of such members is the only way it can be a non-political body."

Several members of the Federal Reserve Board have from time to time expressed the opinion that the board would be better off from some points of view without the Secretary of the Treasury or the Controller.

Another objection the State banks have is that the small country banks would have to give up charging for the collection of checks, because of the par-collection plan of the Federal Reserve. The gain to the State banks would be the right to rediscount commercial paper with the Federal Reserve system.

A factor that is holding back the trust companies is that at present they may deposit a part of their reserve funds in another financial institution and draw interest on them, whereas if they were members of the Federal Reserve, the deposits would be made with the Federal Reserve Banks without interest. However, there is a strong sentiment in the council in favor of the State banks' entering the Reserve system. This sentiment appears to be dominant.

ERIE MUST JUSTIFY DECREASE OF TRAINS

Public Utility Commission Orders Railroad to Explain Why It Takes Such Action.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—The State Board of Public Utility Commissioners today issued an order requiring the Erie Railroad and the New York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad to defend their action in Newark Thursday in proposing to withdraw seventy-seven passenger trains. The companies had announced that the traffic would be reduced beginning with next Sunday, because the country is at war and the curtailment would result in a public benefit and service to the Government of much greater importance than the service now afforded to the public by the trains. A saving of coal was one reason advanced for the new schedule. In issuing the order the board said today:

"The board, while believing that no action should be taken in the interest of local traffic which would embarrass any railroad company subject to its jurisdiction in responding to the desires of the Government and in the performance of beneficial service to it, feels that before so drastic a change in the service is made as is proposed by the Erie Company it should more clearly appear what service to the Government would be afforded and public benefit be derived from the withdrawal of trains proposed."

E. E. Loomis, President of the Lehigh Valley, said yesterday that coal and iron ore was to be given the right of way, and to do this, he said, his road must curtail its passenger service.

"It is the earnest desire of the Lehigh Valley," said Mr. Loomis, "just as it is of other roads, to render the country the greatest service in the time of crisis. We are moving not only on orders from the heads of Government, but the Council of National Defense has charged the railroad Presidents personally with the task and with the responsibility of putting its orders into effect, and changes in our passenger service will be carefully worked out and made only where it is absolutely necessary."

RESORTS.
NEW YORK.

ADIRONDACKS
Grand View Hotel
LAKE PLACID, N. Y.
Every convenience to meet the requirements of refined people; exceptional table; orchestra; private baths.
FURNISHED COTTAGES FOR RENT.
All out-of-door Adirondack diversions. Circular.
M. B. MARSHALL, Lake Placid, N. Y.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
28 Minutes from Grand Central. A city hotel in a country setting. All outdoor sports. Children's play ground. Special rates for Spring.
HOTEL GRAMATAN,
Lawrence Park, Bronxville, N. Y.
Asa O. Gallup, Vice-President.

SARANAC INN
OPEN MAY 15TH. ADIRONDACKS.
Entirely rebuilt; electric lights, elevator, steam heat, private baths, running water. Also phones in rooms. Certified milk.
HARRINGTON MILLS, Mgr.
Hotel Grafton, Washington, D. C.

THE METROPOLITAN
ASBURY PARK
A New, Modern Hotel of Concrete Construction
NOW OPEN
Centrally located; luxurious suites; private baths, running water in all rooms; music; accommodates 300. O. & M. J. NORWOOD.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL,
Catskill Mountains, N. Y.
OPENS JUNE 30.
The largest and most beautifully located summer resort in America. Booking Office, Hotel Marie Antoinette, Broadway & 67th St., New York. 'Phone 2740 Columbus.
PARENT & RICHARDS, INC.

PAVILION HOTEL Sharon Springs, N.Y.
AND COTTAGES Open June 20th.
The Baden Baden of America
THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHING ESTABLISHMENT OPENS MAY 12. Folders sent free.
J. H. GARDNER & SON. W. H. CRAIG, Lessee.

PINE FOREST COLONY,
ON FOREST LAKE, BERKSHIRE HILLS.
Open all year. Refined family and health resort. Hotel accommodation, all conveniences; also cottages and bungalows, with board. 200 acres. Private lake. All sports. Excellent table.
J. D. WEIL, WINGDALE, N. Y.

THE SUNSET
SEA GATE, NEW YORK HARBOR.
Select Hotel. Now Open. Under new management. Every room faces the water, special rates May and June. No connection with any boarding house in Sea Gate. M. LUEZ.

GOLF LINKS FREE TO GUESTS
Dutcher House, PAWLING, N. Y.
"Real Tour." Always open. Family and Tourist House. L. W. Blankinship, Lessee. Tel. 34—Pawling.

Mononotto Inn and Cottages.
Fishers Island, N. Y.
Twenty-fifth Season Under Same Management, Opens June 14th, Closes Oct. 1st.
M. B. HOPPES, Manager.

THE FOREST INN ELKA PARK, N. Y.
Elevation 2,200 Ft.
Excellent cuisine. All amusements. Booklet. M. E. Curran.

NEW MONTEREY HOTEL,
North Asbury Park, N. J.
OPENS JUNE 30.

NEW YORK—Long Island.

Hotel BRIGHTON
LONG BEACH, L. I.
Reservations Now Being Made for the Summer.
Special Rates for May and June.
A. E. Dick, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA.

BUCKWOOD INN FIRE-PROOF
SHAWNEE-ON-DELAWARE, PA.
Opens May 13
Guests admitted to Shawnee Country Club Course on introduction. The Inn is 75 miles from New York. 90 miles from Philadelphia.
Address, Laurel House, Lakewood, N. J. *until May 10th.*
A. J. and C. V. MURPHY, Managers.

THE KITTATINNY
DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
Only high-class modern hotel in this famous section. Season May to December. JOHN PURDY COPE, for the past ten years proprietor of WATER GAP HOUSE.

WATER GAP, CRESCO, MT. POCONO, STROUDSBURG, DELAWARE VALLEY.
INFORMATION BUREAU.
Broadway, Corner of Wall St., Park Place. 28th St. and 42d St.

THE GLENWOOD Delaware Water Gap, Pa. Capacity, 400. Golf, tennis, all amusements. For booklet address P. R. JOHNSON, Prop. E. S. ALBERT, Mgr.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THE BURLINGTON
WASHINGTON, D. C.
White House four blocks; 431 rooms; absolutely new; finest cuisine; room and private bath, $3; American plan, $4.50, special monthly rate; two to six rooms, bath, kitchen, furn., china, silver, week or month. Music every evening.

RESORTS.
NEW JERSEY.
LAUREL HOUSE
LAKEWOOD, N. J.
Delightful spring resort; 59 miles from New York; excellent roads and bridle-paths; golf; canoeing; trapshooting; booklet.
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THE MONTEREY Lakewood, N. J. Spring is the time to order a stay at this homelike, modern house; high-class cuisine; reasonable terms. T. J. Kearns.

HOTEL PALMER, LAKEWOOD, N. J. Open All Year.
$3.50 per day; $14 per week up. A. P. Running water: private baths; orchestra. T. T. Dolbey, Mgr.

NEW PARK HOUSE,
SUMMIT, N. J.
BEST OF EVERYTHING. E. A. HOWARD.

The Pudding Stone Inn
Favorable weekly rates. Boonton, N. J.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.
HOTEL CHELSEA
Occupying entire block of ocean front, in the fashionable Chelsea section; 300 bed chambers with private baths (fresh and sea water). High-class orchestra, cafe, grill, &c. French chefs. Golf privileges. Autos meet trains. Booklet. Open all year.
J. B. THOMPSON & CO.

Summer Bookings Now Being Made.
The Breakers
ATLANTIC CITY'S NEWEST AND FINEST FIREPROOF HOTEL.
On the ocean front. A house of charming features and refined atmosphere with capacity for 1,200 guests. Sea and fresh water baths.
AMERICAN & EUROPEAN PLANS.
Magnificent restaurant. French cuisine. Daily concerts in hotel promenade.

GALEN HALL
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Hotel and Sanatorium
Noted for its superior table and service. Curative tonic waters. Curative baths.
F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

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Chalfonte
RIGHT ON THE BEACH
Always Open American Plan
A FAMOUS AND HOSPITABLE HOUSE

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES.
on the Beach, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
NEAR ALL PIERS AND AMUSEMENTS.
ORCHESTRA DANCING
EVERY CONVENIENCE FOR COMFORT AND PLEASURE
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ALWAYS OPEN

THE LEADING RESORT HOTEL OF THE WORLD
Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
OWNERSHIP MANAGEMENT.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY

SUNSHINE ALL DAY
BRIGHT LIGHTS ALL NIGHT
Atlantic City, N. J.
ALAMAC HOTEL
European and American Plans. Garage Attached.

THE WILTSHIRE VIRGINIA AVE. AND BEACH.
Ocean view. Capacity 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, etc. Music. $3.00 up daily; special weekly. Amer. plan. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

THE LORAINE St. Charles Place and Beach. Private fresh and sea water baths; running water in rooms; elevator; superior table; special early season rates. Coach at trains. A. E. WAGNER, Prop. W. R. LAYTON, Mgr.

NEW ENGLAND.
The New Edgewood
Greenwich, Conn.
Under management of Misses Gillan and Edwards, formerly of The Hall, Glen Cove, and Forest Hills Inn, Forest Hills, L. I. 45 minutes from Grand Central Station; tennis. Private garage.
OPENS MAY 29TH.
Representative on Premises.
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Manchester-in-the-Mountains
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OPEN JUNE 12TH.
50 ROOMS WITH BATH ADDED THIS SEASON.
ALSO THE LORRAINE 5TH AVE. AT 43TH ST.

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NEW PROFILE HOUSE
NEW HAMPSHIRE. ALTITUDE 2,000 FEET
Catering to a Clientele of Highest Standard. 20 Cottages in connection. Garage, Golf, Tennis, Boating and Fishing. Our own farm and dairy.
ON IDEAL TOUR.
OPEN JUNE 30TH TO SEPT. 25TH.
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WHITE MOUNTAINS
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Every amusement. Grill and Tea Garden for Motorists. Centre of good roads.
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LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.
Gateway to the White Mountains. Golf, Tennis, Fishing, Boating, Saddle Horses, Dancing, etc. Opens June 15th. Write for circular. W. W. BROWN, Winter Season Hotels, Indian River and Rockledge, Rockledge, Florida.

MERRILL HALL AND COTTAGES.
EAST GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS.
Open May 30. A house of refinement for select people. Cool situation. Attractively appointed. Excellent table. Cle

SMOOTH OUT 8-HOUR SCALES

Brotherhoods and Railway Executives Meet to Settle Technicalities.

A conference between the representatives of the four railroad brotherhoods and the Conference Committee of the railways was held yesterday in the Grand Central Terminal to clear up whatever technicalities there may remain relative to the settlement of the eight-hour law recently won for the four brotherhoods. Last March both sides drew up a contract in blanket form, and it was agreed that individual contracts would have to be made, and, in case of any dispute between the men and individual roads, the questions would be brought before the committees. It was said, however, that everything was harmonious, and only technical points were discussed. The conference is expected to last for a week.

Those present yesterday were Warren S. Stone, Grand Chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; L. E. Sheppard, Acting President of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. S. Carter, head of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen; T. R. Dodge, Assistant to the President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; George H. Sines of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, George K. Wark, Vice President of the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen; Elisha Lee, Chairman of the National Conference Committee of Railways, and J. G. Walber, C. P. Neil, and J. G. Higgins, members of the committee.

NO SUFFRAGE STREET TALK.

Women Defer Speeches for Present Because of Recruiting.

There will be no street speeches by the woman suffragists in New York City this month and possibly for another month to come. The women will forego this important method of propaganda work in the interest of national defense, that they may not in any way conflict with the work of recruiting. This was decided at a meeting of the City Committee of the party yesterday morning at the headquarters, 48 East Thirty-fourth Street.

"The war absorbs the attention and energies of all good citizens," said Miss Mary Garrett Hay, Chairman of the City Party, "and we suffragists will defer our open air speeches until a more fitting time."

Thirteen Police Promotions.

Police Commissioner Woods yesterday advanced six Sergeants to the rank of Lieutenant and promoted seven patrolmen to be Sergeants. The men have not yet been assigned. The new Lieutenants are Edmund H. Keefe, Old Slip Station; Charles West, Stapleton; Watson Schermerhorn, Simpson Street; William H. Mahoney, West 135th Street; Otto Raphael, Union Market, and John R. Dawson, Liberty Avenue. The new Sergeants are Edmund C. Xenodochius, Oak Slip; George M. Renselaer, Alexander Avenue; Francis M. Campbell, Traffic A; Daniel O. Sullivan, Traffic B; Max Berker, Telegraph Bureau; John J. Mooney, Eleventh Inspection District, and John J. Newlander, East Sixty-seventh Street Station.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—Thirty-three new corporations, having an aggregate capitalization of $1,367,300, were chartered today. They include:

United States Fuse Corp., Buffalo, electrical fuses, appliances, and devices, $500,000; H. H. Baker, J. W. Charters, C. F. Booth, Buffalo.

Alexander Harrison Construction Corp., Manhattan, deal in ice, construct refrigerating plants, ice, machines, $250,000; A. Harrison, R. Bowman, M. J. Finkelstein, 233 B'way.

Architectural Steel Products Co., Inc., Queens, structural steel, ornamental iron work, $1,000; Donnelly, C. Heffernan, R. Ludwig, 316 West 50th St.

The Weva Crude Oil and Gas Co., Manhattan, petroleum, gasoline, and natural gas products, $25,000; S. Meserer, J. W. Krueger, D. Junker, 30 Church St.

Lewis Street Garage, Inc., Manhattan, real estate and construction, transfer and forwarding, automobile garage, $6,500; S. L. and R. Feinertheim, 136 Norfolk St.

Ramapo Finishing Corp. Sloatsburg, finishing, printing, bleaching, and dyeing of textiles, $250,000; M. R. Lawrence, T. J. Whalen, C. Rush, 736 West 181st St.

R. M. Loewenthal & Co., Inc., Manhattan, rubber, metals, waste materials, $200,000; R. M. Loewenthal, R. D. Ottignon, J. Sider, 37 Bay 17th St., Brooklyn.

McGown Law Printing Corp., Manhattan, printing and publishing, $10,000; H. P. McGown, H. Deyo, F. L. Kopf, 19 Liberty St.

Success Press, Inc., Manhattan, painting business, $10,000; L. Schaffer, S. and J. Sloane, 17 Attorney St.

Happel & McAvoy, Inc., Manhattan, Custom House brokerage, $5,000; W. and F. McAvoy, C. Happel, 180 East End Av.

Russell Archibald Co., Inc., Delhi, automobiles, farm implements, hardware, $5,000; C. M. and R. Archibald, Delhi.

Susquehanna Dairy Co., Inc., Binghamton, farm and dairy products, $20,000; C. C. Hultz, W. R. and A. D. Porter, Binghamton.

Stark Knitting Mills, Inc., Brooklyn, manufacture knit goods, $5,000; D. H. and J. Stark, 1,677 President St., Brooklyn.

Kayanty Merchandise Co., Inc., Manhattan, dry goods, notions, $8,000; A. Ticklin, A. Kummel, C. Brand, 411 Jerome Av., Brooklyn.

Milton Gardens, Inc., Rye, real estate and brokerage, $12,000; R. G. Smith, H. L. and A. L. Magill, Rye.

Norac Realty Corp., Manhattan, real estate, business, $5,000; J. Newman, H. A. Jones, F. S. Negri, 258 West 55th St.

Groll Saks Amusement Co., Inc., Brooklyn, theatrical productions, $5,000; M. Saks, C. W. Groll, L. Rieger, 215 East 21st St.

Weathervane Inn, Inc., Westbury, hotel and restaurant; W. A. Martin, H. Allocca, V. M. Logan, 228 Audubon Av.

Shortsville Paper Co., Inc., Shortsville, manufacture paper, $10,000; M. D. Nutting, E. M. and B. F. Hall, Shortsville.

Caceri Gold Placer Co., Inc., Manhattan, gold placer and general mining, $25,000; G. C. Lee, C. S. Fleet, W. R. Brown, 36 Beaver St.

Rotary Scraper Co., Inc., Manhattan, electrical work, rotary brushes, scrapers, and other devices, $10,000; C. Asplund, O. Stromberg, H. E. Helm, 154 Nassau St.

Display Fountain Mfg. Co., Inc., Manhattan, deal in all kinds of fountains, $50,000; A. Blum, D. L. Mattern, J. A. Palmer, 165 Broadway.

Home Seekers' Developing Co., Inc., Albany, architects, engineers, contractors, $5,000; H. Myers, A. F. and G. A. Sidebotham, Albany.

Capital increases: Sumatra Tobacco Import Corpn., Manhattan, active capital, $600,000 to $1,000,000; 50 West 67th Street, Inc., Manhattan, $226,000 to $227,700; the Darann Co., Inc., Manhattan, $15,000 to $30,000; the Big Master Mining Co., Fishkill, $300,000 to $500,000; the General Merchandise Exchange, Inc., Manhattan, $100,000 to $200,000.

Authorization: American Chicle Co., New Jersey, manufacture chewing gum, $9,000,000; representative, D. R. James, Jr., 1 Madison Av.

Revocation and surrender of authority: Shenandoah Co., Inc., Virginia.

Dissolutions: The Coney Island Jockey Club, Gravesend; Richmond Waterproof Products Co., Richmond; Riverside Hoisting Co., Manhattan; South Manhattan Realty Co., Manhattan; Monarch Tayloring Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., May 8.—Charters filed: Creamo Candy Co., 189 East State St., Trenton, agent Arthur R. Miles, to sell, operate, and deal in autos, $50,000; J. B. R. Moore, Langhorne, Penn.; Bunting Moore, Trenton; Arthur R. Miles, Lanadowne, Penn. Drexner Decorating Co., Newark, real estate and merchandise, $250,000; Herman Drexner, Goldie Drexner, Louis Drexner, Jennie Drexner, Newark.

Bee Realty Co., Hoboken, real estate and securities, $50,000; Elkannah Brown, West New York; George A. Enright, Harry E. Block, Hoboken.

Kopin Motor Sales Corpn., Newark, to sell automobiles and accessories, $100,000; Louis Koplin, Rebecca Koplin, Elizabeth; Philip Schauble, Newark.

Centrifugal Cast Iron Pipe Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in engines, boilers, and machinery, and conduct business as contractors and engineers, $1,250,000; Dimitri Sendaul, Edward De V. Tompkins, New York; James Flocksard, Newark, N. J.

Purity Creamery Co., Paterson, to deal in dairy products, $25,000; John Salandi, Jr., William R. Rogers, Sidney J. Turner, Paterson.

Kromtex Leather Co., Newark, to manufacture and deal in leather, $15,000; Faida M. Ruffidge, George S. Allen, Montclair; William A. Couper, Newark, N. J.

New Jersey Sheet Metal Workers, Newark, to manufacture and sell boilers, $125,000; Ralph R. Schmidt, Christopher O'Rourke, R. B. Schmidt, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, May 8.—Charters filed:

Sinclair Panama Oil Corp., to prospect for oil, natural gas, petroleum, and to develop them, $5,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

The Universal Pipe Line Oil & Producing Co., to lay and maintain and operate pipe lines and erect refineries of all kinds, $5,000,000; F. D. Buck, M. L. Horth, J. D. Frock, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Diamond Shoe Co., to manufacture boots and shoes and to sell them, $500,000; David Waldorf, Jacob Davidovitz, Max L. Friedman, all of New York.

Increase in capital stock: Southland Exploration Co. of Morristown, Tenn., from $500,000 to $5,000,000.

Warner-Caldwell Oil Co., to mine and bore for oil, petroleum, and natural gas, $1,000,000; Herbert E. Latter, C. L. Rimlinger, Clement M. Egner, local Wilmington (Del.) incorporators.

Change of name: Federal Steel Products Corp. of New York to Commercial Iron and Steel Corp.

AUCTION SALES.

NOW ON VIEW "AN ART EVENT OF EXTREME INTEREST"

BY AUCTION TOMORROW (THURSDAY) and Two Following Days at 2:30 o'Clock

Clarke's Art Rooms { 5 West 44th St. (Opposite Sherry's)

The Gazvini Collection of Old Italian Furniture, Persian Antiquities, Tapestries, Textiles and Works of Art of the XVth and XVIth Centuries

Illustrated Catalogue on application. Price 50 Cents.

The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. AUGUSTUS W. CLARKE.

Auction Sessions To-Day (May 9) and 3 Following Days at 2:30.

PLAZA ART ROOMS, INC.,

5-7 East 59th St.

(near Fifth Av.)

Edward P. O'Reilly, Auctioneer.

Beautiful Antique and Modern Home Furnishings

Consisting of Marbles, Bronzes, Chairs, Glassware, Mirrors, Draperies, Silverware, Linens, Prints, Paintings, Dining Room, Living, Library and Bedroom Suites.

BY ORDER OF CHARLES P. MILLER, Esq.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE BRUNSWICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO. of N. Y., and removed from his country home for convenience of sale. With additions, and MANY OIL PAINTINGS, including a Fine Example by C. C. Coleman, also the Collection of THE NOTED ANTIQUARIAN LU PAO WO, comprising Stone Figures, Chinese Bird Cages, Porcelains, Jades, Crystals and Bronzes.

NOW ON VIEW.

Catalogue on Application.

LIQUIDATION SALE

The entire rolling stock formerly of Richard Webber, at the premises, 225-227 East 120th St., near 3rd Ave. Will be sold Friday, May 11th, Commencing at 10:30 A. M. (with horses.)

By Chas. Shongood, Auctr.

100 Head of Horses

Consisting of Draught Horses, Single Wagon Horses, and others.

About 100 Wagons, 7 Large Automobile Trucks

(3 and 5 Ton)

10 large open trucks, 250 blankets, 100 sets of harness.

75 Butcher Delivery Carts.

200 halters, lot of sleighs, about 200 Covers, and lots of other chattels too numerous to mention pertaining to the rolling stock of this concern.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FRANZ F. BRUCKNER, doing business under the firm name of FRANZ BRUCKNER MFG. CO., Bankrupt.—No. 24,354. To the Creditors of the Above Named Bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that the personal property belonging to the estate of the above named bankrupt will be sold at public auction under the direction of John L. Lyttle, Trustee, by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 9th day of May, 1917, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at No. 398 Madison Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

A general description of the property to be sold is as follows:

A large stock of phonograph cabinets, finished and unfinished, talking machines complete, motors, tone arms, records, hardware, lumber, complete wood working machinery, safe, fixtures, etc.

Said property will be open for inspection at the above premises on May 7th and 8th, 1917, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

The trustee reserves the right to withdraw from sale any of the above property that does not bring at least 75% of the appraised value.

Dated New York, April 26th, 1917.

SEAMAN MILLER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

CLIFFORD G. LUDVIGH, Attorney for Trustee, 277 Broadway, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of M. & H. GORDON, Alleged Bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 24477.

Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, will sell this day at the bankrupts' place of business, 22 West 26th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of May, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., personal property of the alleged bankrupts, consisting of a stock of cloaks and suits, woolens, silks, linings, trimmings, and machinery and fixtures, including sewing machines, power tables, motor, cutting machine, tables, desks, chairs, safe, typewriter, partitions, cabinets, etc.

Dated, New York, May 2, 1917.

SOLOMON K. LICHTENSTEIN, Receiver.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Attorney for Receiver, 120 Broadway, New York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW York, ss.

Public notice is hereby given that at a special meeting of the stockholders of the Agricultural Supply Company, a corporation duly organized and existing under and by virtue of the laws of West Virginia, held at the office of the company in the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, on the 20th day of April, A. D., 1917, the following resolution was adopted by the unanimous vote of all the stockholders of the company:

"RESOLVED, That it is considered advisable and for the best interest of the company, and all the stockholders thereof, that the company wind up its business and affairs as speedily as possible and surrender its charter, and that the directors and proper officers of the company be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to take all such steps as may be necessary or proper to fully carry out the purposes of this resolution."

Dated April 20, 1917.

GEORGE C. VENARD, President of Agricultural Supply Company.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—Bankruptcy.—23911.

Notice is given that ISIDORE C. FRIEDMAN, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on Monday, June 11th, 1917, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.

STANLEY W. DEXTER, Referee in Bankruptcy.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTH, Kersey for cash. S., E. & S. Line, 6-8 West 18th St., Chelsea 4268.

BROADCLOTH wanted, bone or F. & H., for cash. Kessler & Gotthelf, 10 East 33d.

BROADCLOTH and Kersey.—Any quantity; spot cash. Chelsea 6990.

BROADCLOTH, gabardines, and 54 velours; will pay cash. Farragut 9319. Mr. Adler.

COATS.—High-rated jobber ready placing orders on misses', children's, and junior coats; write for appointment. K 158 Times.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobbers will look at samples in the better grade. 11th floor, 19 West 24th St., New York City.

COATS AND SUITS. — Jobbers looking at better grade Fall coats and suits. 25 West 31st, ninth floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits all week. 1,182 Broadway, ninth floor, Room 901.

COATS.—Jobber placing orders on better grades Fall coats and suits. Call 15 West 26th, 1st floor.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at coats and suits, better grade. 45 West 25th St., first floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats of cloth, better grade. Ninth floor, 29 West 30th St.

COATS.—Pile fabric and cloth coats. Call between 9 and 12, 6th floor, 151 W. 25th.

COATS AND SUITS.—Jobber looking at Fall coats and suits. 11 East 31st, 1st floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall coats. 41 West 21st St., 4th floor.

COATS.—Jobber looking at ladies', misses' Fall coats, 5th floor; 45 West 27th.

COATS.—Placing orders on better grade Fall coats. 40 West 28th, 1st floor.

DRESSES. — Contractors wanted on serge, charmeuse and satin dresses of the better grade; must have samples. 158 West 29th, fifth floor. Farragut 2757.

DRESSES.—Large jobber open for new models, white georgette, crepe de chine, linen and wash dresses, of the better kind; sample daily. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES.—Will buy for cash any quantity of silk and georgette dresses, of the better grade. Wiener, 53 West 36th.

DRESSES, COATS AND SUITS.—Open for jobs, spot cash. Handels, 336 6th Av.

DRESSES.—Jobber looking at silk dresses all week. 1,182 Broadway, 9th floor, Room 901.

FALL COATS.—Exclusive jobber placing orders on Fall coats and pile fabrics. Alex Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

FLAGS. — Silk and wool; open for large quantity. G 70 Times.

FURS.—The Bailey Co., Cleveland, Ohio. Mrs. Joseph Kapian will look at Fall furs at 9 o'clock. Call B. F. Levis, Resident Buyer, 72 Madison Av.

MERCHANDISE.—Big jobs in 10-25c. merchandise bought spot cash. K 179 Times.

POPLINS. — Open for large quantity 707 black and navy, for spot cash. Giant Skirt House, 29 West 15th. Chelsea 1489.

SERGE.—Quantity S. B. G. L. and 7614; state price and quantity. G 78 Times.

SILK PLUSHES for immediate delivery. Telephone 5573 Gramercy.

SILKS.—Striped taffettas in quantity. Silk & Dry Goods Exchange, 423 4th Av.

SKIRTS.—Jobber looking at Fall line of skirts. Levin, 149 W. 36th.

SKIRTS.—Open for jobs of cloth skirts. Charles D. Levy, 72 Madison Av.

SWAP FASTENERS, spring, 2 and 3-0; black and white; large quantity. Franklin 137.

SUITS.—Jobber looking at better grade Fall suits and coats, all week. 150 Madison Av., third floor.

SUITS.—Jobber placing orders for good Fall suits. A 138 Broadway.

SUITS.—Placing orders, snappy Fall models, 120 West 27th St., 12th floor.

TRUNKS.—Open for two fibre sample trunks; good condition. Address W 232 Times Downtown.

TRUNKS. — Open to buy used wardrobe trunks. Apply Bramson Bros., 48 West 25th St.

WAISTS.—Jobber looking at ladies' silk waists; placing orders for immediate deliveries. 30 West 24th, 10th floor.

UNIFORMS.—We have a well-equipped plant; we wish to contract for the army, navy, in any line of the needle industry. C 243 Times Downtown.

Offerings to Buyers

BROADCLOTH.—Botany, 315 colors; $2.05 net cash. G 74 Times.

BUTTONS.—Military and metal buttons for all purposes; 25 cents on dollar. Merchandise Clearing House, 621 Broadway, spring 7900.

COATS AND SUITS.—A large selection of saleable merchandise, to close out, at a price. Branson Bros., 48 W. 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—High priced models, mostly navy, at sacrificing prices. Cooper & Grapes, 145 West 28th St.

COATS AND SUITS in all shades and wanted fabrics for quick action. J. F. Slater, 22 West 32d.

COATS.—Big job children's fancy coats, close out, cheap. Schwartz Brothers, 31 West 15th St.

COATS, suits to close out at sacrifice; best styles in cloths and silks. M. B. Kaufman, 6 West 32d.

COATS AND SUITS to close out at a sacrifice. W. Philips & Co., 145 West 28th St.

COATS.—Closing out, latest models; below cost. Bernstein, 134 West 27th.

COATS—SUITS to close; desireable styles; all colors. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 Broadway.

COATS AND SUITS on hand to close out. T. Weinberg & Sons, 144 West 27th St.

COATS to close out, poplin, velour, serge. Levy & Goldin, 134 West 29th St.

COATS.—Closing out good sellers; low price. I. Novick, 40 West 28th.

COATS, SUITS, closing cheap; smart capes, silk coats. Baikoff, 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Flappers to close out. J. & E. Silverman Co., 15 East 26th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Beautiful styles, 150; close cheap. Premier Cloak Co., 16 East 33d.

COATS, SUITS.—Bad weather, will sacrifice Spring stock. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

CORDUROYS—White and colored, will sell less than mill prices. Rosenberg Bros., 40 West 32d.

COTTON KHAKI.—1,500 yards at market price. A 437 Times Annex.

CREPE DE CHINES and georgettes; have quantity on hand for immediate delivery. Call 9th floor, 3 West 35th.

CREPE DE CHINE, Eagle's 684, Kayser silk jersey under price. Farragut 3647.

DRESSES.—Silk, cotton, graduation dresses; immediate delivery. Glockner Dress Co., 40 West 27th St.

DRESSES, wash, to close out; 5,000 on hand at $2.75, formerly sold for $3.75. Standard Dress, 11 East 31st.

DRESSES.—Children's gingham, lawn, serge coats; cheap. Perfection Garment Co., 38 West 21st.

DRESSES to close; desirable styles; silks and cottons. Jacobus Bros., 1,261 B'way.

DRESSES.—Several hundred wash dresses close out cheap. Chauser, 45 West 27th.

FACTORY for sale or rent, fully equipped, 60 sewing machines, cutting and pressing facilities, fully running; located between 14th and 23d Sts., in low-rent district; splendid light. G 60 Times.

FLAGS.—Have 3,000 yards silk mull printed flags, 6 flags to a yard; size, 11¼x17½; price, 42c. per yard; immediate delivery. Phone Franklin 2016. Ask for Mr. Mulligan.

FLAGS.—Will turn over my entire plant to manufacture flags; splendid accommodations. Waldman & Rabinowitz, 145 W. 28th St., 7th floor. Farragut 697.

FLAG manufacturers—Silk garment concern, with plant of 50 machines, is open for contracts to hem and sew flags. G 51 Times.

FLAGS.—French, 4x6 ft., extra good quality, $15 doz.; ready for delivery. 404 4th Av., Room 703. Phone Mad. Sq. 2486.

GEORGETTES.—Quantity of imported georgettes, also crepe chiffons in light colors, to close out. Samuel Finkelstein, 220 5th Av.

MIDDIES.—1,000 dozen middies, $1 and $1.50 sellers, to clore out, price? You must look at them first. G. & L. Middy Blouse Co., 446 Broadway, N. Y. City.

POPLINS.—Large quantity 36-in. half wool; spot delivery. Huyman Cohen & Sons. Chelsea 9865.

RAINCOATS.—10,000 all kinds raincoats and capes; sell cheap. We must go to the front. Schwartz Bros., 31 West 15th St.

SAMPLES.—Discarded, all good models; special price; good pick-up for buyer. Albert Skirt Co., 110 West 26th.

SATEEN.—Khaki shade mercerized sateen for immediate delivery, 18 cents yard. L. Finkelstein & Sons, 17 West 3d St.

SERGES.—Whitman's No. 9, Navy, Garfield, Khaki Green, Poplin, Rose, Tan. 9177 Madison Square.

SILK JERSEY.—Kayser, Ostend quality, 81 inches wide, 10 pieces in leading colors at $3.20 per yard. Phone Farragut 5672.

SKIRTS.—Striped taffetas to close out. Adelson & Weinberg, 5 West 31st.

SKIRTS.—Women's skirts bargains. Telephone Franklin 1358.

SUITS AND COATS.—200 ladies' and misses' suits, of the better grade, and 100 coats to close out at 50 off. 30 West 32d St., 1st floor.

SUITS.—Taffeta and jersey, better grade; also cloth coats; close out cheap. Fine & Cohen, 12 West 27th.

SUITS.—500 high-class models, at greatly reduced prices. B. Hirschhorn & Co., 80 West 29th St.

SUITS.—Silverbloom suits to close out. Maidoff & Siegel, 78 5th Av.

Offerings to Buyers

SUITS, COATS.—Silks and cloths, close out. Hirsch & Bro., 153 W. 27th.

SUITS—Serge and poplin, to close out, cheap. Fensterstock & Rosen, 33 West 34th.

SUITS.—100, up to $25, to close at $10.50. 150 Madison Av., third floor.

TAFFETAS.—36-inch plain and changeable. Madison Square 5945.

WAISTS.—Georgette, crepe de chine, and cotton waists at a reasonable price, to close out. Deutchman Bros. 15 West 20th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMAN wants line coats, Middle West; established trade; commission basis. K 146 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday..5 per cent. for the best names
Monday....4¾@5 " " " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

The Rug Sales Are Fair.

Largely on account of the backward season and the amount of stock in the hands of the retailers, but principally because of the unusually early opening of the season this year, sales of Fall carpets and rugs so far have been only fair. One of the features of the business done to date is that, when they were here for the opening, the nearer buyers were located to this city the smaller their initial purchases were as a rule. Also, because of the early opening, there is in many cases a wider margin of time between it and the salesmen's going on the road this year than is usually the case, and this has tended to restrict business to date. Not all of the men have gone out yet, though quite a few got away on Saturday and Monday. It is quite generally said that the prices asked for the new goods are secondary to the reasons given above for present lack of really active buying.

Summer Hat Movement Liked.

The "Summer Hats for Summer Wear" movement, begun recently by the Retail Millinery Association of America, has met with such a favorable response that it will be extended through the remainder of this month and June as well. It was intended to start showing and advertising this merchandise generally on May 1, but the weather caused a number of stores to postpone their "drive" a week. In some stores the idea has been extended to include misses' and children's hats. Ways and means of furthering the movement will be discussed soon by committees representing the retail association and the National Association of Ladies' Hatters. Joseph Mayer, Robert Wilson, and Leroy Le Wake make up the retail committee, while the hatters' representatives will be E. M. Farrington, John Schlesinger, and J. M. Mocrhead.

Gray Goods Demand Small.

Buyers continued to mark time in the local gray goods market yesterday on practically everything but flag and bunting cloths. Of these there does not seem to be enough available for prompt shipment to meet the supply, with the natural result that prices are hardening steadily. Both coarse and fine yarn cloths were reported quiet yesterday, while printcloths could have been a good deal more active. One of the interesting sales reported concerned some second-hand 38½-inch 64-60s, which were let out for immediate delivery at 8¼ cents. Spot mill prices closed more or less nominally as follows:

39-inch, 80-80s	11¼c	38½-inch, 64-60s	8¾c
39-inch, 72-72s	10¼c	38½-inch, 64-56s	8¼c
39-inch, 68-72s	9¾c	38½-inch, 60-52s	7¼c
39-inch, 56-44s	6¾c	38½-inch, 60-48s	7¼c
38½-inch, 64-64s	9c	27-inch, 64-60s	5¼c

Crude Rubber Prices Unsettled.

While conditions of one kind or another, principally the shipping situation, have had the effect of advancing plantation rubbers in the local market in the last week, the Brazilian grades have eased off slightly. Buying continues small in nature, with no marked feature. Yesterday's quotation on spot lots of first latex and smoked sheets was 83@84 cents, with June held at 81 and July-December at 78. The spot price on upriver fine was 75 cents, with up-river coarse and upper Caucho ball both held at 51½ cents.

Hard Coal in Bad Position.

The Coal Trade Journal will say today that the last week has failed to bring any relief to the local anthracite market, where the shortage is so serious that retail dealers are obliged to see a part of their delivery equipment remain idle day after day, although they have orders enough booked to keep every team and truck busy for weeks to come if the coal could be secured. Some yards are practically shut down at times. Conditions in the bituminous trade are steadily becoming more acute, and this has been reflected during the last week by a strong upward trend to prices. The advance seems to gain momentum every day.

Neckwear Repeat Orders Slow.

While, all things considered, salesmen now on the road with Fall lines of men's neckwear are turning in good advance business, reports concerning the placing of duplicate orders for Spring ties are not so optimistic. This slowness, which is attributed to the weather and the war, is not worrying the trade to the extent it might have, however, if initial Spring purchases of the merchandise in question had not been so good. Wash and other seasonable ties are said to have done very well in the early buying. Patriotic specialties, such as ties containing narrow, diagonal stripes of red, white and blue, or those showing a single stripe of tiny flags running diagonally across dark solid-color grounds, have sold better, apparently, than it was first thought they would.

About the Ribbon Situation.

Despite the fact that, in the rather limited ribbon business being done at the moment, specialties of a patriotic nature and narrow goods predominate, certain factors in the trade look for a revival of sash ribbons when the weather gets warm enough to let women wear dresses on the street. Such ribbons as satins and surahs are expected to share in this vogue, if it comes, ranging up to the extreme widths, which will be worn folded. The Fall demand is opening slowly, with a tendency toward the wider staples seen in early orders, particularly in the medium to dark tones of the shades now in favor. There is a belief that soft ribbons in the wider ranges will come in for a demand from the millinery trade for use as puggree bands on women's hats, and it is expected that ribbon on the order of surah, peau de sole and soft taffeta will share in this demand.

Satins vs. Crepes for Fall.

Satins and crêpes have been having a merry battle for yardage supremacy in the Fall silks to date, according to factors in that trade. Both have done well, especially soft-finished, medium-lustred satins and crêpes de chine and Georgette in the darker hues. Soft-finished taffetas are touted for a good position in the race for Fall leadership, though from present indications they will not do as well as either satins or crêpes. Prints are well thought of for the new season, particularly in all-over patterns based on various motifs from Eastern countries. It is also expected that they will run into the Spring, 1918, season in a large way. In the fancier Fall goods brocaded effects, stripes and plaids seem to have the preference.

Linoleum Buyers Puzzled.

Though they are facing a substantial advance in prices on June 1, buyers of floor coverings seem to be in something of a quandary as to just what to do in the case of linoleums. To hold off until after that date means paying more for the goods, and yet the psychological effect of the slow movement of the merchandise already in stock is said to be against even fairly liberal buying at this time. However, many buyers were let out of previous obligations by the inability of the mills to fill Spring orders by April 30, and not a few of them are taking advantage of this to anticipate the coming advance. As a result, plain goods, especially of the battleship kind, are already well under order for some time. Printed linoleums are for more liberal supply.

BUSINESS NOTES.

John F. Duggan, who for some time has been General Manager of Gimbel Brothers' New York store, has become a member of the firm and will fill the newly created office of Second Vice President. Mr. Duggan has been connected with the local Gimbel store since its opening, coming there as General Superintendent. Later he was advanced to General Manager.

The National Association of Ladies' Hatters will hold its first semi-annual convention at the Hotel Astor on May 16. A number of prominent men associated with various branches of the millinery trade will address the meeting.

BUSINESS RECORDS

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

In Town.

A. J. CRAWORD COMPANY, INC. — A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the A. J. Crawford Company, Inc., dealer in antique furniture, Oriental rugs, and carpets at 5 East Forty-eighth Street, by these creditors: John J. Tierney, $2,500; William S. Hawk, $6,250 for rent from Aug. 1, 1916, and W. H. Gordon, $250. The property of the company has been seized by a City Marshal and a sale will take place today. The company was incorporated in April, 1903, with capital stock of $200,000, but had no rating at Bradstreet's.

LORD'S COURT RESTAURANT COMPANY, INC.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the Lord's Court Restaurant Company, Inc., of 27 William Street, by these creditors: Alfred G. Elgeidinger, $1,575; James M. Shaw & Co., $96, and Leon Lutique, $450. The company was incorporated on May 8, 1914, with capital stock of $40,000, which was afterward increased to $40,000. Arthur L. Rosenberg, the attorney, filed the bankruptcy, which was due to inflation, capital stock and lack of working capital. Liabilities are $25,000 and assets about $5,000.

SAMUEL HOROWITZ, manager of 953 Prospect Avenue, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $63,929. Some of the liabilities are for indorsing notes of the Universal Holding and Leasing Company. The largest creditor is David Levin of Brooklyn, $15,001.

FRANK R. KNIGHT, formerly Secretary of Seltman & Knight, Inc., of 331 Fourth Avenue, and formerly Treasurer of the Seltman Silk Mills, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $44,329 and no assets. The largest creditors are the E. P. Wilbur Trust Company of South Bethlehem, Penn., $28,951, and Henry E. Knight, $10,257. Of the liabilities $33,950 are notes given for stock in the Home Silk Mills.

JEPPSON & JEPPSON, individually and trading as the estate of Peter Klef, deceased, Peter Klef, Jr., as administrator, builder of bodies for automobiles, at 152 Elizabeth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $24,194 and assets of $7,589.

V. J. VASHON.—Victor J. Vashon and Bertha Vashon, formerly Bertha Inendi, trading under the firm name of V. J. Vashon, at 70 East Eleventh Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $18,582 and no assets. The largest creditor is I. Salaman & Co., $18,428. There are only four creditors.

OSCAR GEORGE THOMPSON, broker, at 10 Wall Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $9,856 and no assets. Among the creditors are Dewing & Co., $1,175; Hopkins & Co., $1,070; the Williams Commission Co., $1,185, and T. F. Bergament & Co., $1,065.

CHARLES SENDROVITZ, dealer in jewelry, at 209 Clinton Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $3,280 and assets of $1 cash. The goods were purchased in February, March and April this year.

SOPHIA FRANKEL of 200 West 111th Street has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $6,350 a deficiency judgment obtained this month, and no assets.

JACOB SPIVACK, salesman at 127 Eighth Avenue, formerly a partner in the Crown Telescope Case Company at 316 Church Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $3,742 and no assets.

ABRAHAM ALTERSOHN, formerly a confectioner at 19 East 113th Street, has filed a petition, with unknown liabilities and no assets. There are 130 creditors.

HORN & SACHAR, wholesale confectioners, 86 Forsyth Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $428, of which $27,000 is secured, and assets $38,811, consisting of real estate, $32,550; stock, $1,500; accounts, $3,743; horse and wagon, $100; fixtures, $500; insurance, $1,000, and cash in bank, $818.

HARRIS & NATHAN, INC.—The petition in bankruptcy, filed on April 25 against Harris & Nathan, Inc., wholesale millinery, at 12 West Thirty-third Street, has been dismissed by Judge A. N. Hand on a statement with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar cash.

SINGER SCHWARTZ LADIES' HATS, INC., of 49 Crosby Street, has made an assignment to Louis M. Picker.

SAM SALMANOWITZ.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Sam Salmanowitz, a clothier of 229 Manhattan Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: B. Weinberg & Son, $400; Louis Schwanenfeld, $100; Arthur C. Levy, $100.

SIMPLEX MAGNETO COMPANY.—Judge Veeder has appointed James Gray of 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, temporary receiver for the Simplex Magneto Company in bond of $2,500.

PUBLIC CLOAK AND SUIT COMPANY.—Judge Veeder has appointed James Gray of 391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, temporary receiver for Harris Losen and Bernard Levine co-partners trading as the Public Cloak and Suit Company, in bond of $500.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—McClelland Grocer Co., Decatur Grocer Co., and J. E. Corrington & Co., all of Decatur, Ill., filed involuntary petition in bankruptcy today against Joseph Bartello, wholesale fruit dealer and confectioner of Decatur, alleging he owes $12,000 and is insolvent, and that on Jan. 17, 1917, he committed an act of bankruptcy by permitting a judgment for $351 to be rendered against him in the Macon County Court in favor of the Chisam Brokerage Co. of Springfield, Ill.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 8.—The George Torh private bank has been declared insolvent by State authorities and John A. Swygart appointed receiver. According to examiners, the liabilities exceed the assets by $23,000. Local bank officials state that on March 31 the deposits amounted to $186,000. The bank is a strictly private concern and has been in operation about four years.

Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., May 8.—The R. M. Rose Company, wholesale liquors, here and in Jacksonville, involuntary petition in bankruptcy, filed by three creditors, one a local mercantile concern; liabilities, estimated, $200,000; assets, less than $100,000. Randolph Rose, former President of the Rose Company, disposed of his stock in the liquor firm some time ago, and the company proceeded against is not to be confused with the Randol

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(‹) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—1008—The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western R. R. Co., plaintiff, v. Lillian Williver, administratrix, &c. In error to the court of errors and appeals of the State of New Jersey—Dismissed with costs on motion of counsel for the plaintiff.

276—Andrew West, appellant, v. Edward Rutledge Timber Co. et al.—Argument continued.

326 — Washington Railway and Electric Company, plaintiff, v. Ann Catherine Scala, administratrix, &c.—Argued.

271—Emma F. Doepel et al., &c., plaintiffs, v. Luttie B. Jones et al.—Argued.

342—The Cuyahoga River Power Co., plaintiff, v. the Northern Realty Co. et al.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for May 9: Nos. 342 and 472.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, Rogers and Hough, J.J.—Room 483, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.

Eckerson‹Tanney. | Chadeloid Co‹Chalmers.
Levering‹Paova Oil. | Assoc Press‹Int News Service.
Lujur Co‹Eclipse Machine Co.
Smith‹Yates.
Conron‹Cauchois.

DISTRICT COURT—Manton, J.—Room 227, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Admiralty.

Hughes‹Cullen Barge Corp.
Isler‹SS G Verdi.
Clinchfield Nav Co‹Arbuckle.
NY & Bermudes Co‹Norwinkel, (2.)
Mallory‹Tug Hercules.
Van Boyen‹SS Belgier
Sullivan‹SS Anglo-Co Patagonian.
Cullen‹Barge Interstate 48.
Owners, Tug S T Co
Tillotson & Walcott‹B Morse.
Louisiana State Rice Milling‹Moses.
Reilly‹Penn RR, (2.)
Federal Sugar Ref Co‹D Berg, Dist Co.
Long‹Int R T.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg.—Admiralty calendar.

In re limitation of Summit. | McAllister‹Scow Great Eastern.
Vessel, Libellant.

DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J.—At 2 P. M. in Room 312, P. O. Bldg.—Motions.

Allen & Freiderichs‹SS Seguranca.
Vaughan‹Locomobile Co of America.
Meyer‹same.
Furst et al‹Lefstein & Rosenfeld Co.
Verdon & Co, Inc‹Niblick.
Mesick & Mesick‹Ellis & Co.
Busbe Sherale et al‹SS Hannington Court
US‹Staten Isl Rap Tr.
US of Am‹L Isl RR.
Seligman & McCrum.
Acme Wire & Auto Supply Mfg (2.)
Sawickas‹O'Gara Coal Co.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DECISIONS.

Lamoutte, appt., v. Title Guaranty & Surety Co., respt.; Lamoutte, appt., v. Francke, respt.—Motion to add case to calendar and advance same for argument with No. 487 granted.

People, respt., v. Jazra, applt.—Judgment of conviction affirmed.

Re account estate of Hallock, dec'd, Hallock et al., appits, v. Holme et al., respts.; re probate will Geffrey, dec'd, O'Brien, ind., &c., respts., v. Noonan et al., appits; People ex rel. Broadway-Park Place Co., appit., v. Purdy et al., Commissioners Taxes, &c., respts.; re estate of Lockwood, an incompetent, Lockwood et al., admrs., &s., et al., respts., v. Fuller, appit.; re Merchants Bank of Brooklyn, appit., v. Miller, respt.; re claim of Sloan, for compensation, v. Rochester Taxicab Co., emp., and London Guarantee and Acct. Ins. Co., (ins. carrier,) appits., v. Industrial Commission, respt.; re claim of Heilman, respt., v. Manning Paper Co., emp., and American Mutual Comp. Ins. Co., (ins. carrier,) appits.; re claim of Markell, respt., v. Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co., emp., and American Mutual Comp. Ins. Co., (ins. carrier,) appits; re claim of Sisson, State Comr. Excise, respt., for an order revoking, &c., liquor tax certificate No. 16202, issued to Wlosinkski, appit., ex rel. Shuffle, respt., v. Town of Rhinebeck et al., appits.—Orders affirmed, with costs.

Davidson et al., copartners, &c., appits., v. City of N. Y., respt.; Bunnell, appit., v. Chapman, respt.—Orders affirmed, with costs, and questions certified answered in the negative.

Re Michaelson, an attorney, appit., v. Association of the Bar of the City of New York, respt.—Appeal dismissed.

Smith et al., respts., v. Graham, appit.—Motion for reargument granted, the reargument to be limited to the question whether the judgment should be modified by providing in substance that nothing therein contained shall prohibit the defendant from removing the addition from the lands described in the deed of May 2, 1905, and erecting or remodeling the addition so as to make it a dwelling as defined in the deed of Aug. 9, 1890. Case set down for argument on May 21, 1917.

Edison Electric Illuminating Co. of Brooklyn, plaintiff, v. Frick Co., deft.; People's National Bank of Lebanon, Penn., applt., v. National Bridge Works et al., respts.—Judgments of App. Div. and Special Term reversed, and judgment directed that appellant's claims herein be paid from the balance of the fund now on hand in priority to respondent's claims, with costs to appellant in this court against respondents, and which costs, in addition, shall include the taxation against each respondent of one-third of the disbursements incurred in printing the record on appeal in the App. Div.

Nilsen, respt., v. American Bridge Co., appit.—Order affirmed, with costs, and question certified answered in the affirmative.

Re appraisal, &c., of property of St. Clair McKelway, dec'd., State Comp., appit., v. McKelway, respt.—Order of App. Div. reversed, with costs in App. Div. and in this court, and proceeding remitted to the Surrogates' Court, to proceed in accordance with opinion of Pound, J.

Peo. ex rel. Florshеimer, appit., v. Purdy et al., Comm'rs Taxes, &c., respt.; same appit., v. same respt.—Orders of App. Div. reversed and that of Special Term affirmed, with costs in this court and in the App. Div.

Re claim Fogarty for compensation, appt., v. National Biscuit Co. et al., respts.—Order of App. Div. reversed and award affirmed, with costs in this court and in the App. Div.

Re claim Schmidt, &c., respts., v. Berger et al., appits., Industrial Comm'n, respts.—Order of App. Div. reversed and claim dismissed, with costs against the Industrial Com. in this court and in the App. Div.

Re claim of Bowne for compensation, respt., v. S. W. Bowne Co. et al., appits.—Order of Appellate Division reversed and claim dismissed, with costs in this court and in the Appellate Division against the Industrial Com.

Re claim of Peake & Co. for compensation, respt., v. Lavin et al., appits.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Degnan, appit., v. General Accident Fire and Life Corp., Ltd., respt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

DAY CALENDAR.

Schmidt‹Hertz et al.
Bolland (suing, &c.)‹Gould.
Griffing‹Vanderbilt et al.
Nelson‹Poppenberg.
Holland Security Co‹Greenhut.
Dairymple‹Schwartz.
Hunter‹Colonial Motion Picture Co.
Re Van Schaick Est.
Scollon‹Belt.
Zickerman‹Saltzsieder
McCarty‹Falls.
Gross‹Gross.
Geilman‹Geilman.
Zickerman‹Saltzsieder
Eckerson‹Eckerson.
Reilly‹Steinhardt.
Okla. Explor Oil & G Co‹Spittall.
Hollenborg‹Green.
Scarbin‹Goldberg.
Birnbaum‹Birnbaum.
Economu Ritsos, Inc‹Maderandi.
Germania Eng & Con Co‹Courtande & Sons
Simonelli‹Bertoncini.

PART II.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Ex parte business.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

McCarthy‹Floyd.
Re Sisson‹McGarry.
Same‹Henschel.
Col & So RR‹Prosser.
M Witmark & Sons‹Hall-Baker Corp.
Goldstein‹Mittenthal.
Brancato‹same.
Haberman‹Haberman.
Flammer 200 W 103d St Corp.
Wilson‹Hannaman.
Hoffman‹Hoffman.
Laub‹Laub.
Crawford‹Crawford.
Burnett‹Burnett.
Hunt‹Hunt.
J Butler, Inc‹Doramus.
Tarafa‹Tarufa.
General calendar:
Milaw‹Milhaw.
Burkwitt‹N Y Rys.
Ongley‹Marcin.
Fried‹Fried.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Duhrenheimer‹Prudential Casualty Co.
Same‹Minneapolis Fire & Marine Ins.
MacDougald‹Wiggins.
Sterling Motor Truck‹Herrman.

PART III.—Delehanty, J.—All causes on this calendar are deemed ready and will be assigned to the various trial parts for trial as reached. Calendar will be called at 10 A. M.

Ing.—Smith‹Emil Brunel, Inc.
Fay‹N Y Herald.
Alexander‹N Y Cons RR.
Fliegel‹same.
Perkins‹Clarks.
Stahlke‹Collingwood Rly Co.
Yanowitz‹George W Travers Co.
Wimpfheimer‹N Y Edison Co.
Solerwitz‹Stolowitz.
Rubel‹Cent RR of NJ.
Krug‹Amsterdam Grocery Co.
Faita‹Storm.
Waters‹N Y Cons RR.
McCallon‹Klockgette.
Brunton‹Baker.
May‹3d Av RR.
Oppenheimer‹Morrisette R Co (2.)
Liebowitz‹Baldwin.
Annabel Koch‹Arrowhead Realty Co.
Alex Koch‹same.
Gerry‹Flanamann.
Freeland‹Finnish Newspaper Co.
King‹Gleraaofer.
McElroy‹Harrell.
Abelowitz‹Nas E RR.
Ronayne‹Rockdale Land & Imp Co.
Scott‹Westc'r RR.
Adele‹Int R T.
Bruckner‹Empire Fireproofing & Concrete Co.
Sheppard‹F & D Co.
Janow‹Frank.
Farrell‹Neuspalmer.
Bacon‹Folkart.
Farley‹Knickerbocker Ice Co.
November‹Bradley Cont Co.
Busch‹Empire City Subway Co.
Moriarty‹Wendel.
Vechiperno‹Aztec Asphalt Co.
McCormack‹Internat Shoe Co (4.)
Scanlin‹Goldberg.
Friedland‹Kaplan.
Paterno‹Postal Transfer Service.
Linzer‹Tripler.
Reith‹Kaiser.
H Groark‹Doran.
T Groark‹same.
Poanansky‹Moltman.
Russo‹Int R T.
Shattuck‹N Y Edison.
Dommer‹N Y Rys.
E. Bernhard‹Cohn.
O. Bernhard‹same.
C. Jones‹Nat Lead Co.
H. Connell‹same.
Smith‹Herman.

PART IV.—Weeks, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Gavegan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Dugro, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Philbin, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Ford, J.—At 10 A. M.—Adjourned until May 14.

PART IX.—Mitchell, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART X.—Mullan, J.—At 10 A. M.

Kelly‹McGreevey. | Stephens‹Marvin Paper Stock Co.

PART XII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XIII.—Not in session.

PART XIV.—Cohalan, J.—At 10 A. M.—Cases on this calendar will be deemed ready and sent to the various trial parts for trial in their order as reached.

Ing—Levey‹Dodge.
Hasting Pavement Co‹Heinze (12.)
Bell‹Adler.
Lang‹Harrison.
Cyril‹Silvin.
Potter Pig Prem Co‹Kellogg Toasted &c.
Ettington‹No Am Fuel Co.
Beck‹Only Skirt Co.
Di Roma‹Gilbert.
Hirsch‹Moss.
Cooper & Evans Co‹N Y Municipal Ry.
Schuster‹Bradley Cont. Co.
Wm J Burns Intl Detective Agency‹Powers.
People‹Guglumeno & Grell, Inc.
Shushan‹Gitenstein.
Jeffery‹Cook.
Reardsley‹In Bond Co of Balt.
Varnum‹Huntington.
Leikert, Jr‹Met Trust.
Braun‹Maas & Waldstein.
Webber‹Gt Neck Villa Flim Motor Dispatch Corp‹Zurich Genl Accid & Liab Ins.

PART XV.—Goff, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVI.—Hendrick, J.—At 10 A. M.—Held in Trial Term, Part XVIII Room.

Lansing Liquidation Co.‹Heinze.

PART VII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART XVIII.—Not in session.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate:
Annie E Haslett, Frances W Parsons, Bridget Walsh.
Isabella N T Smith, Jacob A Katz.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, S.—Room 508, at 10:30 A. M.

Estates of: | Paul Armstrong.
John A Kent,

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Walsh, J.—At 10 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Berlin‹Bendheim Reinstein Co.
Rein‹Gardner.
Francis‹Collins.
Worms‹Rosendorff.
Star Co‹Schoen Westchester Realty Co.
A Silberberg & Co‹Probat.
Am Law Book Co‹Cashman.
Thorne‹Cries.
Yonkers‹Gold.
Reynard‹Shubert.
Hoffman‹Stern.
Altman‹Kinstler.
Nelson‹N Y City I Ry
Hinchey‹Union Ry.
Ring‹N Y City Int Ry
Dolan‹3d Av Ry.
Engel‹Riviera Rity.
Ginsberg‹Orr.
Sachs‹Slow.
Geller‹Fearing, Whiton & Co.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—McAvoy, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Lipman‹Barcas.
Berger‹Rosenbaum.
Chizak‹Buchman.
Goldberg‹Raskin.
Friedman‹same.
Finkelstein‹Katz.
Lewi‹Alo Realty Co, (2.)
Kovel‹Wallach.
Nickovitz‹Weekes.
Werner‹Bisenfeld.
Hirsh & S‹Gusmer.
Anchor Rty‹Bankers Trust.
Male‹A, T & S Fe Ry
Nugent‹Rowland.
Cong B'nai Yeshuren O Kolina‹Richner.
Re Mendler, decd.
Saks & Co‹NY Edis.
Muller‹Wendt.

PART III.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mary E Childs, Adolf Riesner, Fanny Hammond, Catharine B Frohwein.

Sonnenklahr‹Hershkowitz.
Thompson‹Haskell.
Clarke‹same.
Levine‹Columbia Kid Hair Curlers Mfg.
Beauty Walsta, Inc‹Bloom.
Grammas‹William Casey, Inc.
Pearlman‹Wortman.
Ring‹N Y City Int Ry.
Chessington‹Schnatz.
Gonick‹Levy.
Stein‹Richard Carvel Co, Inc.
Charntonovitch‹Russian Orthodox St. Nicholas Church.
Dressel‹Massello.
Dekker‹Jellinek.
De Angelis‹N Y Rys.
Mafera‹Recca.
Pomerance‹Chappelle.
Thorn‹P. H. Scott Co.
I. Townsend‹Dage.
H. Townsend‹same.
Cheshes‹Smith.
Hollenback‹I R T.
O'Keefe‹Malley.
Reich‹Minsker Rty.
Tanenbaum‹Union Ry.
Weeman‹Board of Education of CNY, (2.)
Alessio‹Beaver and CNY.
Denneen‹Essen Const Co, Inc, (2.)
Engle‹Beaver.
Hefler‹The Sheffield Wet Wash Co.
Lehman‹Semel.
Neudorf‹Greene.
Kleinman‹Forsythe Holding Co.
Moore‹Anspacher, (2.)
Neudorf‹Greene.
Oxman‹Goldman.
Pecker‹N Y Rys.
Schleckler‹same.
Wulff‹Nyburg.
Cullom‹Greenberg.
Gaughan‹Rapid Transit Subway Con.
Goodridge‹Met Distributors, Inc.
McCue‹N Y Rys.
Smith‹Adam.
Lulu Upsprung‹Lyon, (2.)
Branin‹Hertzog.
Brown‹Rupert.
Balzan‹St'd Pneumatic Action Co.
Clare‹CNY.
G. Cavanagh‹Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsener Brewing Co.
A. Cavanagh‹same.
Donegan‹Ernst.
Matenovitz‹Fabel.
Porr‹Monahan Exp.
Salerno‹Keyman.
Yonkers‹Lehigh Valley R R.
Wilkes‹Barre Coal.
Goldewelg‹B. Erstrowsky & Son, Inc.
Alexander‹Wilson.
Dowan‹Speyer.
Flamholtz‹John R. Thompson Co.
Case on.

PART III.—Platzek, J.—At 10:15 A. M. Motions:

Kite‹Kaldrovics.
Kahn‹Kahn.
Mollen‹Kahn.
La Sala‹La Sala.
Standard Dress Co, Inc‹Abrams.
Finckel‹Life Pub Co.
Kessler‹Edelstein.
White‹Grannis.
Spitz‹Katz.
Rosenberg‹Morris.
Jones‹Zupnick.
Nissman‹Nissman.
Birnbaum‹Birnbaum.
Posen‹Schwarz.
Loggiardo‹Mutual Benefit Socy.
Anteo‹Coleman.
Chautauqua Planing Mill‹Lyke, (2.)
Quinlan‹Carnegie Tr.
Van Wagener‹Denny.
Lake‹Lake.
Case on.

PART IV.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PART V.—Not in session.

PART VI.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Case on.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—Not in session.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Donnelly, J.—At 10 A. M.

Hardman & Rub Co‹Stand V Fen Co.
The Frank Brewery‹Abramowitz.
C. Taylor‹Cox‹B S
Moss Theat Ent, Inc.
E Maurer Co‹Sprague.
Nat Conduit & Cable Co‹Tenders Ins.
Goldstein‹N Y L Ins.
J J Little & Ives‹Cupples & Leon Co.
Lewy‹Rose Waist Co.
Leudorf‹Turgatch, Gustow‹Koenig.
Nat Aniline Chem Co‹Insurance Agency.
Flamingo Film Co‹World Film Corp.
Leonard‹Taylor.
Queens Co Water‹CNY.
Ogilvy‹Tucker.
Berg‹Erkins.
Galbo‹Spano.
J H Parker Co‹Weinbros R E Co.
Case on.

Blackman‹Capern.
Sintzenich‹Lady Mackenzie Film Co.
Chartres‹Hotel Martinique.
Polonofsky‹Blake.
Lesser‹Schwartz.
Merrilees‹Voss.
Ahrendt‹Joshin.
Rzonca‹Int R T.
Falvey‹same.
Rhein‹Hamburg-Am Line.
B Stern & Co‹Levenson.
Schiesinger‹Hornstein.
Haber‹Int R T.
Vaccarelli‹Meyer.
Universal Textile Co‹
SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases will be sent to Trial Term, Part II., for trial.
Talbot & Co‹Pyro Ignition Co.

Case on.

PART II.—La Fetra, J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

PART III.—O'Dwyer, J.—Commercial calendar at 10 A. M.

Campbell‹Gifford.
Wight‹Tilden.
Miller‹Pease‹Davis.
Siler‹Levison.
Sherman‹London & Lancashire Ins Co.

PART IV.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VI.—Strasburger, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VII.—Zeller, J.—At 10 A. M.—Case on.

PART VIII.—Smith, C. J.—At 10 A. M. Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Warner‹Mendelson—Michael F Egan.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Re Henoch—James O Farrell. McLaughlin‹Mclaughlin—Algernon S Norton. N Y Savings Bank‹Orr—Max Wilder.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT — Giegerich, J.— Sidney Rothman‹Wm J Ferrall — Max Altman. Guar Trust‹2d Av RR—Andrew E Kalbach, Charles A Robinson‹Annie B Hyatt—Alexander Rossner.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Ordway, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM — Ordway, J. — Motion calendar.

Crupsmith‹Schamberger.
Re Downes, (2.)

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Ordway, J.

Bechlem‹Schwartz.
Whitehead‹Whitehead
Goldman‹Goldman.
Walker‹Walker.
Stang‹Stang.
Holländer‹Hollander.
Cott‹Cott.
McIntosh‹McIntosh.
Rohn‹Rohn.
Geller‹Geller.
Tyler‹Tyler.
Sapir‹Sapir.
Sloberg‹Sloberg.
Pott‹Pott.
Griffon‹Griffon.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Tierney, J.

Paul‹Roger Const Co, Inc, (2.)
Davis‹Chatavson.
Smeltz‹NY Cons RR.
Real‹NY Rys Co.
Grunnert‹CNY.
Isenberg‹Isenberg.
Shanley‹Lawrence.
Bainbridge Const Co‹Lutheran Hospital.
Hatsek‹J Garrie & Sons.
Wallace‹Zelger.
Hilsenrad‹Van Hoven.
Deffer‹Blumenthal.
Krall‹Steinfeld.
Assy‹Cor Trin Church

Highest number reached in regular order 875.

PART II.—Ordway, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Greenberg‹North Side Storage Whse Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Accountings:

Est of Lillian Schramcek.
Est of Margaret Pratt
Est of Amos Neary.
Est of Fredericka Catherine Haag.

Wills for probate:

Mary Hindle.
John McMahon.
Solomon H Guggenheimer.
William J Parry.
Henry J Volkmar.
Louisa Falk.
Thomas Rawcliffe.
William Kaufmann.
Herman Behn.
Mary Helbing.
Hattie E Murray.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Thomas, Stapleton, Mills, Rich, JJ.—Motion calendar at 1 P. M.

Field‹Forman, &c.

Enumerated Day Calendar.

People‹Chickrella.
Bklyn Benev Assoc‹Connell.
Woodridge‹Con RR.
Goodman‹Hebrew Orphan Assoc.
Uhlein‹Lackner.
Rinehart‹Collier.
Marcello‹Delace.
Keith‹Snare & T. (2.)

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Clark, Jaycox, and Benedict, JJ.—Day calendar at 1 P. M.

Kuan‹Kugler.
Bruckner‹Cappel.
Klein Materials‹Cozine Schoonmaker‹Leavy et al.
Rappold‹Erde.
Payne‹Du Flon.
Rockaway Pk Rity Co‹Hearn.
Turecamo Con Co‹Polsdorfer, (2.)
Nordstrom‹Caputo.
Silberberg & an‹Schwartz & an.
O'Rourke‹Meser, (2.)
Est of Weinstein‹Lanza et al.
Homecrest Bldg Co‹Est of Weinstein.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Home Trust‹Haldane.
Riley‹Gordon.
Strain‹The Gram Co.
Favorito‹Merlina.
Eibler‹Eibler.
Silberstein‹CNY.
Macklin‹Macklin.
Re Union Bank, (N Y Av.)
Re same, (E 123d St.)
Re same, (Keve.)
Re Saratoga Av.
Molliver‹Weiss.
Re Conv of S of M.
Gillooly‹Stelner.
Fischer‹Davis.
Childs & Co‹Steiner.

PART II.—Manning, J.—At 10 A. M.—Undefended motions.

Moore‹German Artistic Weaving Co.
Birch‹Globe Auto, &c, Co.
Andrews Co‹Harstn.
Brickman‹Coe.
Corrao‹Aeolian Co (2.)
Shirk‹Griffith.
Hyams‹F J Kelly Co.
Jas McCreery Co‹Panofsky.
Goldberg‹Klein.
Neubrief‹L Schwarta & Sons.
Eiteman‹Vasques.
Brickman‹Coe.
Corrao‹Aeolian Co (2.)
Wm Filene's Sons Co‹Feingold.
Robun‹Winslow.
Samaya‹Winter Garden Co.
Spiegel‹Solomon.

Arlington Cotton Mills.
Horwitz‹Int R T (2.)
Berlin‹H G Allen Hat Co.
Duckett‹Pessano.
Duper‹N Y Rys.
Raiter‹Cohen.
Chernen‹Kahn.
Kalfus‹Int R T.
Gronowitz‹same.

PART III.—Hotchkiss, J.—Cases to be sent from Trial Term, Part I.

Greenberg‹North Side Storage Whse Co.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business. Accountings:

Est of Elizabeth Gunther or Lizzie Gunther.
Est of August F Gunther.
Est of Jane E White.
Est of Ray Freund.
Est of Flora Samter.
Est of Edwin Henry Collett.
Est of Elisabetha Schwarz.
Est of William Beaman.
Est of Samuel Molostowsky.
Est of Joseph Cornecki.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

SPECIAL TERM—(Chambers)—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS—Gibbs, J. No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Lubotsky‹N Y Cons RR.
Bender‹Nas RR.
Parshelsky Bros‹
Highest number reached on regular call, 9580.

Ring-Gibson Co.
Friedman‹C I & B RR.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:

George W. Kirke.
William J. O'Neil.
Maria B. McGuinness.

Administration of:

Nelis Svendson.
Sarah Bender.

Accounting of:

Henry J. Selds.
John Callaghan.
Cornelius Callaghan.
Rosana Callaghan.
Mamie Callaghan.
John Giles.

Saline Hudson.
Matilda Spitzmiller.
Mary E. Jones.
Richard Burchell.
Angelina Burchell.
Wilhelmina Willig.
George C. M. Bender.
John Hynes.

Contested calendar:

Martha Underwood.
Albert Berry.
Anna Gonsalvos.
Maria Murray.
Anna Spear.

County Court.

PART IV.—May, J.; part V., Roy, J.—Civil calendar called in Part IV.

Gallo‹B H RR.
McGoldrick‹L Q Co & Sub RR.
Bara‹Richheimer.
Jacowasky‹Grebin.
Sarre‹Nas Elec RR.
Schwartz‹Bosch.
Green‹Stauch.
McMahon‹Nas El RR
Halpern‹Sepp.
Marciano‹Fischetti.
Linden‹B H RR.
Quinn‹C I & B RR.
Klatzer‹N Y Cons RR
Galprin‹Nas El RR.

Notice is hereby given that cases on the civil calendar must be ready for trial when reached or they will be sent to the foot of the calendar.

Lourie‹So B'klyn Ry.
Lamster‹Man Bridge Three Cent Line.
Abel‹Nas Elec RR.
Ryder‹A. I. Namm & Son.
Carney‹C I & B RR.
Licuari‹Nas Elec RR.
Braley‹B H RR.
Lawyers Williamsburg Savings Bank.
Harding‹B H R R.
Fultz‹Osborn.
Mallon‹C I & B RR.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Tompkins, J.—Day calendar at 10:15 A. M.

Weisbecker‹Welz & Z
Reynolds‹Reynolds.
Nicholson‹Tri-Boro Realty Co.
Ex rel Moore‹Breithack.
Winkler‹Gainsborg.
West Co Nat Bank‹Ladd.
De Angelis‹De Angelis.

Highest number reached on call, 405.

TRIAL TERM.—Part I., Morschauser, J.; Part II., Keogh, J.; Part III., Platt, J.—Day calendar called at 9:45 A. M.

Wheeler‹Sanky.
Lefkoff‹Pitifsky.
Nickerson‹Brinberg.
Evenstad‹Cuttita.
Reading Coal & Iron‹same.
Gregonis‹same.
Bergin‹West El RR.
Pace‹same.

The following causes must be answered ready or marked over to another day:

Odell‹West St RR.
Flynn‹Yonkers RR.
Pacolli‹Ossining Ry Co.
Tschantre‹West Elec. RR Co.
Wunder‹Hersberger.
Duffy‹West St RR.
Pfoh‹same.
Gosler‹same.
Rakity‹Union Ry.

Highest number reached on call, 477.

O'Brien‹O'Brien.
Moenig‹N Y C RR.
Lyon‹Nat Surety Co.
Ebling Brew Co‹Genaro.
Woolford‹Woolford.
Wilsea‹N Y C RR.
Baldicini‹same.
Duffy‹same.

County Court.

Young, C. J.

Leone‹Larchmont
Blinker‹Vll of Croton.
Jorgensen‹McCarter.
Frand‹Ahrecht.
Barger‹Peterson.
Campbell‹Pearsall.
Stewart‹Delfino.
Mael‹Ponty.
Sherman‹Merlam.

Osborne‹Vll of No Tarrytown.
Hendrickson‹City of White Plains.
Gorham‹Hyatt.
Willimore‹City of Yonkers, (2.)
Barroman‹City of New Rochelle.

QUEENS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

TRIAL TERM—Aspinall, J.—Calendar called in Part I. at 10 A. M.

Dorman‹B H R R Co
Richmond‹L I RR.
Mintz‹same.
Werner‹N Y Con R R Co.
Laskowski‹B H RR.

Cases will be added to the ready section of the calendar each day from the reserve calendar of May 7, 1917.

Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1,576.

Pragnell‹Pragnell.
Behrman‹Newtown Supply Co.
Haviland‹Tew.
Pidgeon‹Burke.

County Court.

TRIAL TERM—Humphrey, J.—Calendar called at 10 A. M., (8.)
Anderson‹Hawkins

Thursday, May 10.
Mullaney‹B H RR.

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 101, n e corner of 170th St, 515 West, 100x120, May 1; Hiram Elliott to Henry Morgenthau Co. 30 East 42d St, due Feb. 1, 1920; int. 6%; attorney, M. S. Wechster, 30 East 42d St.....$27,500

CHERRY ST, 216, n s, 59.6 ft e of Pike St, 25.1x117.2x24.7x118.8, May 7; Charles S. Bender to Rahlen G. Curle, 820 Park Av, due May 1, 1920, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Alfred Roelker, Jr., 80 Broadway.....$12,000

FRONT ST, 166, n w s, 16.6x75.4x16.6x75.3x16.10x73.10, w s, May 5; Dorothy Realty Corp. to Joseph F. Cullman, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$1,625

LEXINGTON AV, 1, e s, 73.11 ft s of 107th St, 27x87.9, prior mtg $10,000; also property in White Plains, N. Y., ½ part, May 8; Annie L. Baumann, White Plains, N. Y., to Elliott Mortgage Co., 277 Broadway, due June 1, 1916, 6 per cent.; attorney, Elliott Mortgage Co., 277 Broadway.....$1,325

MAIDEN LANE, 25, n e s, 24.8x45.6x23.6x 30, May 1; Catherine S. Galbraith and another to Salman Haas et al., 60th St, et al., executors, &c., due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Rose & P., 128 Broadway, ...$100,000

MAIDEN LANE, 27, corner of Nassau St, runs along n s of Nassau 62x23.6x45.6 to e s of lane x25 to beginning, May 8; Jane Sanders and another to Forrest Raynor, Montclair, N. J., and another, trustees, 4 years, 4½ per cent.; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$27,000

NORTH MOORE ST, 56-62, s s, 100.4 ft w of e s Franklin St, 100.7x87.11x100.2x87.11; Franklin St, 178-180, n s, 125.2 ft e of Hudson St, 32.11x88, May 5; Rector, &c., Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Mark's in the Bowery, to Mutual Life Insurance Co., due and interest as per bond; address Law Department, 59 Cedar St.....$20,000

6TH AV, 2,234, n w corner of 136th St, 25x 85, May 5; Christian Luckey to Charles Reuss, Penn Yan, N. Y., due July 1, 1922, prior mtg $18,000; attorney, Knox & Dooling, 27 Cedar St.....$9,000

6TH AV, w s, 99 ft n of 4th St, 20x70, May 3; Lena M. Schelpert, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.; Emma Goeler, Lenox, Mass., and Charles Nudorff, Callcoon, N. Y., to the Dry Dock Savings Institution, 341 Bowery, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Frank M. Tichenor, 38 Park Row.....$7,000

PARK ROW, 117-119, s s, 67.4 ft e of Duane St, 33.4x64.6x33.8x64.6, May 7; Park Row Associates, Inc., to Louisa M. Gerry, Newport, R. I., et al.; Sam, D. J., attorneys; due, $3,587.76; taxes, &c., $539.76; prior mortgage, $18,000; to the plaintiff for $20,513.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

220th St, $49, n s, 305 ft w of Bronxwood Av, 60x114; Mildred Mason, wife of Frank Glover et al.; E. C. Smith, attorney; due, $2,065; taxes, &c., $920; to the defendant for $3,200.

By Henry Brady.

Hennessy Pl, w s, 115.8 ft n of Arnside Av, 25x100; vacant; E. M. Parker et al, trustees, against W. A. Gaedeke et al; due, $983; taxes, &c., $65.20; to the plaintiff for $500.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Haven Av, 296, w s, 212.1 ft s of 181st St, 50.5x105x irregular, five-story apartment house; Abel King and another against Becker Building Corp. et al.; Lese & C., attorneys; due, $7,396.01; taxes, &c., $555.50; prior mtg $45,000; to A. G. Wormser and M. G. Norris for $57,799.

181st St, 302 East, s s, 82 ft e of 2d Av, 18x 74, three-story brick tenement and German Savings Bank against Bella Hauser, extrx., et al.; A. H. Mosle, attorney; due, $6,689.06; taxes, &c., $159.25; to Sidney A. Harris for $5,800.

101st St, 338-340 East, s s, 50 ft w of 1st Av, 50x83.11, six-story tenement and stores; P. A. D. Boyle and another, trustees, against Achille Ginzbourger et al.; Strauss, R. & B., attorneys; due, $1,978.84; to the plaintiff for $38,000.

121st St, 309 East, n s, 71 ft e of 2d Av, 26x 75.7, four-story tenement and stores; M. R. Maithie, as City Chamberlain, against Mamie Lehrer et al.; Samuel Hardy, attorney; due, $15,794.77; taxes, &c., $185; to the plaintiff for $5,000.

119th St, 335 East, n s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.11 six-story tenement and stores; Warwick Savings Bank against Leumas Realty Co. et al; Cary & C., attorneys; due, $19,589.17; taxes, &c., $1,421.75; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Henry Brady.

Downing St, 63-67, n s, 91.3 ft e of Varick St, 64.7x90x irregular; two five-story flats; Samuel Gelb against Annie Hochfelsen et al; Herman Gottlieb, attorney; due, $2,568.72; taxes, &c., $2,235.82; to the plaintiff for $47,666.

B. J. H. Mayers.

Suffolk St, 57, w s, 50 ft s of Broome St, 25x75; five-story tenement and stores; Marks Kirshbaum against Samuel Fensterheim et al; Sam, D. J., attorneys; due, $3,587.76; taxes, &c., $539.76; prior mortgage, $18,000; to the plaintiff for $20,513.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Arthur C. Sheridan.

220th St, $49, n s, 305 ft w of Bronx

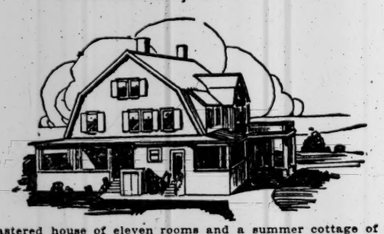
4 Rooms, 5th floor . . $1,300
5 Rooms, 4th " . . 1,600
7 Rooms, 7th " . . 2,400

No. 302 West 86th Street
(Just west of West End Avenue)

In addition to 1, 2 and 3 baths, the apartments contain many desirable and modern features, and they will be ready for occupancy August 1st, 1917.

LOTON H. SLAWSON COMPANY
171 Madison Avenue Telephone, Murray Hill 3530

FOR RENT—BEAUTIFUL SUMMER ESTATE CHATHAM, CAPE COD



Modern plastered house of eleven rooms and a summer cottage of nine rooms, gas and water, garage and barn, about forty acres of land; located on a Bluff, with a magnificent view of Sea and Land. Fine bathing beach. To Rent for the summer season. Apply to N. A. Eldridge, Chatham, Mass.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FREE EXCURSION NEXT SUNDAY and on WEEK DAYS

TO THE UP-TO-DATE INDUSTRIAL TOWN WHERE WE ARE OFFERING ABSOLUTELY HIGH—DRY—LEVEL AND CLEARED BUILDING AND SPECULATIVE INVESTMENT LOTS ON THE REMARKABLY EASY PLAN OF

10 Cts. Per Week

TEN CENTS PER WEEK (OR AS MUCH MORE AS YOU CARE TO PAY WEEKLY) WILL PAY FOR AND $58.00 PRICE IS THE PRICE OF ABSOLUTELY HIGH, DRY, LEVEL AND CLEARED LOTS (25x100) AT BOUND BROOK SOUTH, BENEFITED BY THE FOUR GREAT RAILROADS OF NEW JERSEY, CENTRAL, LEHIGH VALLEY, PHILADELPHIA & READING AND BALTIMORE & OHIO; 100 TRAINS DAILY, BOUND BROOK HAS TWO BANKS, TWO THEATRES, STORES, TROLLEYS, BOARD OF TRADE, 10,000 COUNTLESS HOMES AND MANSIONS; 14 FACTORIES AND PLANTS. FREE CERTIFICATE OF TITLE. WHY NOT GROW VEGETABLES ON THE LOTS YOU BUY, AND PROFIT ON THEM WHILE PAYING FOR THEM? FREE TRIPS EVERY DAY DURING THE WEEK. WRITE, CALL OR PHONE FOR FREE TICKETS AND PARTICULARS.

Brooks Inter-State Realty Corp'n
45 West 34th St., N. Y.
Phones: Greeley 186-187.
Office Hours, 9 to 5 Saturday, 9 to 3:30.

RENT WITH OPTION TO BUY

All Rent Money to Apply on

This Colonial house, 7 rooms, all improvements; plot 50x150; plenty trees; facing 18-hole golf course; 14 miles out. Write for floor plans and tickets to inspect.
Attorney, P. O. Box 1667, N. Y. City

Gentleman's Farm; 100 Acres

Thirty miles New York; ten minutes' walk good commuting Station. Farm for a true Nature Lover and also a profit farm. Half mile frontage on large, clear River; excellent boating, swimming, fishing. See photos. On macadam road. Colonial house, beautifully set amidst immense Elms and other shade; 10 big rooms; living room 30x30; two bathrooms, steam heat, electric light. Neat Farmer's House, 7 rooms. Large stock barns accommodate 25 head; modern cow barns. 800 fine young fruit trees; all small fruits and asparagus. $20,000. An earnest bargain.
ALLABOUGH & SON Woolworth Bldg., New York.

MONTCLAIR

Taken in Foreclosure by Bank.

A most exceptional opportunity to get a new, modern residence far below its value; delightfully located; convenient to school, churches, and depot; large living room, open fireplace; dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen, 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, sun porch, sleeping porch; steam, gas, electricity; oak floors throughout; can only be appreciated by careful inspection; am authorized to sell this property for $7,500. May be seen Sundays by appointment.
Murdoch, op. Lackawanna. Ph. 675 Mtc.

PRESERVATION

of your family from want may depend on the title to your Real Estate. Consult us on this subject. We are experts in Bergen and Rockland County Real Estate titles. Write for Booklet A.

NORTH JERSEY TITLE INSURANCE CO., HACKENSACK, N. J.
N. Y. Rep.—Glenn K. Carver, 60 Wall St.

CHOOSE

BOGOTA—TEANECK—LEONIA

Homes for Rent or Sale. Wonderful Values. Easiest Terms. Photos and Particulars.
GEO. B. HITCHCOCK, INC.
Bogota, N. J.

SPRING LAKE

SEND FOR BOOK "T" OF SUMMER HOMES FOR RENT. N. J.
E. V. Patterson & Son

REAL ESTATE—OUT OF CITY.

$100 CASH BUYS

attractive five-room house, improvements; full price, $2,375; free use of my two acres adjoining for farming; 35 minutes out; near depot. Jacobson, 71 West 35th St., New York.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—Furnished.

LENOX, MASS.

"BONNIE-BRAE" — Estate Henry Clews—30 Acres.
Adjoining Carnegie Estate.
To let furnished; Rental on request.
Garage, &c. Telephone 7510 Hanover.
New York.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

Large, comfortable country house, completely furnished, never rented before; 7 miles from Williams College on Boston Post Road; spacious veranda; running water; large garage. Address
C. T. G., 14 Lorraine St., Hartford, Conn. Tel. Elizabeth 1053.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

FOR RENT
46 West 73rd Street

One of the most attractive apartments of nine rooms and three baths on the West Side.

Living room	size 14 x 27
Library	" 14 x 15
Dining room	" 14 x 21
Kitchen	" 13 x 17
Main bedrooms	" 14 x 23

One apartment to a floor.
More like a private house than an apartment.
Rent $3000 per annum.
Apply to
Fredk. Zittel & Sons,
Broadway & 79th Street.
Telephone: Schuyler 9700.

815 PARK AVE.

S. E. CORNER 75TH ST.

New Building

Ready for Occupancy About Sept. 1st.

7 & 8 ROOMS

3 BATHS

Rents $2500 to $3600.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION

Renting Agent on premises. Phone 6989 Lenox.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

TO SUBLEASE HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT, SIX ROOMS. HOTEL WOODWARD ANNEX, 204 WEST 55TH ST. SPECIAL PRICE.

A NEW APARTMENT HOTEL.

Newly furnished and decorated; complete hotel service; 2 and 3 rooms and bath; 9 to 11 windows and three exposures to each suite; rates $80 monthly and up; also weekly rates; breakfast and dinner, $8 weekly (optional).
HOTEL NOBLETON, 126 West 73d St.
One block from subway express and "L" sta. All cars and bus lines. References.

96th St., Near Riverside Drive

5 rooms and bath; will sublet unfurnished $42.50.
K. W. Dalzell, Maplewood, N. J.

For rent, furnished, 208 West 184th St. 5 rooms and bath. L. P. Ferguson.

To Sublet—4 Rooms, 321 West 55th St.

Completely Furnished. Immediate Occupancy. Apply Apartment 62 or Phone Columbus 2969

REAL ESTATE

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

56TH ST., (4th and Lexington Avs.)—Small 3-story brownstone, 9 rooms and bathroom, $20,000. Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co., 10 East 45th St. Murray Hill 8100.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Sacrifice—$65,000 five-story modern corner, eight stores, 21 apartments; prominent business avenue; rents, $9,850; mortgage, $48,000; 23% investment; no exchange; principals only. Particulars, Campbell, 284 East 138th St., Bronx.

Acquired through foreclosure, two-family brick house; nine and six rooms; all improvements; 183d St., near Jerome Av.; sell cheap. A. Wessiaw, 511 West 181st St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Compelled to leave city am forced to sacrifice my beautiful residence, 288 New York Av., Brooklyn; brick, 3-story and basement; all modern impts; any reasonable offer considered. Consume, my broker, Lindoch, opp. Lackawanna Station, Montclair, N. J.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

$175 CASH

buys modern cottage with 4,000 square feet and privilege of using adjoining land free of charge for your vegetables and poultry; giving you ample grounds to reduce the high cost of living; house contains seven large, airy rooms, with bath and all improvements; pay off balance $18 per month; several schools, stores, &c.; fast building town; compare this offer with what you are paying big rent for in town; consider big saving in raising all you need for the table; only thirty minutes out. B. Commuter, Room 910, 141 Broadway, New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

A beautiful little all-year country home for $6,500; living and dining rooms and glassinclosed porch; kitchen and pantry; 3 bedrooms and bath; open fireplace; steam heat, electricity; in old estate in exclusive neighborhood, on high ground; for sale; terms if desired; or will rent; occupancy in June; lakes and country clubs near by; 40-minute commutation trains from 42d St. Write for pictures and further information to Room 604, Astor Trust Building, 501 5th Av., New York, or phone Vanderbilt 2174.

Beautiful home, South Yonkers; high ground; extensive view; overlooking Van Cortlandt Park; modern new stucco house, 10 rooms, 2 baths; sleeping porch; wide veranda; quartered oak trim; parquet floors; large fireplace; all improvements; sun parlor; well heated; ground 75x100; large trees; must be seen to appreciate; two minutes' walk to Caryl Station; $11,000; terms to suit. Or will rent for $85 monthly. E. A. FAIRBANKS, 54 Manhattan St. Telephone Morningside 8924.

HOMES AND ESTATES

FOR SALE OR RENT.

ANGELL & CO., SCARSDALE, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

$500 for little old house, now located in a restricted neighborhood, to be moved on 2 lots near bay, making an ideal spot for boating, bathing and fishing; will sell complete for $1,200, with all water privileges, &c.; easy terms. Write for further details to "Old House," Box 279 Times Downtown.

Small hilltop bungalow; fine view; garden plot, &c.; near depot and harbor; makes pretty Summer home; $100 cash; balance easy. Hilltop Bungalow, Box 264 Times Downtown.

FREEPORT WATERFRONT.

Bungalows and houses, $2,500 up; also building plots on Randall Bay and Woodcleft Bay; low prices, easy terms; send for circular. John J. Randall Co., Freeport, L. I.

Farmingdale.—Large house; stable; good land; suitable for residence or boarding house; raise your own vegetables; 500 students near by; sacrifice; $250 down. Clark, Suite 1200, 45 West 34th St., New York.

Will sacrifice lot, 40x100, in Garden City Estate. Garrett, 66 West 46th.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Unfurnished.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,835 (89TH ST.)
Attractive house of 10 rooms and 2 baths; two-story extension; hardwood trim; possession immediately. Caretaker, on premises.

180th St., 773 East.—House; ten rooms; modern; comfortable and convenient; semi-basement store and rear buildings; great chance for living and light business.

SUMMER HOMES.

Furnished.

Beautiful Long Island country place, Long Island Sound, ten miles from Queensboro Bridge, consisting of six acres, handsomely improved, with abundant flowers, fruits, vegetables; house of sixteen rooms, three baths, eight bedrooms, billiard room, excellent basement and laundry, butler's pantry, large verandas; newly papered and painted throughout and handsomely furnished; garage for four or five cars; sleeping quarters for three or four men; use of Delauney Belleville brougham, Cadillac Sedan, and Ford touring cars; double bath houses, with about 500 feet beautiful sand beach; excellent tennis court, price, $4,000 for season or year; possession June 1; no agents. R. Rochester, 42 South Street. Telephone Hanover 170.

COTTAGES AND BUNGALOWS, FURNISHED.

Every modern convenience; electric lights, open fireplaces; free mail delivery; coolest and driest climate east of Rockies; good automobile road; purest spring water in State. E. Eustace, Mt. Pocono, Penn.

At Lakeville, Town of Salisbury, Conn., furnished house for 5 months; 17 rooms, 2 baths, 3 acres of ground, fruit, garden, on main automobile highway between New York and Lenox. For further particulars address A. R. Clark, 71 Broadway, or Mrs. Marvin Reed, Lakeville, Conn.

Berkshire Hills—Country residence, 11 rooms, bath, hot, cold running water; elegantly furnished; garage; healthful grounds, near mountains; excellent view; reasonable rent season. Further particulars apply Hallenbeck, 132 West 16th St., N. Y. City.

FURNISHED house, Madison, N. J., Summer or lease; all improvements; hour out, near station; Lackawanna Railroad; 15 rooms, 5 acres, large garage; reasonable. 853 Broadway, Room 20, New York. Telephone 3964 Stuyvesant.

Mamaroneck.—Attractive twelve-room house and garage; convenient to water, fine view; large sun parlor; vegetable garden and fruit trees; desirable neighborhood. 48 Stuart Av. Telephone 230 Mamaroneck.

Peconic Bay, L. I.—Furnished cottage to rent for Summer; nine rooms and two bathrooms; large garage; shore frontage; two miles from Good Ground Station. Miles, K 191 Times.

Long Island.—For rent, shore-front cottage, 8 rooms, 2 baths, laundry; garage, private dock, 6 acres, trees; phone; $150 per month. Particulars 8232 Audubon.

Country houses everywhere; all inspected, Town and Country Renting Agency, 200 West 72d St. Columbus 3900.

To let, cottage on Prudence Island, R. I., with all modern conveniences. Address Box 122, Providence, R. I.

SOUND BEACH.—Nine rooms, furnished; piazzas, garden, fruit. Box 110, 852 Columbus Av.

Belle Harbor, Near Ocean.—Beautiful house, sublet; reasonable. R. D., 104 East 14th St.

Wanted—Furnished.

Furnished Bungalow.—5, 6, or 7 rooms wanted for the Summer season; must be close to bathing beach; within easy commuting distance; family consists of two adults and one child. Theodore C. Young, 18 East 41st. 7100 Murray Hill.

Wanted, for season, small seashore cottage, furnished, garage preferred; easy commuting distance. Reynolds, 28 Harrison St., N. Y. C.

Bungalow or small house wanted, Long Island; two ladies; guarantee given. J 193 Times.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—East Side.

5TH AV., 749.—Attractive 2-room apartment, with service, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 8795.

117TH ST., 112 EAST.—Attractively furnished, cool apartment for rent until Oct. 1; eight rooms and bath; night and day elevator service; $85; tenant leaving for Plattsburg. Telephone Steinway 320, or call at premises.

119TH, 146 EAST.—2 large rooms, kitchenette, bath; famous 19th St. block; garden and window boxes; $85 per month; references required. Tel. Gramercy 3078.

127 EAST 34TH ST.

Furnished apartment; two rooms, bath; maid attendance; $40. Folsom, 127 East 34th.

408, (Near 5th Ave.)—Attractive apartment to sublet; two rooms, bath, kitchenette; piano, Victrola. Apply Falco, 505 5th Av.

408, EAST.—Attractively furnished 3-room apartment; $85 month. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450.

44TH ST., 141 EAST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette; sublet cheap. Inquire Jones.

84TH, 114 EAST.—Seven rooms, 3 baths, nicely furnished, until Nov. 1; all modern improvements; high-class apartment. Lenox 5928. Apt. 8B.

84TH ST., 114 EAST.—Until Oct. 1, attractively furnished apartment, seven rooms, foyer, three baths. Telephone Lenox 9955.

Apartments, attractively furnished, two rooms, bath, block from subway, $12.50 weekly up. HOPE-STENTON, 35 East 27th St. HOTEL ST. LOUIS, 34 East 32d St.

ENTIRE FLOOR, ten rooms, bath, elevator; library thousand volumes; furnished; June-October; $50. Dufour, 103 East 16th St. Stuyvesant 3813.

GRAMERCY PARK, 31.—Large living room, 2 bedrooms, kitchenette, and bath; exceptionally light and airy; well furnished; maid service. Apply to janitress, on premises.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Three large, handsome rooms, bath, kitchenette; $123 monthly.

PARK AV., (Corner.)—Furnished, unfurnished, 8 rooms, 2 baths, 6th floor; concession if rented soon. Telephone 9175 Lenox.

PARK AV., 568.—To sublet, furnished, until Oct. 1, bachelor apartment, ground floor; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette. Plaza 9064.

PLAZA SECTION.—Seven rooms, 3 baths; new building; sacrifice. Apply Col. 3974.

THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
An apartment to sublet for the Summer at reduced rental, with option of leasing October 1st.

Furnished—West Side.

57TH AV., 618, Near 50th St.—Richly furnished and exclusive bachelor apartment, 2 rooms, bath; excellent valet attendance; for Summer, $150 monthly. Inquire Mr. Dougherty.

16TH, 2 WEST—Studio apartment; bath, kitchenette; electricity; hardwood floors; furnished, $60. Dufour, 103 East 16th St. Stuyvesant 3813.

23D ST, 165 WEST.—An elegantly and newly furnished front apartment for bachelor; 3 rooms, bath, and foyer; electricity, showers and hot water; every convenience and comfort; absolute independence. Inquire one flight, front.

48D, 26 WEST.—Three beautiful rooms, maid service, October, $85; gentlemen. Vanderbilt 4140.

44TH, 210 WEST, "Westover Courts."—Exclusively bachelor; complete service; also unfurnished.

45TH ST., 341 WEST, (just off Broadway.)—New elevator housekeeping furnished apartments, 1, 2, 3 rooms; tiled bath, shower, tiled kitchen, high-class location; modern construction; ample grounds; nine or ten rooms; three baths; high-class plumbing; garage; give full description with terms or no attention; photographs returned; prefer to lease, but will buy if exceptional. K 159 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Private offices, or desk room, furnished and unfurnished. Efficient telephone and stenographic service. Rents moderate.
OFFICE SERVICE CORPORATION.
Will divide office, two private, one anteroom, with refined, acceptable party; best downtown location; references necessary; state extent, nature of business. C 246 Times Downtown.

SHOW ROOMS or offices to let, 140 West 34th St.; fine light. Apply to WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 46 Cedar St. Telephone John 5700.

5,000 square feet in basement on 145th St., near 8th Av.; also store, if desired, for rent very cheap. Apply Marx, 3,000 Broadway. Telephone 8804 Audubon.

To sublet, light office, 15x27; partitions, &c.; rent $60. Apply to E. Hewitt, 470 4th Av., New York.

Part of showroom to rent for skirts, dresses, or waists only; excellent location. G 67 Times.

To Let—Attractive outside room, in suite on 28th floor, Equitable Building. C 208 Times Downtown.

36th, 62 West.—Parlor to let for business; part or whole.

PARLOR FLOOR for business or living; excellent location. 22 East 45th St.

Store to Let.—16 West 47th; suitable milliner, modiste.

HOUSES TO LET.

City—Furnished.

Distinctive, well-furnished home; excellent studio; large, cool living and bed rooms; side yard with shade trees; moderate rent, June to November; references required. Tel. Chelsea 4145. 20 West 14th.

Furnished House.—Eight rooms; garage; plot 50x160; near Pelham Park; all transit lines; from June, October; rent $400. H. C. Mates & Co., Westchester, New York City.

Queens.

To let for one year, 10-room house, comfortably furnished, lawns front and rear. George U. Harvey, 23 Locust St., Flushing, L. I.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Furnished—West Side.

83D, 229 WEST.—Exquisitely furnished apartment; 7 bright, spacious rooms; southern exposure; piano; immediate possession; $125. Telephone Schuyler 3573. The Amidon. Apartment 11.

88D, 202 WEST.—Handsomely furnished apartment, or unfurnished, May 15 to Oct. 1st. Apt. 6W.

84TH, 315 WEST.—Eight rooms, completely furnished; elevator; fifth floor; $80 month.

85TH, 1 WEST.—SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT; LARGE, LIGHT, BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED; OVERLOOKS PARK; REASONABLE.

87TH, 307 WEST.—One-three room suites, bath, kitchenette; electricity; service; $35-$55.

92D ST., 214 WEST.—Six windows facing Broadway; less than rent. River. 2709.

95TH ST., 251 WEST.—Sublet for the Summer, beautifully furnished 7 large rooms, corner apartment; all light outside rooms; references required. Sixth floor south.

96TH, 35 WEST.—Elegantly furnished seven-room apartment; all outside rooms; two baths; concessions; south and west exposure. Mainek.

101ST, 205 WEST. THE JOSEPH HOTEL. Three doors from B'way. Tel. 9575 River. High-class, newly furnished 5-6-7 large, sunny rooms and kitchen; maid service, all-night elevator, and telephone; $25 to $45 weekly; $90 to $150 monthly.

113TH, 507 WEST.—Two, 4, 5, and 6 rooms, furnished, complete, with rare and exquisite taste. Inquire Apartment A. Telephone 8240 Morningside.

113TH, 517 WEST. Apartment 52.—Five-room apartment; beautifully furnished; southern exposure; May 15 to Oct. 1. Phone Morningside 9422.

113TH ST., 517 WEST, (Apartment 52.)—Five-room apartment; beautifully furnished; southern exposure: May 15 to Oct. 1.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, Between Riverside and Broadway.—Handsomely furnished 6-room apartment; reference required. Apt. 53.

114TH, 622 WEST. — Handsomely furnished, 7 front rooms, elevator apartment, to October or longer.

114TH, 609 WEST.—Apartment 63, elegant, completely furnished modern home; near Riverside.

115TH, 612 WEST.—Handsomely furnished six-outside-room apartment; absolutely clean linen, silver; near Riverside. Davidson, Apartment 72.

110TH, 404 WEST, (Apt. 33.)—Unusual value; $100 apartment, $80 Summer, furnished; unfurnished, $50; next Winter, unfurnished, $67.50.

110TH, 438 WEST.—$60; desirable 5 rooms, bath; elevator; facing Columbia; silver, linen, piano, June-Sept. 15. Washburn.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two large rooms, kitchen privilege; bath. Call between 10 and 4, Apartment 46.

124TH, 520 WEST, Apt. 45.—Beautifully furnished; 4 rooms, bath; $50; references.

141ST, 617 WEST.—3-room apartment, furnished or unfurnished. Apartment 54.

156TH ST., 605 WEST.—Five-room comfortably furnished apartment; modern improvements; southern exposure; delightful outlook; references. Tel. Aud. 4075.

161ST, 535 WEST.—5-room elevator apartment, comfortably furnished, $55; June-October. Mayers.

162D, 601 WEST.—Sublet for Summer four-room front apartment; light, airy.

181ST ST., 728 WEST. — Four rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to sublet; elevator apartment. Apartment 36. Jaspar.

190TH, 559 WEST.—3 rooms, bath, furnished, June 1 to Oct. 1. Apt. 4E.

227TH ST., 628 WEST.—Spuyten Duyvil apartment, 5 rooms, sleeping porch; garden; furnished, unfurnished.

1ST CORNER CATHEDRAL PARKWAY, MORNINGSIDE DRIVE AND 110TH ST. ATTRACTIVE APARTMENTS, THE CATHEDRAL PLAZA.
HOTEL CONVENIENCES. APARTMENT RATES. THE HEALTHIEST LOCATION IN THE CITY.
Must be seen to appreciate. Take Broadway subway or 6th or 9th Av. "L" to 110th St. WE HAVE 1, 2, 3, 4 ROOM APARTMENTS; $35, $45, $55, $65 UP MONTHLY.
Fully furnished; dishes, silver, cooking utensils; maid service optional; each apartment has private bath and kitchenette; 5th Av. bus stops at door; references essential. Phone 613 Academy.

APTS. OF THE WILSONIA,
225-227-229 West 69th St., near Broadway.
FOR TENANTS OF UNQUESTIONABLE CHARACTER ONLY.
3 rooms, bath & kitchenette, $50 & up monthly.
$14 & up weekly; completely equipped.
SPOTLESSLY FRESH AND CLEAN.
Phone and elevator service. Maid service optional. Very desirable location, near subway, "L," 5th Ave. bus and street cars. References absolutely essential.

APARTMENTS—SUBLET.
Handsomely furnished; any period; Summer rates. 17th CENTURY REALTY SPECIALISTS, 176 West 72d. Phone 848 Columbus.
Apartment hunting unnecessary; consult Mrs. Dingleman, specialist, 286 Amsterdam Av., (73d.) Columbus 886.
APARTMENTS, Attractively Furnished, THE FAL-CO., 505 5th Ave. Mur. Hill 4383.
ATTRACTIVELY furnished elevator apartment; 6 outside rooms; piano; rent very moderate until October. Telephone Audubon 4290, Apartment 20.

BEVERWYCK,
89 WEST 27TH ST.
Two and three rooms, furnished and unfurnished, with service.

BUSINESS WOMAN having a handsomely furnished 6-room apartment on Washington Heights, overlooking Hudson River, would share with another business woman or congenial couple. Phone before 6, Bryant 2548.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED APARTMENTS
Concessional prices from now until October. $75-$500 month; long, short leases.
CLARK REALTY COMPANY,
20 E. 42nd. Telephone Vanderbilt 1450

LIST of furnished apartments mailed on request; 2 to 11 rooms for rent, 3 months, or to Oct. 1. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St., and 461 5th Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 215.
Completely furnished apartments, two to six rooms, elevator and non-elevator buildings; for particulars see first page New York Telephone Directory. Telephone Academy 1647.

NINETIES. — New building, 11th floor, 6 rooms, handsomely furnished; sacrifice. Columbus 3974.

OWNER living West Nineties, near Park, will rent attractively furnished suite, large sitting room, front bedroom, adjoining bath; back; ample closet room; electricity; no flats front or rear to obstruct light and air. Phone Riverside 5413.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 131.—Beautifully furnished apartment; 6 rooms, 2 baths; for Summer; piano, Victrola. Apt. 2D.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, No. 125, (84th St.)—Eleven all light, well furnished rooms; also unfurnished. W. R. & J. M. Stewart.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 468, corner 119th.—8 rooms, 2 baths, corner apartments; best section on the drive; completely furnished.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 745.—Sublet one large, light ground floor studio. Write Kindergarten.

SEVEN ROOMS, beautifully furnished; competent maid; $150; adults only. Bryant 3388.

SPECIALIST.
Furnished, subleases of private apartments, all sizes, periods; reduced Summer rates. WICKLIFFE GRAY, 269 West 73d. Columbus 8274.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 188.—Seven-room corner apartment to sublet; concessions. Simmons.

SUBLET two rooms, kitchenette, bath; cheap for Summer. Tel. Riverside—6326.

TO SUBLET from May 15 to Oct. 1, two elegantly furnished rooms, Hotel Berkley, cor. West 74th and Amsterdam Av. For appointment phone M. R. Ellis, Franklin 192 from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 82 WEST.—5 and 7 room, completely furnished; apartments; Summer rates.

WAVERLY PLACE, 122. — Washington Square studio apartment; furnished or unfurnished. Wilson.

WEST END AV., (100th St.)—Beautifully furnished apt., 6 rooms, 2 baths, May to October, $250 monthly. For appointment tel. River. 2035.

WEST END AV., 740, (Della Robbia.)—Four rooms; completely furnished; piano. Meek, Apt. 43.

WEST END AV., 393, (79th.)—7 rooms, bath; all outside; elevator. Phone Schuyler 6180.

WEST END AV., 823.—7-room elevator apartment, bath; newly decorated; $1,150.

Unfurnished—East Side.

4TH AV., 469, (Near 32d St.)—Two room and bath apartment, $40; new building; electricity; maid service; central location; good neighborhood. Albert E. Ashford, Inc., 10 East 33d St. Telephone Murray Hill 1100.

30 EAST 64TH STREET,
CORNER MADISON AV.
New building; just completed; 2 rooms, bath, with service. Apply Supt., premises.

76TH, 55 EAST.—6 rooms, modern improvements, elevator apartment. Supt. premises. Lenox 1690.

MADISON AV., 222, (36th.)—Three large, handsome rooms; bath, kitchenette; 125 monthly.

THE LORRAINE,
2 East 45th St.
An apartment to sublet for the Summer at reduced rental, with option of leasing October 1st.

Bronx.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,374, (corner Fordham Road.)—Elevator apartments, 5-6 rooms; opposite Devoe Park; all outside rooms; University Av. and Fordham Road trolley line and Jerome Av. subway adjacent. WOLFSOHN & AUGUST, agents, Grand Concourse and Fordham Road. Phone Fordham 2904. Superintendent on premises.

APARTMENTS TO LET.

Unfurnished—West Side.

NO. 44 WEST 10TH ST.
Washington Square Section.
New nine-story fireproof apartment house, 3, 4, and 6 rooms; open fireplaces; extra maids' rooms; now leasing from plans. Apply to Wm. A. White & Sons, 46 Cedar St. Tel. John 5700.

12TH ST., 12 WEST.—Beautiful 5 room and 2 bath apartment. Apply on premises or Carstein & Linnekin, Inc., 221 4th Av.

21ST STREET, 234-8 WEST.
Four, five, and six rooms and bath. Elevator, &c.; $510 to $720. See Supt.

47TH, 16 WEST.—Newly decorated kitchenette apartments, $50 up; every convenience; references.

59TH ST., 200 WEST, (7 East.)—Three-room apartment, kitchenette, bath; $100 month.

83D, 324 WEST, Near Riverside.—Sublet, 7 rooms; high-class elevator apartment; moderate. Arnold.

315 WEST 113TH, GEORGETTE COURT.
$50—5-room up-to-date apartment, all to the front; elevator service night and day; phone in apartment; near parks, subway, elevated, cars and bus pass door; no sign. See Supt.

161ST ST., (near Riverside Drive.)—3 rooms, $40; 4 rooms, $45 to $52; 6 rooms, $70; 8 rooms, facing Riverside, $115. Inquire office, 900 Riverside Drive. Telephone 4057 Audubon.

187TH ST., WEST.—Four rooms, bath, heat, telephone; ground floor; $32.50. Gillan.

ACADEMY ST., 678, (Near Dyckman St. Subway Station.)—New apartments, 3 and 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements, including private telephone, electric light, &c.; rents, $25 to $36.

BEAUTIFUL three-room hotel apartment to rent, unfurnished; $60 per month to Oct. 1st. V 879 Times Downtown.

RESIDENTIAL SUITES
OF MARKED INDIVIDUALITY
at 116 Riverside Drive, south cor. of 84th St.; 10 and 11 rooms and 8 baths; $1,800 to $3,200; concessions will be made to desirable tenants.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 452.—9 large rooms, 3 baths; all rooms facing Riverside Drive; sub-lease from Oct. 1; rent very reasonable. Apartment 5A. Phone Franklin 678, R. C. Herman.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202, (Corner 93d.)—9 rooms, 2 baths, 5th floor, from June 1 to Oct. 1, 1918; family moving to Texas; rent very moderate price. Riverside 1989.

"THE ALBERTA."
159th, 461 West, near subway and 9th Av. "L" express station; 5 and 6 room elevator apartment; modern; $720-$780 yearly.

WEST END AV., 740.—4 rooms, outside; possession any time. Roig.

Brooklyn.

HANDSOME, new steam heated apartment to let, $30 to $45 monthly. 175 Coney Island Av. (Prospect Park.) Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

APARTMENT FOR RENT.—On Hudson Boulevard, three blocks from Summit Avenue Tube Station, Jersey City, 5 rooms, all outside, and maid's room; southern, Eastern, and western exposure; 4th floor; elevator; modern; $70. Morian, Summit Apts., 2,787 Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City. Bergen 3631.

APARTMENTS WANTED.

Furnished.

Wanted—By small, refined family, apartment 5 to 7 rooms, on Riverside Drive, during Summer months; great care will be given; rent must be reasonable; no agents entertained. G 64 Times.

FURNISHED apartment wanted; four, five or six rooms; west side; by month; two adults; $50-$70; responsible; state terms. K 172 Times.

Unfurnished.

6-ROOM modern eelvator apartment wanted for long term in Washington Heights or West Bronx section; rent not to exceed $50. A 436 Times Annex.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

23D ST., 20 EAST, (Madison Square South.) Suite, two rooms and bath.

30TH, 123 EAST.—Nicely furnished, large room; all conveniences.

45TH, 22 EAST.—Large front room, furnished, unfurnished; bachelors; $25 for Summer.

55TH, 17 EAST.—Bachelors; room and bath; residence of art collector; references.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms, boxspring beds, tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 581, (near 61st St.)—Two rooms, kitchenette; permanent. Circle 1810.

MADISON AV., 220, (36th St.)—Rooms, large, small, furnished, unfurnished; music allowed.

West Side.

15TH, 156 WEST.—Comfortable, well kept rooms, $2; large closet, water, $4.

19TH, 308 WEST.—Large, newly furnished rooms in private home; all modern improvements; references.

23D ST., 350 WEST. — Furnished rooms; steam heat, running hot and cold water; large reception room and telephone connection; Colonial house for women.

29TH, 358 WEST.—Two large, newly furnished rooms; lavatory; private; gentlemen only.

36TH, 62 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7, $8; hall rooms, running water.

41ST, 11 EAST.—Large, cool, comfortable room; breakfast optional; lease to Oct. 1.

51ST, 215 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished room in private apartment, near Broadway; breakfast optional; references exchanged. Phone 2480 Circle. Apt. 1.

54TH ST., 156 WEST.—Beautiful furnished room.

56TH, 48 WEST.—Comfortable room; gentlemen; electric light, running water, steam heat.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Good rooms in exclusive elevator apartment. Call after 6 P. M. Sewell.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished private rooms; excellent central location, telephone service; moderate.

69TH, 63 WEST.—Large front room, running water, steam, electricity, 'phone.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Large rear parlor with private bath; maid service; refined house.

70TH, BROADWAY.—Astonishing sacrifice; suite $60 month up; 3 furnished suites, separately, together; service; private entrance. Columbus 10081.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, bath, connecting suites; single rooms; lowest rates; telephone.

71ST, 62 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE BATHS, ELECTRICITY; SINGLE ROOMS; SUMMER PRICES.

71ST, 303 WEST.—High-class accommodations for business persons; breakfast optional. Columbus 8213.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Beautifully furnished rooms in exclusive bachelor home; private bath; breakfast.

72D, 131 WEST.—Double, single, also parlor floor; private baths; new management; reasonable.

72D, WEST.—Large room, with tiled bath; reasonable; private house. Phone 1242 Columbus.

72D, 22 WEST.—Delightful room for chums; large, airy; private bath; electricity.

73D, 108 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; bath; electricity; references.

73D, 275 WEST.—Large, nicely furnished room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone.

73D, 302 WEST.—Attractive, large front rooms; private bath; small room; board.

73D, 269 WEST.—Medium room, adjoining bath; hot, cold water; quiet home.

75TH, 34 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, bath; maid service; elevator; telephone; private house.

76TH, 123 WEST.—Handsome back parlor, with private bath; breakfast optional; telephone.

76TH, 133 WEST. — Immaculately clean rooms, private baths; electricity; transients; references. Schuyler 4566.

76TH, 180 WEST.—Room, private bath, parquet floor, electricity; private house; references.

76TH, 251 WEST.—Suite, private bath; continuous hot water, electricity; single rooms.

77TH, 125 WEST.—Attractive, bright, sunny rooms; refined home; references.

77TH, 118 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, private bath; single or en suite; references.

78TH ST., 212 WEST.—High-class accommodations for gentleman; excellent central location; every convenience; moderate. Schuyler 9110.

78TH, (2,189 Broadway.)—Nicely furnished, single room; homelike surroundings; references; telephone. Hazelwood.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large rooms with, without private bath-rooms; kitchenette.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large rooms; one with twin beds; basement room; convenient baths.

78TH, 142 WEST.—Large and medium rooms; telephone; reception room; $4 to $10.

78TH, 317 WEST.—In newly opened house; fine large and small rooms; conveniences.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Double and single rooms, with private baths. Telephone Schuyler 6584.

82D, WEST.—Suite 2 rooms, bath; luxuriously furnished; reasonable; electricity. Schuyler 2982.

82D, 20 WEST.—University professor's wife will rent newly furnished rooms; references exchanged.

84TH, 31 WEST.—Exceptional large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parquet; refined dwelling.

86TH, 136 WEST.—Medium-sized room; all conveniences; electric light, telephone.

86TH, (Near Riverside.)—Two front rooms, sunny, quiet, first floor. 3868 Schuyler.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Large room, bath,

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PACKARD 1916 five-passenger phaeton, Marmon New York Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW seven- passenger limousine. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

PIERCE-ARROW touring, 1914—38; perfect condition; new tires. Phone Columbus 9869.

RENAULT 1916 LIMOUSINE; ELECTRIC STARTING AND LIGHTING. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

REO ROADSTER, 1917, practically new, run less than 3,000 miles, $700, 156 West 55th.

SIMPLEX, 7-passenger limousine; ideal for taxicab and hack service; will sacrifice to quick buyer; $350. Chas. E. Riess & Co., Inc., 1,741 Broadway, at 56th St.

SIMPLEX, 1914, 38 H. P., TOURING, 7-PASSENGER. GEORGE WALLACE COPLEY, 665 FIFTH AV. PLAZA 4837.

STEARNS-KNIGHT, 1916, beautiful 5-passenger, 4-cylinder touring; appearance and condition like new; has slip covers, electric starter, lights; $775. 150 West 55th St.

STEARNS 1915 three-passenger cabriolet. Marmon N. Y. Co., 10 West 62d St.

1916 STUDEBAKER TOURING, $500. Light five or seven passenger; every equipment. Holmes, 305 West 79th.

STUTZ 1917 BULLDOG SPECIAL; run only 200 miles; big discount; we also have one or two very good 1916 models. Schoonmaker & Jacod, 1,700 Broadway.

WILLYS-KNIGHT 1916 Coupe slightly used; 1916 Overland Touring Car; 1916 Willys-Knight Touring; a car that improves with use; 1915 Paige 6 cyl. Touring Car; 1915 Buick Touring. 1915 Reo Runabout. Now is the time to purchase. Willys-Overland, Inc., Used Car Dept., Broadway, at 50th St. Phone Columbus 9400.

WINTON, 6, 1913; fully equipped; electric lights and self-starter; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

WINTON light 6, touring car; overhauled and repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., B'way at 70th St.

$1,850 BUYS PACKARD TWIN "6" touring car, 135; run less than 5,000 miles; cannot be told from new. 161 Clymer St., near Williamsburg Bridge, Brooklyn.

Automobiles for Rent.

CADILLAC.—New eight imperial limousine, monthly preferred; very reasonable. Mead, 6200 Riverside.

CHALMERS.—Lady leaving town would rent her beautiful 1916 Chalmers landaulet, with or without chauffeur; reasonable. Phone Riverside 7916

LOZIER six, touring car, by day, week, month, or Summer season; private car, very stylish appearance, perfect condition; careful, trustworthy and experienced chauffeur, in his present employment seven years; Joseph Ruppert, Royal Garage, 211 West 95th St. Phone Riverside 770.

PACKARD sixes and twin sixes to hire; hour, day, week, trip; superior service; reasonable rates. C. M. & G. Whitehouse, 204 West 43d St. Phone 4219-3530 Bryant.

PACKARD.—Beautiful Packard cars by hour; monthly preferred; very reasonable; references. Champion Auto Co., 171 West 89th. 5818 Riverside.

PACKARD.—Beautiful new Packard touring; $2.50 hourly; experienced owner drives; references. Morningside 7385.

PACKARD Limousine, elegant, for Summer season; excellent service; reasonable price. 124 Times.

PACKARD landaulet to rent; hour, day, month; owner drives. Schuyler 1160. Micker.

Automobile Storage.

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Dead storage of automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export. 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobiles Wanted.

AUTOMOBILE CHASSIS, direct drive, second hand, good condition, any make, for Sing Sing prison vocational training school. Address New York State Prison Council, 17 West 44th.

Wanted, a low-priced Stutz, Marmon, Pierce, Mercer, Premier, National, Winton six, passenger touring; electric starter; no dealers. Marsh, 322 West 107th.

AUTOMOBILE wanted; first-class, up-to-date limousine; give full particulars; cash bargain; no dealers. Phone Mad. Square 5626.

DODGE.—Wanted to buy, Dodge; used. Write Condorn, 158 West 75th St.

Automobile Supplies.

AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES—AUTO TIRES
AUTO TIRES AND TUBES, TIRES AND TUBES, AT THE RIGHT PRICE. COME LOOK US OVER. H. PHILLIPS, 1899 B'WAY, 67TH. 68TH. E
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BALL AND ROLLER BEARINGS. Gurney and New Departure Service Sta. THE GWILLIAM COMPANY, 258 W. 58th St., (at B'way.) Tel. 8356 Col.

Automobile Instruction.

ATKINSON Superior instructors guarantee AUTO you expert knowledge. Inspect SCHOOL, equipment or write for booklet. 235 West 50. Ladies' classes.

Auto School. Largest and best school in the WEST SIDE U.S. Send for booklet and pass Y. M. C. A. to school. Telephone Columbus 302 W. 57th St. 7920. Spec. classes for ladies.

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COSMOPOLITAN AUTO SCHOOL, Practical, thorough, moderate, reliable. 221 WEST 50TH ST. Ladies' class. Booklet.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

A YOUNG Spanish woman of education and refinement is desirous of position taking care of child or an invalid, or as companion for a lady; excellent references. Address Gonzalo, care Las Novedades, 225 West 39th St.

BOOKKEEPER, Typist, Correspondent, Christian; 10 years' experience corporation controlling accounts; books opened, closed; monthly statements; $18. O 284 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (22,) double entry, competent to handle complete set of books, controlling accounts; salary $20. Miss Belle, care of Mayer, 604 Washington Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; thoroughly competent; best references; $15. W 207 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, STENOGRAPHER. — Well experienced and competent both branches; full charge. W 28 Times.

BOOKKEEPER-TYPIST.—Experienced; trial balance; full charge office; moderate salary. K 288 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER. — Nine years' experience; trial balance; knowledge stenography; moderate salary. K 27 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Double entry; seven years' experience; Christian. K 157 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young lady, neat, careful, experienced driver, desires position, up-to-date machine. Packard twin-six preferred; will act as secretary or companion to lady; knowledge stenography and typewriting. K 127 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, (teacher's training,) typist, business experience, desires position. O 263 Times Downtown.

COLORED GIRL wants position, half time day work, laundry at home or nurse girl. Sobers, 345 West 142d.

COOK.—French woman desires position as cook in either private family, large boarding house, or club; most excellent references from last employer, 4 years' service. Address M. D., 303 3d Av., care Janitor.

DRESSMAKER.—Modeling and remodeling; experienced help. Delil, 218 W. 70th.

ENGLISH, French, Italian, German translator, stenographer, correspondent; good knowledge of Spanish; thorough experience in export; best references. K 184 Times.

EXCEPTIONAL young woman, recent college graduate, statistical and clerical experience, knowledge of typewriting, desires position. E. W., Times Harlem.

GIRL wants position with lady; will do some chamber work; reference. K 180 Times.

GIRL, 16 years of age, refined, just out of school, desires position in office; clerical work, filing, &c. Address C., 270 West 23d.

GOVERNESS seeks position; a congenial, educated lady wishes entire charge of a motherless home only where a maid is employed; kind, patient, fully competent. Address Governess, Room 1632 Aeolian Hall Building.

GOVERNESS.—Experienced young teacher, who has traveled extensively, desires position as resident tutor during Summer months; no objection to leaving city; excellent references. X 203 Times Annex.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat colored girl wishes position in small private family as general housekeeper; six years with present employer; wages, $40. K 141 Times.

LAUNDRESS, first class, wishes to take fine lingerie home; best references. Mrs. Ruckenbrod, 61 West 106th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS or companion; reliable Catholic; seven years' reference; English, perfect French; teach girl 4 years up. Write B. G., care Turner, 359 W. 47th.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Educated, experienced trained nurse, charge of children. K 151 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Three years' experience; operate switchboard; typist; Christian; $8. W 206 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY-COMPANION.—High-class, refined American young lady, (25,) experienced stenographer, seeks position with American lady or companion to young girl; extremely competent, willing travel, or drive car; first class shopper; capable assisting about home; good appearance; highest references. K 188 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Knowledge bookkeeping and office detail; high school graduate; five years' technical and manufacturing experience; seeks position where conscientious work is wanted; willing to start for $15. G 59 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT, EXECUTIVE SALESMAN.—Seventeen years' broad mechanical, manufacturing experience in accounting, auditing, costs, and machine capacity, efficiency, financial, and executive duties; city and road sales work; credentials exceptional; age 36; salary $1,800 to $2,000; if possible, request appointment after 3:30 P.M. K 182 Times.

ACCOUNTANT, bookkeeper, age 28, married; eight years' practical experience in all phases of cost and general accounting, possessing initiative and executive ability, university graduate; salary $1,500 per annum. V 386 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, BOOKKEEPER, 23 years, married, seven years' experience, desires a position with C. P. A. or private corporation; two years in New York University; understands financial statements thoroughly. W 210 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT.—Trial balances, audits; $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, systematized, profit and loss statements, corporation work. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 5655.

ACCOUNTANT, senior, desires position on C. P. A. staff; 6 years' experience; student in New York University; 27 years old; married; A1 references. O 243 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, experienced bookkeeper and cashier, now student of accountancy, seeks position in accountant's office; moderate salary. K 174 Times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened; systems; arrangements of firms and corporations; bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. 52 Broadway, Room 832. Telephone Broad 7227.

ADVERTISING WRITER, layout man; newspaper and department store experience; reliable. O 253 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, ledger clerk, all around office clerk, 20; $12. K 137 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, reliable and energetic; 7 years with present wholesale mercantile firm, desires other connections; thoroughly experienced with branches of bookkeeping, office routine, &c.; best references. V 400 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—24, thoroughly experienced, reliable, trial balance; moderate salary; permanent. 1722 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (double entry) typist; capable, experienced; excellent references; salary moderate. K 180 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, &c.—Man, competent, 35, 14 years' experience in executive capacity, bookkeeper, cashier, salesman, desires to be located. O 232 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—Cost accounting, controlling accounts; modern methods; six years' experience. K 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced worker, good penman, good figurer; salary $15. Bookkeeper, 224 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER.—20; wide experience; good typist; highest references. W 204 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Swede, single, 28, wishes position with private family; have excellent references; absolutely sober, honest, and willing; very good mechanic and careful driver; have long experience; $30 week. K 177 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, (29,) having 9 years' experience, expert driver, careful, strictly temperate; excellent appearance; can furnish first-class reference from present employer; moderate salary. C. L., care Rose, 13 West 30th St.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, nine years' experience, Norwegian, 30, married; wishes steady position with private family; country preferred; careful driver; best references. G. F., 145 East 56th St.

CHAUFFEUR, with many years' experience, wants good position; references. J. Rupp, care Society Professional Automobile Engineers, 1,947 Broadway. Phone Columbus 4056.

CHAUFFEUR - MECHANIC. — French-American, 10 years' experience; not under $25 a week. Paul Civatti, Professional Chauffeurs' Club, 240 West 55th St.

CHAUFFEUR, 28, married, wishes position with private family; 6½ years last place as second man. 923 East 60th. Bannon.

CHAUFFEUR.—Single; careful driver; any make of car; own repairs; willing and obliging; A1 references. C., 3,704 Broadway.

CHAUFFEUR, sober, reliable, six years' experience, wishes steady position; $20. K 198 Times.

CHAUFFEUR wishes commercial job; Stewart Auto School diploma. G 50 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—Sober, neat, careful, wishes position; good references. K 167 Times.

CORRESPONDENT.—Spanish young man wishes position as correspondent; first-class references. K 176 Times.

DESIGNER and costume cutter of ladies' sporting garments; references from best London and New York houses. K 154 Times.

DISPLAY MANAGER who has made good in every position held, at present employed by one of the largest concerns in New York City, wishes to make a change; national reputation, experience in every line; dept. store preferred; many references; reasonable salary. K 144 Times.

ENGINEER, EXPERIENCED SELLING MANUFACTURING; would sell good specialty this territory. N 350 Times Downtown.

ESTIMATOR for interior marble work; good on plans and figures; many years' experience; trade acquaintance. Marble, N 384 Times Downtown.

FARMER.—Agricultural graduate Wisconsin University, experienced in extension work and practical farming, seeks opening; executive ability. A 438 Times Annex.

FARM HANDS, three college students, 20, want farm work for Summer; remuneration incidental; will leave immediately. K 148 Times.

MAN, middle-aged, American, business experience, quick adaptability, active, efficient, good personality and address, seeks occupation. K 169 Times.

MAN, married, employed 10 to 4, wishes position spare time. K 182 Times.

MANAGER-SECRETARY, 32; thoroughly experienced, broad-gauged American; exceptional correspondent, stenographer, organizer; prominent corporation fifteen years. O 267 Times Downtown.

NEWSPAPER AND MAGAZINE WRITER of ability seeks REAL CHANCE, where brains count. M. C., 104 East 14th.

POULTRYMAN, experienced, desires position on gentleman's estate or poultry farm; single; strictly temperate; references supplied. K 135 Times.

PRINTER, A1 references, take charge small hotel plant; city, country. K 162 Times.

REAL ESTATE.—Young man, (30;) understands repairs, renting, collecting, management; also bookkeeper. K 143 Times.

REAL ESTATE MANAGER.—Personal attention; thorough experience; reliability; guaranteed references. K 124 Times.

RENT COLLECTOR.—Understands repairs, desires position. E. Freeman, 113 South 2d St., Brooklyn.

RESPONSIBLE MAN, of many years' executive experience, seeks new connection; full information supplied to those interested. Address Williams, Room 1139, 42 Broadway.

RUSSIAN, SPANISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH, —Speaks, corresponds; Russian economist, wide experience, military exempted, seeks situation. K 190 Times.

RUSSIAN, educated, young, wants position as private secretary. S. A., 90 8th Av.

SALESMAN, 30; neat appearing; educated; hard worker; experienced traveler; can adapt self to any line. W 195 Times.

SALESMAN, 20, experienced on road, desires connection with reliable concern. W 202 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling wholesale, retail confectioners, grocers, druggists, desires position. V 401 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, &c.—Young man (23) wishes position, junior salesman or clerk. K 173 Times.

SECRETARY.—Young man, experienced stenographer, accountant, to handle personal accounts and correspondence during convenient time; Christian. W 216 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Young man, 29; executive ability; good stenographer and detail clerk; $25. K 153 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Rapid dictation; good personality; energetic worker; $10. Mr. R., 220 West 42d St. Bryant 1818.

SUCCESSFUL SPECIALTY SALESMAN WISHES CHANGE; TWO YEARS WITH PRESENT EMPLOYER; HIGH-GRADE PROPOSITION ONLY. K 132 TIMES.

VISITING VALET wants two or three more gentlemen. S. Butterfield, K 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 32, good appearance, educated, speaking Spanish, French, Portuguese, English, little commercial experience, but willing to learn and work hard, offers his services for $5 a week to firm with chance for advancement. W 211 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 25, executive, excellent education, long experience; capable managing business and help; desires connection with firm which appreciates ability and fidelity. O 280 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 28, EXECUTIVE ABILITY, WITH SALES EXPERIENCE, BANKING AND MERCANTILE LINES, DESIRES OPPORTUNITY. W 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

YOUNG MAN, 18, hustler, experienced stock receiving, packing, desires position with advancement. A. Levinson, 1,445 Boston Road, Bronx.

YOUNG MAN, 25, neat appearance, has chauffeur license and is mechanically inclined, wishes steady outdoor position; honest and reliable. Joe S., 653 East 236th.

YOUNG MAN, 22, high school graduate, desires position; 4 years' experience general office work, cost accounting. O 282 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, Spanish, (21,) wishes position in apartment or private family; have garage experience; good references. 221 East 23d St., R. Costoy.

YOUNG MAN, fair education and appearance, 27, Swedish descent, used to traveling, able to handle help if necessary, would consider any reasonable offer. A., 226 W. 43d.

YOUNG MAN, 28, married, experienced in office and factory management; very capable on details and systematizing. K 165 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 27, 7 years' office and shop, 2 years drafting room, 3 years technical school, wishes outside position. A. W. Brown, 2,101A Pacific St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN, knowledge bookkeeping, desires position reliable concern; best references. K 111 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, bookkeeper, typist, and stenographer; 4 years' experience. O 281 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20, high school graduate, mechanical ability; best reference, wishes position with future. K 150 Times.

YOUNG MAN, college graduate, knowledge of accounting; dependable; wants position. K 149 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 22, experienced packer, stock, shipping, desires position with advancement. B. Jaffe, 21 West 114th St.

YOUNG MAN, (20,) high school graduate, desires position, future. K 115 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

AUDITOR.—Expert, for hotel; thoroughly efficient, long experience; references; $100 monthly and meals. G 75 Times.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted for general office work; age 20 to 25; salary $8 to start. Address Superintendent, 1,123 Broadway, Room 1,000.

BILL CLERK who can operate typewriter and assist in general office work; state age, salary, qualifications. W 228 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER for suburban gas company to assist on consumers' ledgers; must be willing to live out of town; salary, $65 to $75. O 251 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER - TYPIST.—Neat, accurate, capable, experienced. Apply between 11 and 1. Borch Lydon Co., 120 Broadway.

CARETAKER.—Respectable woman wanted as caretaker of country house, June 13-Sept. 5; references required. Apply 300 East 4th St., New York City.

CHAMBERMAID.—Competent chambermaid and waitress; white; small family; good wages; Summer, Long Branch; highest references. Call morning, Belnord, 225 W. 86th St., Apartment 703.

CHAMBERMAID wanted, white, to go to countries for Summer; personal references required. Call Wednesday morning, 267 West 79th St., 10 to 12 o'clock.

CLERK.—Young lady for statement work; must be familiar with loose leaf ledger; accurate at figuring and penmanship essential; hours 8 to 6. Address, giving particulars, age, references, salary, &c., G 66 Times.

COMPANION.—Young woman, intelligent, as useful companion to convalescent; light work, good home; give full particulars and salary wanted. A. R., 207 Times Downtown.

COUPLE wanted, white, American preferred, on small farm near Hudson, N. Y.; man to assist in farm garden and general work; woman to do cooking, laundry, and general housework for small family; reply, stating wages wanted. X 215 Times Annex.

DESIGNER.

A1 for A1 house, on infants' dresses; permanent position. K. B., 268 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Lady wanted, by New Jersey manufacturer, on ladies' neckwear; state all particulars; best reference required. X 210 Times Annex.

DRESSMAKERS Wanted.—A desirable all-year-round position for young women who understand dressmaking. Apply by letter only, stating age and experience, to N. Kennedy, Butterick Bldg., Spring and Macdougal Sts., New York.

FILE CLERK, with a knowledge of stenography; must be good office worker. Call between 11 and 2, Nurses Outfitting, 425 5th Av.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
Require the services of a number of
COMPLAINT TRACERS
Having
DEPARTMENT STORE EXPERIENCE.
Also,
TUBE ROUTE CASHIERS.
Permanent Positions and
Good Salaries.
Apply Superintendent's Office,
Fifth Floor.

HOUSEWORKER. — General housework wanted; white; small house in country; no washing; answer by letter. Mrs. J. M. Lawrence, Hartsdale, N. Y.

LADY to represent conservative investment house; permanent employment; commission $50 week and up. Phone Rector 5594 appointment.

LADIES wanted take subscriptions for high-class magazine at $10 per year; commission $5 per subscription. Apply at Book Corner, 251 5th Av.

MODELS.—Corset models, for occasional demonstrations; class 22 and 30. Apply Mrs. Cassee, 12th floor, 334 4th Av.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.

ONE WHO UNDERSTANDS OFFICE ROUTINE AND CAN WORK ON AN EXTENSIVE CARD RECORD SYSTEM; OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT PERSON TO EARN PROMOTION; STATE DETAIL IN FULL, INCLUDING SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS "A.," W 231 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT

IN GENERAL ENGINEERING OFFICE; BRIGHT, CAPABLE BUSINESS GIRL WITH A DESIRE TO ADVANCE BY MERIT; STATE EXPERIENCE, EDUCATION, AND SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS "B.," W 233 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to answer telephone and do clerical work; printing office experience desirable. Greeley Press, 326 Broadway, New York City.

OPERATOR.—Telephone switchboard operator in a large downtown wholesale paper house; salary to commence, $10; good opportunity. Address, stating age, &c., "Duane," W 201 Times Downtown.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted—Intelligence and business tact will secure a highly paid salary position in publishers advertising department; state age and particulars; tall girl preferred. Address A 411 Times Annex.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted for automobile company, side line; big money made by sending addresses of prospective buyers; commission. Vanderveer, 1,418 Bedford Av.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Woman over 30, possessing more than ordinary tact, ability, to call on our list of mothers and explain successful character building plan for children; permanent position; straight salary and extra bonuses. Room 711, 110 West 34th St.

SALESWOMEN.—If salesmen can sell stock; why not women? A high class, successful company will employ several bright women on liberal commission basis. Write for interview, K 145 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

SALESWOMAN.—To travel for a food product house on commission. C. M. C., O 294 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST WHO CAN TAKE 100 WORDS DICTATION AND TYPE NOT LESS THAN 30 WORDS A MINUTE IN GENERAL ENGINEERING OFFICE; FOR ONE WHO HAS BUSINESS SENSE THERE IS AN OPPORTUNITY TO EARN PROMOTION; STATE FULL PARTICULARS, INCLUDING SALARY DESIRED. ADDRESS "A.," W 234 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER with general knowledge of bookkeeping and office work; steady position; must be experienced; reference required; answer in own handwriting. G 71 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Touch operator, refined and well educated; preferably with some experience; state qualifications, schooling and salary expected. Address "Trustworthy," K 106 Times.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPIST.—Some experience; also to take care of small switchboard. Call, after 10 o'clock, Room 216, 10 Bridge St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER.—Must be experienced and furnish reference; salary $15 to start. Address C. S., 346 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good at figures; state salary and experience. G 62 Times.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR and office assistant; bright, ambitious girl; only those looking future need apply; $8 to $9. 9th floor, 810 Fifth Av.

TYPISTS.—Addressing and filling in good, plain lists; good conditions. J. T. H. Mitchell, 310 East 23d.

YOUNG LADY.—A good appearing, smart, young lady wanted, to preside over reception room and operate switchboard in a Wall St. office; $12 to begin; advancement if satisfactory. Address Opportunity, P. O. Box 824, New York.

Employment Agencies.

BOOKKEEPER; EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY IN PASSAIC OFFICE; SALARY $1,300 YEAR; OPENINGS FOR OTHER BOOKKEEPERS; IMPORTERS, $18; RUBBER BROKERS, $18; CONSTRUCTION, $20.

STENOGRAPHERS.—Brooklyn position, $13; manufacturers; must be willing to learn dictaphone, $15.

CLERKS.—Bill, (Underwood machine,) $17; chemical house, $10; manufacturing, $40 month.

TYPISTS.—Engineering, $18; builders, $15; insurance, $12.
CALL 9 TO 1 DAILY.

NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, ROOM 725, 30 CHURCH ST., N. Y. CITY.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, $20; automobile, insurance, $18; bookkeeper, $18; assistant bookkeeper, $15; cashier-assistant, $10; calculator, Monroe or Ensign machine, $15; 10 typists wanted, $8; 10 office assistants wanted, must be good penmen, $10; stenographers, assistant bookkeeper, $12-$10, beginners, $8, no registration fee. Diehl Agency, 20 Vesey St.

AMERICAN EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, 115 BROADWAY, ROOM 512.
CHAS. P. HASSON, Manager.

BOOKKEEPERS, (2,) contracting company, $18; stenographer and dictaphone operator, $18; law stenographer, $20; stenographer, bond house, $15; several others at $15; typists, (4,) $9-$12; several clerks; beginners, $8.

F. X. GOGGIN AGENCY, 200 Broadway.—Register free; stenographers, file clerks, compotometer operators, typists, bookkeepers, clerks; many superior positions.

EFFICIENT EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGE, AGENCY, 10 East 43d.—Bank clerks, stenographers, bill clerks, office boys, packers, Miss Budenbender, Prop.

BOOKKEEPERS and assistants, $14 and $15. Standard Employment Exchange, 21 Park Row.

HIRST EXCHANGE, 95 Liberty St.—Bookkeepers, clerks, stenographers, adding machine operators. Register free.

SCHOOL SECRETARY, $800 year; housekeepers, governesses, nurses. Hopkins Agency, 507 5th Av.

Instruction.

THE U. S. SECRETARIAL SCHOOL, 542-544 Fifth Av., (45th St.)—The oldest and pre-eminently the most successful. Prepares for and obtains excellent secretarial positions. Favorite school for College and High School graduates. Day, Evening, and Correspondence Courses. Catalogue. Prof. Meagher, M. A., Director.

PRIVATE SECRETARY course, PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of N. Y.; individual instruction; registration must be made in advance. References required. Summer sessions.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or evening classes; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Walworth Institute, (Founded 1858.) Broadway at 724 St.

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Three months' course; individual instruction; students on probation; graduates registered.
M. WHEAT, Director.
Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St.

$10
this week only; day or night, pays for complete course in Stenography, Typewriting, Telegraphy; positions guaranteed. Est. 1884. Gaffey's School, 25-27 West 34th St.

HELP WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT.

One of our clients, operating a large country estate, model farm, garage, and other activities on Long Island, requires a well-educated and thoroughly experienced accountant who will appreciate the co-operative and idealistic aspects of the enterprise and develop with it; college graduate preferred. In reply state as briefly as possible, age, education, whether married or single, specific chronological account of business and technical experience, present and expected salary

SCOVELL, WELLINGTON & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants,
Industrial Engineers,
902 Woolworth Building, New York City.

AGENTS.—Live wires to sell electric waving flags; quick, good profit; commission. B. & B., Sign Co., 341 5th Av.

AUDITOR, expert, for hotel; thorough, efficient; long experience; references; $100 monthly and meals. G 76 Times.

BOOKKEEPERS. — COMPETENT, STEADY MEN WANTED BY FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO., NO. 220 13TH AV., CITY. (3 MINUTES NORTH FROM 23D ST. FERRY.); GIVE EXPERIENCE AND SALARY DESIRED; ONLY MAIL APPLICATIONS CONSIDERED.

BOOKKEEPER—Experienced in up-to-date methods, trial balances, controlling accounts, &c.; one having a practical knowledge of printing trade preferred; state age, experience, and salary desired; good opportunity for a qualified man. X 217 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER.—Wanted experienced double entry bookkeeper for a wholesale men's clothing house; clothing experience absolutely necessary. Apply by letter or in person; confidential. A. Hochman, 752 B'way.

BOOKKEEPER - STENOGRAPHER wanted; middle aged; prefer one with experience real estate office; with best references; salary, $75 monthly. Call Browning, 110 West 40th St.

BOOKKEEPER.—Age 30 to 35; capable opening corporation books; state experience and salary; references. K 160 Times.

BOY.—Bright, energetic boy wanted by large organization; splendid opportunity for advancement to ambitious worker; willing to start at the bottom. Address, stating references and salary. G 63 Times.

BOY to assist in office; a very good opening with a prominent manufacturer; highest-class references demanded. Apply by letter only, giving full particulars and salary desired. E., Box 19, 21 East 14th St., City.

BOY, bright, in filing and mailing department of large wholesale liquor warehouse; must have experience and be well recommended. G 77 Times.

BOYS, 15 to 17 years, for positions in wholesale house, where advancement is offered; if under 16, working papers required. W 209 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted in downtown bank for general office work; must be neat and have grammar school education; salary $7 per week. O 283 Times Downtown.

BOY.—Errand and general office work; $6 week to start; good opportunity. Apply Room 907, 17 West 38th St.

BOY, (16-17,) bright and ambitious, neat in appearance, for architect's office; good opportunity. K 169 Times.

BOY.—In wholesale drygoods house; state age, experience, salary wanted. V 387 Times Downtown.

BOY.—17; $7 start; 10 A. M.; bring references. Library Bar Association, 42 West 44th St.

BOY wanted in law office; age 16; wages $6 to start. Address W 227 Times Downtown.

BOY wanted, 16, in law office; apply in own handwriting. O 280 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Wanted, an unmarried chauffeur, willing to do all necessary work on country place on Long Island; all year round position. Reply, stating age, experience, and wages expected, to H. J. Foster, 25 Broad St., N. Y. City. Phone Broad 7040.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced mechanic and careful driver, one willing to make himself useful around the house during spare time, for Oldsmobile car; references required. M. Rosenwasser, 1,708 Avenue K, Flatbush, Brooklyn.

DESIGNERS, &c.—WANTED, SEVERAL COMPETENT DESIGNERS AND DRAFTSMEN FOR TOOLS FOR SMALL INTERCHANGEABLE PARTS; PERMANENT POSITIONS FOR THE RIGHT MEN. ADDRESS, STATING EXPERIENCE, REFERENCES, WAGES EXPECTED, &c., Z 396 TIMES ANNEX.

DESIGNER wanted, experienced on commercial, motor vehicle. Answer by letter only, stating age, nationality, and experience. Employment Dept., General Vehicle Co., Borden and Star Avs., Long Island City.

DRAFTSMAN—CONSTRUCTION.

Young man, between 25 and 30, who has had three or four years' experience in the designing of power plants, conveyors, mill building, &c., wanted by large corporation located near New York; excellent opportunity for advancement; state age, education, and salary expected. T. E., Box 223 Times Downtown.

DRAFTSMAN. — General engineering and power plant, concrete and steel designs, piping and shafting layouts. G 68 Times.

DRUGGIST, from 25 to 40; registered or assistant; capable of managing; takes a hustler with a good record to land this job; salary up to $100 a month and commissions; a live wire ready to work June 1 in a live city outside New York; give all information in first letter. X 212 Times Annex.

ELEVATOR RUNNER—Wages $45 per month. Inquire 24 Gramercy Park.

FOREMAN, by an old established popular priced Boys' Wash Suit House; experience essential; competent to take entire charge of factory. K 113 Times.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York.
Require the Services of
EXPERIENCED SALESMEN
for
DOMESTICS.
Apply Superintendent's office, 5th floor.

LEDGER CLERK.—State age, experience, references, and salary expected. G 72 Times.

LETTERER.—AN A1 FIRST-CLASS LETTERER, ONE WITH TITLE EXPERIENCE PREFERRED; BRING SAMPLES TO ROOM 504, 939 8TH AV.

MACHINISTS, MOULDERS.
All-round men; engine lathe, planer, boring mill, vise hands; steady work; no labor troubles; good wages. Apply Room 8, Barge Office, Battery Park, New York City.

MAINTENANCE ENGINEER.

Man, between 30 and 40, who has had extensive experience as a practical mechanic, position wanted by large corporation; one with some technical training preferred; exceptional opening for a man experienced in the maintenance work of a large manufacturing organization; state age, education, experience, and salary expected L. D., Box 227 Times Downtown.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN, experienced on industrial plant work; give experience in detail, age, nationality, and when available; salary $110 to $125 per month, depending on experience; location, Perth Amboy, N. J. X 214 Times Annex.

MECHANICAL DRAFTSMAN.—Young man familiar with plant layout work in connection with dyestuff and chemical plant; location in Newark. X 213 Times Annex.

MESSENGERS and experienced bank clerks wanted by trust company; bank hours, day work and on night force; high school graduates or college men preferred. O 287 Times Downtown.

MESSENGERS.—Boys, 14 to 16, wanted as messengers in the Wall Street district. The Wall Street Journal, 44 Broad St.

OFFICE BOYS.

We have several openings in our credit department for boys 18 years old and grammar school graduates; $6 to start with advancement for boys who make good. Apply by letter only to Mr. Gains, Rogers Peet Company, 842 Broadway.

OFFICE BOY wanted, age about 16. Apply 9 A. M. Norma Talmadge Studio, 318 East 48th.

PURCHASING.

AN EXPERIENCED, HIGH-GRADE PURCHASING MAN, CAPABLE OF GRASPING A BROAD OPPORTUNITY, IS WANTED BY A LARGE MANUFACTURING RUBBER CONCERN AS ASSISTANT TO THE HEAD OF ITS PURCHASING DEPARTMENT. X 216 TIMES ANNEX.

READER.—Young man as reader to a blind gentleman; $10 weekly. 'Telephone River. 3645 after 8:30 A. M.

REPRESENTATIVE wanted, to travel in Latin-American countries; must be thoroughly competent to handle the introduction and advertising of a well known family remedy; state fully age, experience, present connection, and salary expected. K 168 Times.

SALESMEN.—I want two men of absolute integrity with selling experience, who have personal force, common sense, and sincerity; men who have been or now are selling to the grocery, delicatessen, or other trades in New York; big pay; $5,000 to $10,000 yearly commission and splendid opportunity for quick promotion to highly paid managerial positions; do not hesitate to answer, as this is an unusual offering, with a big future for the men who can qualify. Telephone Cortland 4881 for appointment.

SALESMAN for inside work at our exhibits in cities outside of New York; salary and transportation; minimum age 21; high school graduate only selling experience necessary; good future. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St. (Mr. Clampitt.)

SALESMEN.—To sell overgaiters and leather puttees; important enough for good men to devote entire time; suitable also for shoemen as side lines; several sections open; salary or commission; confidential. Hall-Green Over-Gaiter Co., 55 West 17th St.

SALESMAN WANTED.

We are paying $50 to $150 per week on commission and drawing account basis to salesmen working on direct leads; we have more leads than present force can handle; Good workers only need apply. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 120 West 32d St., City.

SALESMAN, traveling, single and established hospital supply concern, competitor line; drawing account against liberal commission; only first-class man with selling record need apply; experience, though desirable, is not essential. G 65 Times.

SALESMEN for high-grade specialty; exclusive territory, city or country; can make big money; commission basis; call in person, mornings. American Slicing Machine Co., 9 W. 14th St., New York City.

SALESMAN.—We have profitable side line for one carrying Swiss embroidery with large following in waist and dress line; commission basis. Superlative Embroidery, 49 East 21st St.

SALESMAN.

Thoroughly experienced motor truck agency getter for popular chassis; drawing account and liberal commission basis. 9 to 11, 9th floor, 250 West 54th St.

SALESMEN, TRAVELING, advertising cuts for newspaper advertisers in small towns throughout United States; commission, $15 on every contract. Phone 6824 Cortlandt.

SALESMEN — EXPERIENCED OUTSIDE MEN TO REPRESENT RETAIL HABERDASHERS AND CUSTOM SHIR

MARSHAL JOFFRE DUE HERE TODAY

French War Commissioners to be Welcomed by Mayor Mitchel at City Hall.

THE CITY GAY WITH COLORS

Thousands of Buildings Draped with Flags of United States, Britain, and France.

GALA OPERA PERFORMANCE

"Joffre Cheque" for 250,000 Francs to be Presented to Marshal's Favorite War Charities.

Today's Program of Welcome to French War Commission

3:30 P. M.—The police boat with the Reception Committee on board will leave Pier A, the Battery, for Hoboken to meet the French Commission.

4:30 P. M.—The commission will arrive at Pier A on the Patrol. Procession will proceed to Bowling Green and up Broadway to City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel will officially welcome the visitors.

5:45 P. M.—Commission will leave City Hall, and, under escort, proceed from Centre to Lafayette Street, through Lafayette Street to Fourth Avenue to Fourteenth Street, west to Fifth Avenue and north to H. C. Frick's residence at Seventieth Street and Fifth Avenue.

There will be no night ceremonies, the commission dining privately at the Frick home.

M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and the other members of the French War Commission, who for the next three days are to be the guests of New York City, are expected to arrive here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon. The party will land at the Battery from the police boat Patrol, which will meet the commission on its arrival in Hoboken at 4 o'clock. From the Battery they will proceed by automobile, escorted by Squacron A and a distinguished committee, to the City Hall, where Mayor Mitchel will officially welcome them in the name of the city. Joseph H. Choate, Chairman of the Mayor's Reception Committee, will add a word of welcome, and M. Viviani will respond in behalf of himself and colleagues. Marshal Joffre will not speak.

After the exercises in the City Hall, the visitors, escorted by the Mayor, Squadron A, and a detachment of mounted police, will go to the Fifth Avenue home of Henry C. Frick, where they will make their home during their stay. It will be between 6 and 7 o'clock, according to last night's best information, when Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and the other Commissioners pass up Fifth Avenue to the Frick house.

Tomorrow will be the day when the general public will have its best opportunity to see Marshal Joffre. In the morning he goes to Brooklyn, where at 11:30 A. M. he will attend the unveiling of the Lafayette statue in Prospect Park and in the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, he visits Grant's Tomb and later reviews in upper Riverside Drive, near the Tomb, the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

For the first time in the history of New York foreign flags were flown from City Hall flagstaffs yesterday. Five huge emblems fluttered from as many poles. The Stars and Stripes were in the centre, flanked on the left by the union jack of Great Britain, and on the right by the tricolor of France. The flag of New York State stretched to the breeze from the far left staff, while from the staff on the extreme right was displayed the emblem of New York City.

The flags of England and France were hoisted early yesterday morning, and the thousands of visitors who during the day passed the City Hall stopped to look at the unusual display.

Beautifying City Hall Park.

The architects and decorators who are making a beauty spot of City Hall Park were busy all day yesterday and late into the night putting the finishing touches on the decorative scheme approved by the city.

The unsightly structures used in connection with the building of the new Broadway subways have been hidden by a series of high masts, which form a parallelogram 800 by 200 feet. Green wreaths and streamers are suspended from the masts, in the centre of each mast being a medallion showing the heads of Britannia and La France. Huge banners are also suspended from the masts. The colors of all the allied nations will appear in the scheme, while between the masts and completely hiding the subway structures at the south and inclosing the space directly in front of the city on the east and west are groups of bay trees, so closely packed as to close the park on the west and on the east entirely, with the exception of a small entrance through which persons with the required credentials may enter.

The most splendidly decorated part of the city is Fifth Avenue. From practically every structure along that thoroughfare the flags of the three allies waved together yesterday. Half of the Fifth Avenue front of the Altman store, at Thirty-fourth Street, is hidden by a huge American flag—one of the biggest ever made—while from staffs above and below it fly the flags of the Allies. Across the way, on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street, other huge American, British, and French flags flutter above Fifth Avenue from staffs that jut from the fourth floor of the Waldorf.

Lower Broadway from Chambers Street to Bowling Green began to dress in anticipation of the arrival of marshal Joffre and his compatriots, bright and early yesterday morning. Everywhere the Union Jack and the Tricolor shared honors with the American flag. Over the great bronze doors of Trinity were draped the three flags of the Allies, while in the graveyard a huge American banner completely covered the rock tomb of Commodore Lawrence, the American naval officer, who in a death battle with the British more than a century ago uttered the historic words "Don't give up the ship."

One of the most elaborately dressed spots in the city will be Union Square, where stands the Lafayette Statue. Columbus Circle is another place which the artist has made beautiful in honor of the British and French Commissions, and still another is Grant's Tomb, which will be a scene of ceremony tomorrow afternoon when Marshal Joffre, in the name of France, places a wreath on the coffin of the great Union commander.

Escorts All in Khaki.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, N. G. N. Y., retired, who is Chairman of the Committee on Escort for the British and French commissions, announced last night that Squadron A would not appear in the gorgeous full dress uniform of that command, but in the war-time khaki of the United States. In other words, there will be no "show soldiering," and all American troops who will have part in guarding and escorting the famous French soldier and his fellow-members of the commission, as well as those who will escort Mr. Balfour and the members of the British Commission, will appear only in fighting field uniform.

The Mayor's dinner to the commissions, which will be served Friday night in the Grand Ballroom of the Waldorf, is the one particular function which it seemed that everybody in forty-eight States wanted to attend. Yesterday the line in front of the room in the Waldorf where the Dinner Committee is in continuous session extended at times half the length of the hotel. Some of the most prominent men in New York had to be turned away by the committee because there was not room for another guest.

Notices were sent out by the Dinner Committee last night requesting all ticket holders to be in the Waldorf reception rooms at promptly 7:15 o'clock Friday evening. There will be a special reception room for Mr. Balfour, M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and the other members of the two commissions. The following official program to be followed at the dinner was made public by the committee:

Toast to President Wilson by Mayor Mitchel.
Playing of "The Star-Spangled Banner."
Introduction of Joseph H. Choate, by Mayor Mitchel.
Address by Mr. Choate.
Toast to King George of England by Mayor Mitchel.
Playing of "God Save the King."
Address by Mr. Balfour.
Toast to the President of France, by Mayor Mitchel.
Playing of "The Marseillaise."
Address by M. Viviani.
"The Star-Spangled Banner."

In order to minimize the possibility of any unauthorized person getting into the City Hall during the welcoming exercises this afternoon it was announced that all persons who have been invited would not only have to show their official invitations, but would also have to wear where it can be plainly seen the official badge which is being issued by the Mayor's Committee. The invitation or the badge alone, will not admit to the City Hall. Both must be shown.

Stillman Home for Jusserand.

James Stillman, Chairman of the Board of the National City Bank, who is in Paris, in a cable message, offered the use of his residence at 9 East Seventy-second Street, to Jules J. Jusserand, the French Ambassador, and Mrs. Jusserand, during their stay in the city for the reception to the French Commission. The offer was accepted, and Ambassador and Mrs. Jusserand will occupy Mr. Stillman's home, together with a few members of the French Commission.

G. E. Liebert, the French Consul General, Chairman of the Reception Committee which will greet the French Commission at the Public Library, Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, tomorrow evening, was swamped yesterday with requests for invitations. He announced that only committees from the French patriotic and American and allied war relief societies would be present at the reception.

The library will be closed to the public from 6 P. M. tomorrow until 9 A. M. Friday. Besides Consul General Liebert, the other members of the committee are General Vigal, Military Attaché of the French Embassy; Commander de Blanpre, the Naval Attaché; M. Heilmann, Commercial Attaché; M. Gourd, President of the French Chamber of Commerce; M. Jouvaud, President of the French Benevolent Society; L. Nettement, French Vice Consul, and Baron d'Hallewyn, Secretary of the committee.

The presentation to Marshal Joffre of the miniature of the Statue of Liberty, purchased with popular subscriptions made through The New York World, will take place at 9:45 o'clock tomorrow morning in the North Meadow of Central Park. In the event of unfavorable weather the presentation will be made in the Seventh Regiment Armory. The exercises, if held in the park, will be open to the general public and will afford one of the best chances of the people to see Joffre at close range. It is expected that 20,000 school children will witness the presentation, and a special chorus of 200 school children will sing the Marseillaise.

After the presentation Marshal Joffre will return to the Frick home, and at 10:30 A. M. will leave for Brooklyn to attend the unveiling of the Lafayette statue. His route to Brooklyn will be south through Fifth Avenue to Washington Square, east through Fourth Street to Lafayette Street, to Canal Street, to the Manhattan Bridge, at the Brooklyn end of which he will be officially welcomed to Brooklyn by Borough President Founds.

The route in Brooklyn will be through Flatbush Avenue Extension to Flatbush Avenue, to Nevins Street, to Atlantic Avenue, to Fourth Avenue, to Sackett Street, to Berkeley Place, to Plaza Street, to Prospect Park West and Ninth Street. At noon the commission will go from Prospect Park West and Ninth Street to Eastern Parkway, to Bedford Avenue, and to the Williamsburg Bridge, Delancey Street, New York, to Lafayette Street, to Ninth Street, to Fifth Avenue, and north to Forty-second and west to Broadway and to the Hotel Astor at Forty-fifth Street. At 2:30 P. M. the visitors leave the Astor and proceed through Forty-fifth Street to Fifth Avenue and north to the Frick home.

At 3:45 P. M. the members of the commission start for Columbia University, going north in Fifth Avenue to 110th Street, west to Morningside Park, to 116th Street, and to Columbia University. At 5 P. M. they leave the University, drive to Grant's Tomb, and at 5:30 P. M. proceed south to the Joan of Arc Statue at Ninety-third Street and Riverside Drive, thence to Seventy-ninth Street and through Central Park to the Frick residence.

At Columbia honorary degrees will be conferred on M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, Arthur J. Balfour, and Lord Cunliffe. South Field has been hung with streamers and preparation made for handling a vast crowd of people. Professors of all subjects, including German, were unanimously in favor of granting the degrees.

So great was the demand for tickets for the luncheon which the Merchants' Association is to give tomorrow to the Commissioners that the available supply was exhausted on Saturday. The luncheon is to be held in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor, into which adjacent rooms will be thrown, so that the room will occupy the entire width of the block. This is the largest room in the city in which a luncheon can be served. Seats have been provided for 1,870 people—all that the ballroom will seat comfortably. The officers of the association have been unable to provide for upward of 1,000 applications.

The committee to welcome the commission on its arrival in Hoboken this afternoon has announced last night. The members are Clarence H. Mackay, who is the Chairman; Cornelius Vanderbilt, Robert Bacon, former Ambassador to France; Lloyd C. Griscom, Willard D. Straight, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, and William Williams.

Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U. S. A., arrived in the city yesterday to be a guest of the city at the various functions in honor of the French and British Commissions.

The hour of the arrival of the British commission, on Friday, will be about 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

GALA OPERA NIGHT FOR WAR GUESTS

A gala reception will be staged at the Metropolitan Opera House tomorrow night when New York's most prominent men and women will assemble to honor Marshal Joffre, M. Viviani, and other members of the French mission. The great stars of drama and music will participate, and among the speakers will be M. Viviani, Theodore Roosevelt, Elihu Root, and Charles E. Hughes. Governor Whitman, who organized the demonstration with the assistance of a Tribute Committee consisting of more than 300 women, will attend with his entire staff. Joseph H. Choate will preside.

A conspicuous feature will be the presentation to Marshal Joffre of a check of 250,000 francs, equivalent to $50,000, for the benefit of his two favorite war reliefs—the Commission for Relief in Belgium and the Society for the Relief of French War Orphans. Governor Whitman issued a proclamation yesterday urging citizens to be liberal in their contributions to this Joffre fund, which is to be raised by the Tribute Committee within thirty-six hours so that J. P. Morgan may present a check for the total amount, including the receipts of the gala performance to Marshal Joffre at the Opera House tomorrow night. The Governor's proclamation follows:

Since Marshal Joffre has asked that no money be squandered upon his entertainment in New York, a way has been happily suggested for giving full expression to the impulsive generosity of his admirers, while making sure that the entire expenditure shall serve a noble purpose.

The women of New York have arranged for a tribute at the Metropolitan Opera House for Thursday evening, May 10, the receipts to be tendered to Marshal Joffre for his two favorite charities, the Societies for the Relief of French War Orphans and the Commission for Relief in Belgium.

It is proposed that the large sum certain to be received from this occasion be augmented by voluntary contributions of cash, the total amount to be known as the "Joffre Cheque." The proposal seems to me so peculiarly felicitous that I take pleasure in appointing the following committee to receive and solicit donations for this splendid tribute.

Money may be sent to the Metropolitan Opera House by letter or telegram or to Frank A. Vanderlip, 55 Wall Street, New York City, Treasurer.

I urge all well-wishers of our allies and all admirers of our distinguished guest to do themselves and him honor by a signal liberality.

The women and men whom the Governor named for the Tribute Committee are:

Mrs. C. S. Whitman,	Mrs. W. D. Straight,
Mrs. G. F. Baker, Jr.,	Mrs. C. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. Vincent Astor,	Mrs. W. E. Maynard,
Mrs. Bayard Cutting,	Mrs. J. N. Harriman,
Mrs. Alfred Anson,	Mrs. A. Belmont,
Mrs. Edmund Baylies,	Mrs. N. L. Edgar,
Mrs. F. A. Vanderlip,	Mrs. Ogden M. Reid,
Mrs. Rupert Hughes,	Mrs. H. C. Frick,
Mrs. John P. Mitchel,	Mrs. J. H. Choate,
Mrs. Robert Bacon,	Helen Frick,
Mrs. A. Huntington,	Mrs. H. L. Satterlee,
Mrs. E. R. Harriman,	Mrs. J. A. Burden,
Mrs. A. J. Hemphill,	Mrs. F. C. Havemeyer,
Mrs. Ogden Goelet,	Mrs. De L. Kountze,
Mrs. James W. Gerard,	Mrs. Charles Steele,
Mrs. H. P. Whitney,	Mrs. T. Hastings,
Mrs. Henry Clews,	Mrs. Arthur C. James,
Mrs. John S. Flagler,	Mrs. E. S. Harkness,
Mrs. W. R. Hearst.	Mrs. E. K. Vanderbilt,
Mrs. E. H. Gary,	Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr.,
Mrs. B. D. O'Dell,	Mrs. T. W. Lamont,
Mrs. Frank Hiscock,	Mrs. Whitney Warren,
Mrs. B. Van Rensselaer,	Mrs. F. P. Allen,
Mrs. H. P. Read,	Mrs. Otto H. Kahn,
Mrs. Henry Hun,	Anne Morgan,
Mrs. C. F. Hoffman,	Mrs. F. R. Coudert,
Mrs. F. G. Lloyd,	Mrs. R. L. Gerry,
Mrs. C. H. Ditson,	Mrs. B. Guinness,
Mrs. L. C. Ledyard,	Mrs. H. W. Munroe,
Mrs. C. H. Marshall,	Mrs. N. F. Osborn,
Mrs. H. F. Osborn,	Mrs. E. Byran Rensselaer,
Mrs. Philip Lydig,	Mrs. A. Heckscher,
Mrs. F. G. Griswold,	
Mrs. M. T. Herrick,	

Mrs. P. C. Hewitt,	Mrs. Louis Nixon,
Mrs. G. T. Wilson,	Mrs. Henry Seligman,
Mrs. Adrian Iselin,	Mrs. John Sanford,
Mrs. Oliver Iselin,	Mrs. Conger Goodyear,
Mrs. Ogden Mills,	Mrs. W. Whitney,
Mrs. J. P. Morgan,	Mrs. W. S. Andrews,
Mrs. W. S. Miller,	Mrs. E. Schoeneck,
Mrs. F. K. Pendleton,	Mrs. B. W. Arnold,
Mrs. D. Robinson,	Mrs. G. D. Brate,
Mrs. John R. Drexel,	Mrs. J. H. Hammond,
Mrs. T. Roosevelt,	Mrs. T. H. Proctor.
Mrs. W. D. Sloane,	

Alexander J. Hemphill, Chairman Citizens Service Bureau.
Thomas W. Lamont, Chairman of the Program.
Frank A. Vanderlip, Chairman of the "Joffre Cheque."

The members of the Governor's committee arranging the demonstration are Arthur Curtis James, Alexander J. Hemphill, J. P. Morgan, Frank A. Vanderlip, A. D. Juilliard, Robert Pruyn, James S. Cutler, Thomas W. Lamont, Otto H. Kahn, Herbert C. Hoover, Willard D. Straight, Ansley Wilcox, and Howard E. Wilkinson.

The official Reception Committee to the French commission will include the following:

Colonel Sherrill,	Mrs. J. R. Drexel,
Colonel Vanderbilt,	Mrs. E. H. Harriman,
Major Hoppin,	Miss Hewitt,
Mrs. C. B. Alexander,	Mrs. R. de Koven,
Edmund L. Baylies,	Clarence Mackay,
August Belmont,	Mrs. A. C. James,
Arne Morgan,	Mrs. Hamilton Fish,
McDougall Hawkes,	C. B. Hubbell.
E. J. Berwind,	Mrs. Whitehouse.
Dr. N. M. Butler.	

The prices for the performance will break all records. According to the announcement made by the committee yesterday, prices will range from $5 to $250 for seats and up to $1,000 for boxes. More than ten boxes have already been sold at that price, and single seats were selling yesterday at $250. Otto H. Kahn has donated the use of the Opera House and its full orchestra for the reception, and the services of the great artists, including Caruso, Paderewski, Jacques Thibaud, the French violinist, and Louise Homer, are voluntary.

The Program Committee consists of Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, Miss Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Walter E. Maynard, M. Jacques Coppeau of the Théâtre Française, and Rawlins Cottenet. According to present arrangements, the Metropolitan Opera company chorus will sing the national anthems of the allied countries, with M. Leon Rothier as the soloist. An elaborate musical program will follow, in which Caruso, Paderewski, Muratore, and Louise Homer will participate. Muratore will sing the "Marseillaise" and Homer will render "The Star-Spangled Banner." There will be a tableau commemorating the entente cordiale among France, America, and the other allies, in which will appear Constance Collier, Ethel Barrymore, George Arlis, Maude Adams, Antonio Scotti, Jane Cowl, Laurette Taylor, Marie Doro, and others. In the course of the evening M. Coppeau of the Théâtre Française will read a letter of congratulations to Marshal Joffre from Sarah Bernhardt.

FRENCH WAR ENVOYS WELCOMED IN OHIO

WITH THE FRENCH WAR MISSION, May 8.—On a speedy journey from southern Illinois, through Indiana and Ohio, members of France's War Mission today received a hearty welcome at Terre Haute, Indianapolis, Richmond, Ind.; Urbana, Ohio, and Columbus.

All of the French guests of the nation had fully recovered from their unpleasant experience of last night when their special train was wrecked near Arcola, Ill. The party today was in splendid spirits and enjoyed the agricultural scenes along their way.

The day of ovations and receptions came to a close early this evening in Ohio's State capital, where the distinguished Frenchmen stopped for a little more than an hour, arriving shortly before 6 o'clock. Mayor George A. Karb, State officials, members of the Chamber of Commerce, and United States Army officers from the Columbus Barracks met the visitors and escorted them to the State House, where they were presented to Governor James M. Cox and other State and city officials.

Regular army troops, National Guardsmen, and student cadets from Ohio State University acted as an escort. The city was gaily decorated with the tricolor and the Stars and Stripes.

Immediately after the reception in the Governor's office, M. Viviani made a short address in French from a hastily constructed platform in the State House yard, and Marshal Joffre saluted in response to cries of "Joffre, Joffre."

The visiting party then returned to the special train and resumed the trip eastward.

Philadelphia will receive the distinguished Frenchmen at 9 o'clock tomorrow morning, and for five and one-half hours they will be the guests of that city. Originally stops had been planned for Pittsburgh, Johnstown, Altoona, and Harrisburg, but the delay caused by last evening's wreck caused a change of plans and cut down the length of the visit at Philadelphia from 22½ hours to 5½ hours.

The visit to New York, to which the French Commissioners have looked with great eagerness, will be made as originally planned and the entire program is to be carried out. The party will land at the Battery at 4:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Leaving Effingham, Ill., at 9 A. M. today on a hurriedly equipped special train sent from St. Louis, the party first stopped at Terre Haute. A big crowd was on hand, and the ten-minute halt was used in introducing the French visitors and a few remarks by M. Viviani.

Although Indianapolis had a very brief notice that the French Commissioners would stop long enough to see some of their city, when the train pulled in many persons passed along in automobiles to the Soldiers' Monument, in front of which brief speeches were made.

Another large crowd greeted them at Richmond, and on fifteen minutes' notice a similar demonstration was prepared at Urbana, where Ohio's Adjutant General, George H. Wood, joined the party, welcoming it in the name of the Governor.

ALBANY OVERRIDES WEST SIDE VETO

Both Houses Again Pass the Ottinger Bill, Despite the Mayor's Objections.

DISORDER IN ASSEMBLY

Groans Greet Mr. Mitchel's Statements—Bitter Attacks on the Mayor in the Senate.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, May 8.—Without a negative vote the Senate today passed over the veto of Mayor Mitchel the Ottinger bill giving the Public Service Commission for the First District concurrent jurisdiction with the Board of Estimate in relation to the pending contract between the City of New York and the New York Central Railroad Company for the proposed west side improvement. The bill also limits to fifty years the life time of any franchise or grant of land under water by the city to the New York Central. The Assembly later concurred in the Senate's action.

In his veto message, which was read in the Senate before the bill was again put on final passage, the Mayor assailed these restrictive features. Every Senator who spoke in support of the motion made by Senator Albert Ottinger, sponsor for the bill, that the measure should become a law, the Mayor's veto notwithstanding, took exception to the language in which the Mayor's veto had been couched, as lacking in respect to the Legislature.

"The Mayor's language is deplorable," said Leader Elon R. Brown, "not only because it shows an unseemly lack of respect of the lawmaking body, but because of necessity it will lessen the influence which the Mayor of New York City, in order to administer his office successfully should wield in the Legislature."

"The Mayor has shown his true character in this veto message," said Senator Wagner, the minority leader. "It has shown the Mayor up as a man unworthy of holding public office. This bill should be passed.

Out of forty-nine Senators in attendance forty-three voted in favor of passing the bill over the Mayor's veto. Five voted "Present"—Senators Elon R. Brown, A. P. Brown, Halliday, Mills and G. F. Thompson. Senator Hewitt did not vote. Senator Sheridan was the only absentee.

The Assembly passed the Ottinger bill over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 130 to 2. Those who voted in the negative were Assemblyman George R. Brennan and August Flamman, both Republicans members from Kings. Mayor Mitchel was assailed in the debate on the measure.

Assemblyman John J. Ryan, Republican of New York, said that he was convinced from Mayor Mitchel's attitude that there was something in the contracts between the Board of Estimate and the New York Central that the Mayor was trying to conceal. Assemblyman Peter P. McElligott, also from New York, said that Mayor Mitchel's statement as contained in the veto showed that he was unfit to hold public office.

Mayor Mitchel expressed no surprise yesterday when he was informed that the Legislature had passed the Ottinger bill over his veto.

"I expressed my opinion of those gentlemen in my veto message," laughed the Mayor. "I have nothing more to add now."

The Mayor vetoed the bill on Monday afternoon after a public hearing. In his memorandum to Governor Whitman the Mayor severely criticised the members of the Legislature who had voted for it, and said that their conduct regarding the whole west side improvement plan was actuated entirely by politics and a desire to discredit his administration. The Mayor's prompt action in refusing to accept the bill for the city and returning it to Albany while the Legislature is still in session, while he might have held it until after the Legislature adjourned, was commented upon at the City Hall at the time. The bill now goes to Governor Whitman for approval or disapproval.

"It would appear that the Mayor knew what he was doing when he put the matter squarely up to the Governor," said a city official. "The responsibility is now entirely with the Governor, and it will be interesting to see what he will do."

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LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST.—The person who picked up two valuable rings (1 pearl, 1 diamond,) on Sunday evening, May 6, in the washroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, will, upon return of rings, receive liberal reward; no questions asked. Miss Grace La Rue, 74 Ascan Av., Forest Hills, L. I.

LOST—Silver mesh bag containing gentleman's watch chain, May 8, on East 86th, between Park Av. and Central Park. Finder please return to 103 East 86th St., Apt. 1-D, and receive reward.

LOST—Monday night, April 7, between Castle Inn and 137th St. subway station, lady's gold bracelet watch, initials A. C. M.; reward. Communicate with W. F. McLoughlin, 52 Wall St.

LOST—Monday, P. M., between 59th and 80th St., Madison Av., black seal wallet containing sum of money and auto license cards. Please return to J. B. Steward, New York Times.

LOST—On Saturday, May 5, near 31st St. and Madison Av., amethyst hatpin, with several small diamonds. Reward if returned to Udall & Ballou, 574 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond horseshoe pin, Broadway, near 91st St., May 6. Liberal reward for return, or pawn ticket. Boulevard Co., 415 4th Av.

LOST—Saturday night, platinum and diamond wrist watch at Amsterdam Roof; liberal reward. Mrs. Marion Wood, 36 East 49th.

LOST—Black leather wallet, Madison Av. car, between 53d and 47th Sts. Return to Thomson, 37 East 53d.

LOST—Silk fob with Masonic charm; reward. G. R. Byington, 59 John St.

$500 REWARD

return round pearl earring, lost April 23, between 58th St., Colony Club, and the Bijou Theatre; no questions asked. Marcus & Co., 5th Av. and 45th St.

$200 REWARD.

Circular pin, black pearl, surrounded with diamonds. Finder return Superintendent, 777 Madison Av.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST — Airedale terrier on Washington Heights, Saturday, May 5, gray, black saddle and body, brown legs; answers to name "Bob." Please phone 6367 Audubon, any morning. Reward.

LOST.—A large English sheep dog, answering to the name of "Brush"; slate and white colored. Reward for return to Mr. J. Ewen, Cuyten Duyvil, 231st St.

LOST—Large English setter, License 27, name plate Richardson; reward for return. John B. Carse, Riverdale. Tel. Kingsbridge 317.

LOST—Angora cat; long-haired gray, with white stomach. Return to Hale, 25 Charlton St., city. Reward.

TEA ROOMS.

"The Dutch Oven," 135 Macdougal St., Nr. Washington Sq. So. Luncheon, 12-2:30, 35c.; Tea, 4-5:30, 25c. Dinner a la Carte, 6-8:30; Sundays, 6-8:30, Table d'Hote, 75c. We make a specialty of Dutch pastry.

At the Sign of the GREEN TEA POT 13 E. 36th St. Luncheon, 60c. Afternoon Tea; Delicious Waffles. Dinner, $1.00. Poultry Dinner served Mon., Wed., Thurs. & Sat.

THE BROWN BETTY 72 Wall Street, Nr. Seaman's Bk. Delicious Home Cooking. Southern Waffles, pure maple syrup Sat.

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THE ROOF TREE INN 5 WEST 28TH, Near 5th Ave. Luncheon 60c; Tea; Dinner $1.00. INDIVIDUALITY—Our keynote of success.

THE ROSE GARDEN, 36 West 58th St., Near Plaza Hotel. Luncheon or Dinner, $1.00; Tea a la Carte. Sunday Dinner a Specialty, $1.25.

The Dorothy-Louise, 1 WEST 39TH ST. (Opp. Lord & Taylor.) Luncheon, Fifty Cents. Dinner, Sixty Cents. Chicken Dinner Tuesdays and Saturdays.

Dine at Old Gramercy Park Open Sunday No. 20. Breakfast 35c; Luncheon 40c; Dinner 65c. Entrance on Irving Place. Downstairs.

MAN-A-CEA helps indigestion

Man-a-cea, that clear, non-laxative table water, stimulates and helps to promote the secretion of the digestive juices, increases the circulation and the action of the excretory organs, and by helping to re-establish normal digestion enables you properly to assimilate good, nourishing food. Try Man-a-cea Water with your next meal and see if it does not eliminate indigestion and stomach distress. Man-a-cea Water is sold by all druggists and by Park & Tilford, Acker, Merrall & Condit Co., Charles & Co., and other leading grocers.

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because—

they fit and cover the form perfectly, they stand the laundry test without losing their shape, fit or comfort and they wear so well.

Whether you're man, woman or child—tall or short—thin or stout—you can be properly fitted in Munsingwear in a style and quality of fabric that will please you.

PERFECT FITTING MUNSING WEAR UNION SUITS

The "Millionaire Regiment" and Fatimas

Last summer while New York City's famous 7th Regiment (sometimes called the "Millionaire Regiment") was encamped on the border at McAllen, Texas, a record was kept of all cigarettes sold.

Fatima's sales averaged 42,680 per month; the next most popular cigarette averaged 17,600.

This big preference for Fatimas is simply one of the many indications that more and more men, every day, are finding that Fatima's delicately balanced Turkish blend is not only more pleasing in taste, but is *far more comfortable too.*

More comfort *while* you're smoking and also *afterwards.* For, even though you may smoke more than usual, Fatimas never remind you of it. They're a *sensible* smoke.

The next package you buy—get Fatimas.

Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

FATIMA

20 for 15¢

A Sensible Cigarette